SL Green Realty Corp. - Climate Change 2022

C0. Introduction

C0.1

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

SL Green Realty Corp., Manhattan's largest office landlord, is a fully integrated real estate investment trust, or REIT, focused primarily on acquiring, managing, and maximizing the value of Manhattan commercial properties. As of September 30, 2021, SL Green held interests in 76 buildings totaling 35.3 million square feet. This included ownership interests in 27.2 million square feet of Manhattan buildings and 7.3 million square feet securing debt and preferred equity investments.

Our core business is the ownership of high-quality commercial properties, and our primary business objective is to maximize the total return to stockholders, through strategically acquiring, redeveloping, and repositioning office properties primarily located in Manhattan, and re-leasing and managing these properties for maximum cash flow. The commercial real estate expertise resulting from owning, operating, investing, and lending in Manhattan for over 35 years has enabled us to invest in a collection of premier office and retail properties, selected multifamily residential assets, and high-quality debt and preferred equity investments.

SL Green maintains operational control for climate impacts in a portion of its portfolio. Development and major redevelopment projects that are not yet fully operational are excluded from our operational control boundary. Once operational, they are included or excluded in our boundary. As of December 31, 2021, we had 11 properties under development.

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	Yes	3 years

C0.3

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

United States of America

C0.4

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

USD

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-CN0.7/C-RE0.7

(C-CN0.7/C-RE0.7) Which real estate and/or construction activities does your organization engage in?

New construction or major renovation of buildings
Buildings management

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, a Ticker symbol	SLG
Yes, an ISIN code	US78440X8873

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
Board Chair	SL Green's Chairman of the Board and CEO has responsibility to oversee climate-related issues for the entire portfolio. In March and June 2021, he presented to investors on SL Green's sustainability program, and shared ESG updates to The Board in July 2021 SL Green's Chairman of the Board and CEO also receives monthly updates from SL Green's Sustainability Team. He has committed to consistently deliver superior performance to conserve finite resources, incorporate citywide initiatives and uphold the Company's responsibility to the community. We are committed to differentiating abstract objectives from tangible solutions. At SL Green, we measure everything – being able to quantify our portfolio's environmental impact is essential in understanding how it correlates with our organizational objectives and in our role as New York City's largest commercial owner. This attitude is critical for SL Green's Chairman of the Board and CEO to understand and manage climate related issues. The Sustainability Team also presents annually to the Executive Team regarding SL Green's sustainability program and provides the Board with periodic updates throughout the year. SL Green has also integrated our ESG platform throughout the company to better measure and improve our environmental performance. A couple examples of key climate related decisions taken recently include implementing a proactive supply chain monitoring process. Among other initiatives, this process evaluates climate change risks in our supply chain and gathers ESG related information from our suppliers. In 2020, our Board and CEO also made the decision to strengthen our climate disclosures by becoming a signatory of TCFD, and publishing our first stand-alone TCFD report to address our climate risk management and disclosed the results of our 1.5°C-aligned climate scenario analysis, and also pursuing intensity-driven Science-Based Targets with the SBTi, aligned with the highest level of ambition to continue to reduce our climate impact.

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

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 – some meetings	Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing and guiding major plans of action Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Reviewing and guiding business plans Setting performance objectives Monitoring implementation and performance of objectives Overseeing major capital expenditures, acquisitions and divestitures Monitoring and overseeing progress against goals and targets for addressing climate-related issues Other, please specify (Overseeing environmental risk assessments driven by climate legislation)	<Not Applicable>	SL Green's Board of Directors directly oversees our ESG program, which includes assessing climate-related issues such as physical risks, transition risks, and associated opportunities. The Board has executive-level participation, along with a dedicated team responsible for implementing the ESG program. A sustained focus on ESG issues has led to effective risk-management practices that influence strategic decisions at the highest levels. SL Green's Board receives ESG updates quarterly. One of the Board's most important functions relates to its role in formulating and overseeing the execution of our business strategy, which includes our ESG and climate-related strategy. In addition to our financial and operational performance, the Board discusses measures including sustainability and governance goals. The Board actively participates with management in formulating and refining our business strategy to help ensure that our strategic goals are thoughtfully constructed and well-articulated. The Board has historically met with our management and external advisors in full day or multi-day sessions focused on long-term strategic planning to facilitate this process. In addition, the Board regularly receives updates from management regarding internal progress toward strategic goals and external strategic opportunities and challenges, which the Board and management use to react accordingly and refine our business strategy.

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	Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee suggest candidates based on their experience, including with components of ESG. Our board members identify their experience, which is considered for both initial board approvals and reelections. As a result, two of our current members have competence regarding sustainable real estate.	<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
Chief Operating Officer (COO)	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	Quarterly
Chief Financial Officer (CFO)	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	Quarterly
Environment/ Sustainability manager	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	More frequently than quarterly

C1.2a

(C1.2a) Describe where in the organizational structure this/these position(s) and/or committees lie, what their associated responsibilities are, and how climate-related issues are monitored (do not include the names of individuals).

SL Green is committed to maintaining market-leading sustainability performance for our tenants, investors and city. With executive and Board oversight of environmental, social, and governance initiatives are given top-down support and are prioritized company-wide. SL Green's preeminent sustainability program has garnered substantial industry recognition, a testament to our distinguished approach to efficiency and the ingenuity of our employees.

SL Green's Board directly oversees our ESG program, which includes assessing climate-related issues such as physical risks, transition risks, and associated opportunities. The Board has executive-level participation, along with a dedicated team responsible for implementing the ESG program. Sustainability is a company-wide priority supported by executive-level participation on our Sustainability team, and we have integrated ESG considerations across all areas of our business. A sustained focus on ESG issues has led to effective risk-management practices that influence strategic decisions at the highest levels.

SL Green's Board receives ESG updates quarterly and our Executive Team every month. And our Sustainability Team presents annually to the Executive Team regarding SL Green's sustainability program as well as provides the Board with periodic updates throughout the year.

SL Green's Sustainability Team is led by the Chief Operating Officer (COO). The COO is the leader of over 1,000 employees and is responsible for managing building operations, construction, IT, and sustainability across the business and oversees one of the most prominent real estate programs in the country. The rationale for the COO to be the highest-level management position with responsibility for climate-related issues is due to his position overseeing the majority of functions that have the potential to have the largest climate-mitigating impact on such risks for SL Green.

Additionally, four sustainability-focused employees report to SL Green's COO, including our Senior Vice President, Director of Sustainability & Hospitality and our Vice President, Director of Sustainability reporting to the SVP level. These individuals also report directly to the Board and relevant committees on sustainability strategy, performance, and progress. Progress reports for ESG are formally presented and reviewed annually, and individual initiatives are presented and reviewed on an ongoing basis, as required. The Sustainability team is responsible for managing the initiatives and coalescing the relevant parties to participate. Everyone at SLG has an obligation to ESG and participates to operationalize sustainability throughout the organization.

The Sustainability Team is responsible for the ongoing monitoring of internal and external stakeholders on climate-related issues through their adherence to our Corporate Sustainability Policies and Environmental Management System. This EMS is aligned with the ISO 14001 standard and follow a "Plan-Do-Check-Act" process. The first stage of the ISO 14001 Standard is Plan, where we develop strategies and processes to optimize environmental performance. We implement environmental policies across all properties so that each building is run efficiently and sustainably. The Sustainability and Engineering Teams plan and set future goals based on stakeholder engagement, governmental regulations, and sustainability trends in the real estate market.

Additionally, our Chief Financial Officer (CFO) oversees company finances, including investor relations and updates on climate-related risks and opportunities. For example, our CFO updates shareholders on ongoing climate risks and opportunities, following TCFD recommendations.

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	

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
Other, please specify (Portfolio Managers, Leasing, and Acquisitions Teams)	Monetary reward	Energy reduction project Efficiency project Other (please specify) (Green Building Certifications, Annual Presentations, Energy and Emissions Performance)	Every year, SL Green's portfolio teams present to Executive Management on their achievements to date, including sustainability performance. One team is selected and is given a monetary award for garnering the best results. In addition, individuals holding management or ESG responsibility are reviewed annually regarding impact and progress within the portfolio. The performance reviews provide non-financial consequences in the form of positive and constructive feedback for ESG efforts. This review also provides financial consequences as it influences the annual performance bonus for the individual reviewed.
Corporate executive team	Monetary reward	Company performance against a climate-related sustainability index	The Compensation Committee determined that it was appropriate to award discretionary bonuses to each of our named executive officers. In making these awards for 2021, the Committee sought to, among other things, take into account our performance as compared to specific company goals and objectives for 2021 that were presented at our annual investor conference in December 2020, including the furtherance of our ESG initiatives. For example, relevant company goals in 2021 were (1) to improve our CDP score from a B to an A-; and (2) Improve GRESB Rating from 4 to 5 stars. These were both achieved in 2021. In 2021, SLG has set objectives to improve on GRESB score as part of these company goals.
Other, please specify (Union (SEIU Local 32BJ) Night Cleaning Supervisors)	Monetary reward	Other (please specify) (Environmental Regulation Compliance)	SL Green's night cleaning supervisors who are responsible for overseeing cleaning procedures and staff are given annual monetary awards for zero incidents of non-compliance with New York City's recycling laws, Local Law 87 of 2017.

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	
Medium-term	1	15	
Long-term	15	40	

C2.1b

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

In alignment with our focus on increasing the resiliency of our properties, SL Green has implemented comprehensive procedures to manage and respond to risks associated with climate-related impacts, including natural disasters from storms, hurricanes, and flooding. We are aware the storm intensity and rising sea-levels could have a material adverse effect on our properties, operations, and business. Over time, these conditions could result in declining demand for office space in our buildings or the inability of us to operate the buildings at all. Climate change may also have indirect effects on our business by increasing the cost of (or making unavailable) property insurance on terms we find acceptable, increasing the cost of energy at our properties and requiring us to expend funds as we seek to repair and protect our properties against such risks

Therefore, every SL Green building is proactively reviewed under both a financial and environmental lens to ensure that building systems and operations align with our climate-related risk assessments.

SL Green assesses our exposure to sea-level rise using tools and data from the National Ocean and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the European Environment Agency (EEA), and reports from the New York City Panel on Climate Change (NPCC). We also quantitatively assess transition risks from carbon pricing under IPCC RCP 2.6, a 1.5°C-aligned global emission scenario, and modelled two emissions scenarios aligned with 1.5°C.

When assessing climate-related risks, SL Green defines a substantive financial impact as any consequence that results in over $50,000. To avoid such substantive financial climate-related impacts, SL Green performs building evaluations every 6 months to identify these specific risks.

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
Upstream
Downstream

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 SL Green the process for our organization to identify and assess climate related risks is integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk identification, assessment, and management processes. We proactively identify and analyze climate change risk and resiliency through life cycle assessments from asset acquisition through disposition. This process occurs every 6 months or more frequently and as new asset acquisitions and dispositions occur. We look into the future for risks and this includes risks that are out more than 6 years. A substantive financial impact for SL Green is defined as over $50,000. We also identify and assess NYC and NYS governing legislatures for alignment of climate goals in our direct operations. For an example of managing transitional risk, in response to risk caused by possible NYC and NYS governing legislatures in the future we have set a voluntary emissions intensity reduction goal of 30% across our owned and managed portfolio. By 2025, SL Green has committed to reducing the greenhouse gas emissions of each of these buildings 30 percent below the 2012 base year. We have also undergone a physical environmental risk assessment pertaining to New York City's climate regulation, Local Law 97 of 2019. This legislation sets caps on the amount of carbon buildings over 25,000 square feet can emit on an annual basis, in line with the IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) 1.5 degree Celsius climate scenario. SL Green evaluated the impact of this legislation across its portfolio from 2018 through 2050. We evaluate downstream climate-related risk and opportunities by identifying energy efficiency and emissions reduction opportunities that will mitigate potential financial impacts. We are focused on leveraging low cost solutions to enhance building performance in cooperation with our tenants. NYSERDA (New York State Energy Research and Development Authority) recently expanded their Commercial Tenant Program, which provides our tenants with free energy audits to help them identify energy savings opportunities in their spaces. We promote this program throughout our portfolio to equip our tenants with the tools to make informed decisions on energy improvements. If tenants choose to pursue capital investments, our team helps them identify financial incentives from local utility companies, including Con Edison. We also communicate the risks of non-compliance with local and state climate legislation such as the Climate Mobilization Act and the Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act. SL Green’s operations are supported by an extensive upstream supply chain that sources materials and services for our business and tenants. Integral to our bidding and contracting processes, we strategically evaluate our suppliers to ensure they are held accountable for upholding our standards for ESG performance. We work closely with tenants, vendors, and contractors to achieve our supply chain goals of sourcing LEED-compliant, recycled, responsibly sourced, and nontoxic materials. SL Green also prioritizes social responsibility to identify risks throughout our supply chain, including human rights violations, working conditions, and fair wages. SL Green expects its suppliers to operate in accordance with best practices in sustainability, human rights, labor practices, and business ethics. We have implemented a proactive due diligence risk identification process as part of SL Green's commitment to mitigating negative impacts in our supply chain. This framework allows us to meet ESG commitments by proactively identifying where issues may occur across our own operations, and those of our suppliers. This process begins with mandatory assessments of our Tier 1 Critical Suppliers administered by an independent third party. SL Green has identified our “critical suppliers” as those whose spend is over a defined threshold value (accounting for 60% of current annual spend) and where SL Green displays a level of dependency. Based on company segment, location, and size, customized scorecards are generated for each supplier. These scorecards evaluate overall ESG performance, which falls under four categories (Environment, Labor & Human Rights, Ethics, and Sustainable Procurement). Each supplier’s assessment is scored, and suppliers that score between 0-24 on a 100 point scale are considered “high risk.” SL Green leverages these scores to evaluate suppliers’ ESG performance and communicate ESG expectations to suppliers. In certain instances, SL Green creates corrective action plans to address identified issues and establish monitoring mechanisms. Further, SL Green integrates ESG standards into its contracts, where suppliers are required to meet and exceed regulatory compliance and uphold environmentally and socially responsible standards.

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	Existing regulations play a critical role in the real estate industry and SL Green always considers these regulations in its risk assessments, from asset acquisition through disposition and all operations. In 2019, New York City passed Local Law 97 of 2019. This law requires buildings greater than 25,000 square feet to cut their emissions to meet prescribed carbon caps as part of New York City's plan to achieve a 40% reduction in emissions by 2030 and an 80% reduction in emissions by 2050, relative to a 2005 baseline in alignment with a 1.5 degree Celsius climate scenario. A specific example of a current regulation we consider continuously is Local Law 87 (LL87) which mandates that buildings over 50,000 gross square feet undergo periodic energy audit and retro-commissioning measures, as part of the Greener, Greater Buildings Plan (GGBP). GGBP consists of four regulatory pieces supplemented by job training opportunities and a financing entity called the New York City Energy Efficiency Corporation (NYCEEC). The regulations include: Local Law 84: Benchmarking: annual requirement to benchmark building energy and water consumption Local Law 85: NYC Energy Conservation Code (NYCECC): New York City's local energy code Local Law 87: Energy Audits & Retro-commissioning: complete an energy audit and perform retro-commissioning once every 10 years Local Law 88: Lighting & Sub-metering: by 2025, the lighting in the non-residential space be upgraded to meet code and large commercial tenants be provided with sub-meters.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	Emerging regulations can greatly affect the long term return / performance on our assets. SL Green continuously monitors emerging regulations in the localities that we operate in. For example, we currently monitor the NYC government's own emissions goals, codes, and local law development. Looking ahead, the City's has a plan to reduce total emissions by 80% by 2050 from a 2005 baseline. We are closely monitoring the NYC task force and technical study organized to identify the pathway New York City must take beyond 2030 to reach this goal, and working to align our own programs with these and other emerging regulations. Another example of emerging regulations that we are monitoring is NYC's Green Codes Task Force, the most comprehensive effort of any U.S. city government to green the codes and regulations that impact buildings. The Green Codes Task Force produced 111 recommendations to bring the most cost-effective green building benefits to all buildings. The proposals address the wide array of building impacts, such as water consumption, landscape practices, toxicity of materials, building resilience, occupants' physical activity and energy efficiency. After two years since the proposals were introduced, many have already been incorporated into City law or practice, while others are in the process of being crafted into workable laws.
Technology	Relevant, always included	SL Green has risks associated with technological improvements or innovations that support the transition to a lower-carbon, energy-efficient economic system and we include this in our climate-related risk assessments. One risk we consider is the decisions that we make on which of various competing climate mitigating technologies we decide to implement and what are the various risks, costs, and return on investment involved with each technology. Under NYC Local Law 87: Energy Audits Retro-commissioning, we must complete an energy audit and perform retro-commissioning once every 10 years. At SL Green we are continually performing these types of assessments to make sure that we are considering our best options and mitigating decision-making risks that relate to the selection of climate-mitigating technologies.
Legal	Relevant, always included	SL Green incorporates the legal risk and possibility of litigation claims related to climate change in its risk assessments throughout its business. An example of climate-related litigation that we prioritize is brownfield reclamation. We abide to the public law of Small Business Liability Relief and Brownfields Revitalization Act. When possible, we prioritize development on commercial / industrial sites, instead of on undeveloped land that perpetuates sprawl.
Market	Relevant, always included	SL Green serves the largest corporate real estate market in the world. Changing consumer and investor demands are increasingly driving corporations to seek more from their properties when it comes to climate resiliency, energy efficiency, and other climate related features. If we do not continue to position ourselves in the market as a leader providing office space that meets the growing demands of our tenants, we have a risk of losing out to our competitors for business, and the possible decreasing of the value of our assets. For our company specifically, SL Green is able to charge a premium in our market because of the alignment with the values of our tenants, and the collaboration that we have with various tenants to help meet these shared goals on climate resiliency, energy efficiency, and other climate related features. We always consider this risk in our business decision making.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	The reputation of SL Green is one of the most critical assets of our organization, and can often be a deciding factor for our tenants to choose us over our competitors. If there were negative publicity of climate related events at our properties due to a lack of resilience, or low quality services delivered due to our climate related technologies, we could face reputational risk. For our company specifically, the NYC market is extremely competitive and the reputation that we have built in this market has helped us in the past to win large companies with shared value as tenants. We always consider this risk.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	We are subject to risks associated with natural disasters and the physical effects of climate change, which can include storms, hurricanes and flooding, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our properties, operations and business. For our company specifically, because most of our real estate is located on the island of Manhattan and surrounded by four bodies of water, we are very aware of these types of risks which we were subject to as an example during Super Storm Sandy which resulted in direct acute physical damage to some of our properties. We always consider this risk.
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	To the extent climate change causes changes in weather patterns, our markets could experience increases in storm intensity and rising sea-levels which could cause damage to our properties, and have a material adverse effect on our business. Over time, climate change conditions could result in declining demand for office space in our buildings or the inability of us to operate the buildings at all. Climate change may also have indirect effects on our business by increasing the cost of (or making unavailable) property insurance on terms we find acceptable, increasing the cost of energy at our properties and requiring us to expend funds as we seek to repair and protect our properties against such risks. There can be no assurance that climate change will not have a material adverse effect on our properties, operations, or business. For our company specifically, because most of our real estate is located on the island of Manhattan and surrounded by four bodies of water, we are very aware of these types of risks which we were subject to as an example during Super Storm Sandy when the downtown real estate market was drastically effected by the after effects. We always consider this risk.

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?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Chronic physical	Sea level rise

Primary potential financial impact

Increased capital expenditures

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

We are subject to risks associated with natural disasters and the physical effects of climate change, which can include storms, hurricanes and flooding, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our properties, operations and business. Our markets could experience increases in storm intensity and rising sea-levels. SL Green specifically has an acute awareness of this risk due to most of our properties being on the island of Manhattan which is surrounded by water and prone to the effects of severe weather, such as the example of Super Storm Sandy. Over time, these conditions could result in declining demand for office space in our buildings or the inability of us to operate the buildings.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
More likely than not

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)
1600000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
346720000

Explanation of financial impact figure
The potential financial impacts of climate-related weather events on SL Green's portfolio include weather-related damages, projected rent loss, relocation of building equipment and restoration efforts. An example is the estimated flood & wind-related damages from Superstorm Sandy in 2012 amounted to $1,600,000 across our portfolio. Our most damaged property, 180 Maiden Lane, had to undergo robust recovery procedures. These procedures included moving building machinery including electrical switchgear from the basement to the third floor, restoring elevator service, restoring the façade /building envelope, reclamation of the fuel oil tank, debris clean-up, security protocols, and repairing glass which amounted to $17,000,000, largely covered by insurance. To calculate the maximum financial impact, we used the $15.76 psf for repair costs at 180 Maiden Lane resulting from Superstorm Sandy.

Cost of response to risk
100000000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
To manage the risk associated with climate-related weather events, our team allocates funds for resiliency and energy efficiency projects, purchases insurance plans, installs generators, and trains building management and security staff on emergency protocol. Cost of response includes historical and future monies allocated for efficiency / resiliency projects, flood insurance premiums, and restoration / recovery work.

Comment

Identifier
Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?
Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Emerging regulation	Carbon pricing mechanisms

Primary potential financial impact
Increased indirect (operating) costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification
<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description
With our roots in New York City, we are at the center of one of the world's most ambitious climate legislative environments. Through the Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act, New York State mandated the adoption of a net zero carbon economy statewide by 2050, with a zero-carbon electricity grid by 2040. In New York City, the Climate Mobilization Act sets carbon caps for large buildings starting in 2024 as part of a broader commitment to reducing citywide greenhouse gas emissions by 40% by 2030, and by 80% by 2050. As the largest office landlord in Manhattan, these policy elements represent the most material sources of transition risks relevant to our business.

Time horizon
Long-term

Likelihood
Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact
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)
0

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
4500000

Explanation of financial impact figure
We quantitatively assessed transition risks from carbon pricing under IPCC RCP 2.6, a 1.5°C-aligned global emission scenario. The potential impacts of carbon pricing under Local Law 97 (LL97) were evaluated for a 24-property sample segment of SL Green's portfolio comprising over 21.4 million square feet, assuming that our aggregated portfolio-level emissions intensity (tCO2e/ SQFT) decreases in accordance with the highest level of ambition of science-based targets as contained within our roadmap (see Climate-Related Targets for details). We modeled two emissions scenarios aligned with 1.5°C. Assuming the electrical grid emissions expected as a result of New

York State's target to achieve 100% carbon-free grid electricity by 2040, as part of the Climate Leadership and Communities Protection Act – this would result in reductions to SL Green's Scope 2 emissions from electricity additional to those resulting from our ongoing building efficiency improvements.

Cost of response to risk
4500000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
Due to SL Green's longstanding commitment to efficient building operations supported by capital improvements, we do not expect any financial impact from LL97 in the first compliance period through 2030. The scenario analysis results indicate low materiality potential fines could peak around 2030 on account of the expected emissions cap reduction starting in the 2030-2050 compliance period. Due to SL Green's modeled emissions reductions, the portfolio exposure decreases to zero over the course of the subsequent 6-year period.

Comment

Identifier
Risk 3

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?
Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Technology	Transitioning to lower emissions technology

Primary potential financial impact
Increased capital expenditures

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification
<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description
Climate change may have an indirect effect on our business by requiring us to expend funds as we seek to repair and protect our properties against such risks. Specifically at SL Green, an operational priority across the company is to reduce our energy consumption by replacing existing technology and implementing new technology to deal with the potential for increasing the cost of energy at our properties.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
More likely than not

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)
11000000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
286000000

Explanation of financial impact figure
The portfolio-wide financial impact of making capital investments in energy-efficient technology includes labor, insurance, removal costs, installation costs, maintenance agreements, and construction/demolition fees. Whenever exploring technological opportunities, we bundle all potential costs and will implement technologies if we are net positive after reducing the building's operating expenses and energy consumption. Minimum ($0.50 per square foot) and maximum ($13 per square foot) potential financial impact were calculated referencing retrofit cost values from the Urban Green Council Retrofit Market Analysis.

Cost of response to risk
152000000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
SL Green is committed to implementing green building practices throughout the lifecycle of new and existing properties within our portfolio. This commitment includes managing energy consumption, water use, material selection and the building's effects on its site throughout the planning, design, construction, and operational phases. Portfolio-wide initiatives that have resulted in energy savings include LED retrofits, variable frequency drive installations, chiller upgrades, steam station insulation, pressure relief valve (PRV) stations, and BMS upgrades. We also pursue all available rebates and incentives to drive down the costs of implementing these technologies. The team also continuously evaluates the newest technologies and meets with vendors throughout the year. We often pilot emerging technologies to evaluate effectiveness before rolling the technology out at a portfolio scale. One example is the real-time energy management platform used to optimize energy use and tenant comfort in sub-hourly intervals. SL Green has previously evaluated the feasibility of on-site power generation, including solar panels and fuel cells. We have installed a 1.2 megawatt cogeneration system at our ground-up development, One Vanderbilt, which is projected to achieve one of the lowest carbon footprints across buildings of similar density and scale in New York City. We have invested $17,000,000 in sustainability features at the property, going above and beyond code requirements. The cost of response across our portfolio includes $50,000,000 in historical energy efficiency projects since 2010, $85,000,000 in additional projects spanning the next 10 years, and $17,000,000 in sustainability features that go above and beyond code requirements at One Vanderbilt.

Comment

C2.4

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

C2.4a

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

Identifier
Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?
Direct operations

Opportunity type
Resilience

Primary climate-related opportunity driver
Participation in renewable energy programs and adoption of energy-efficiency measures

Primary potential financial impact
Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description
SL Green has the potential to attract more clients, and charge a premium for climate-resilient buildings. For example, through our LEED strategy across the 25 properties that earned LEED certifications through the LEED Volume program from 2018 through 2021, we: • Offset 112,666 megawatt-hours of electricity through wind power since 2017 • Cut average water consumption saving 7 million gallons of water in 2021 compared to 2020 • Improved green cleaning applying program to 100% of Operated properties. • Implemented LEED plans and policies across 100% of the properties • Reduced EUI by 24% compared to 2016 usage. An increase in occupancy in 2021 compared to 2020 contributes to overall increased building consumption for energy. These consumption numbers were still below pre-pandemic levels.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
More likely than not

Magnitude of impact
Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
597000000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure
Due to all of the aforementioned benefits of green building designations, we pursue these opportunities wherever possible. 91% of SL Green's Manhattan Operating Properties achieved a green building designation, including those designations recognized by GRESB -- LEED, ENERGY STAR, and BOMA 360. Cost to realize opportunity reflects costs to achieve LEED certifications across11 properties in 2017, 6 properties in 2018, 4 properties in 2019, 2 properties in 2020

Cost to realize opportunity
1600000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
Due to all of the aforementioned benefits of green building designations, we pursue these opportunities wherever possible. 91% of SL Green's Manhattan properties listed in our 2021 10K were awarded green building designations. For the entire SL Green portfolio which includes retail and residential sites where the company has no operational control and may not be eligible for green building certification. We adhere to the GRESB definition of green building designations which includes LEED, ENERGY STAR, and BOMA360 certifications.

Comment

Identifier
Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?
Direct operations

Opportunity type
Energy source

Primary climate-related opportunity driver
Use of new technologies

Primary potential financial impact
Reduced direct costs

Company-specific description
Our investments in energy efficiency measures have resulted in lowered operating expenses for our buildings. Additionally, since this technology enables our portfolio to perform with optimal efficiency, we have garnered valuable recognition and ratings for our buildings. Our reputation for efficiency and technology leads to increased demand for our buildings. For example, SL Green installed a real-time energy management platform (iES EnergyDesk) across the majority of our assets to manage energy and provide relief to the local electrical grid, providing financial incentives to SL Green. Further, we installed CO2 sensors to provide building operators with granular data to

adjust space conditions that maximize efficiency and tenant comfort. At 11 Madison Avenue, SL Green installed an ice plant. By producing ice during the night and using it for cooling during the day, the ice plant reduces daytime electricity use. Additionally, the building operators have the option to load shift and run the ice plant during the night. This alleviates the strain on NYC's electrical grid, and lowers utility costs for the building. This system is projected to cumulatively save $14.3M over 20 years. By alleviating the grid demand during the day, SL Green is also mitigating the need for carbon-intensive power plants. The ice plant is projected to reduce the building's carbon footprint by 1.4M pounds of carbon dioxide.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
Likely

Magnitude of impact
Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
6800000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure
The potential financial impact figure is calculated with the reduction (8.5%) in annual operating costs associated with capital improvements throughout the portfolio. The financial impact of making capital investments in energy efficient technology include labor, insurance, removal costs, installation costs, maintenance agreements and construction / demolition fees. Whenever exploring technological opportunities, we bundle all potential costs and will implement technologies if we are net positive after reducing the building's operating expenses and energy consumption.

Cost to realize opportunity
152000000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
Whenever possible, we try to bundle and scale energy efficient technologies across the portfolio. Portfolio-wide initiatives that have resulted in energy savings include LED retrofits, variable frequency drive installations, steam station insulation and BMS upgrades. We also pursue all available rebates and incentives to drive down the costs of implementing these technologies. The team also continuously evaluates the newest technologies and meets with vendors throughout the year. We often pilot emerging technologies to evaluate effectiveness before rolling the technology out at a portfolio scale. One Vanderbilt was designed have a lower carbon footprint compared to buildings of similar density and scale in New York City. It includes the installation of a 1.2 megawatt cogeneration system at our ground-up development. We have invested $17,000,000 in sustainability features at the property that go above and beyond code requirements. The cost to realize opportunity across our portfolio $50,000,000 in historical energy efficiency projects since 2010, $85,000,000 in additional projects spanning the next 10 years.

Comment

Identifier
Opp3

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?
Direct operations

Opportunity type
Resource efficiency

Primary climate-related opportunity driver
Use of recycling

Primary potential financial impact
Reduced indirect (operating) costs

Company-specific description
Outlined in the OneNYC Plan, Mayor de Blasio set the ambitious goal of sending zero waste to landfills by 2030. New York City enacted a new recycling law enforced as of August 1, 2017 that mandates source-separated recycling to help meet this goal. At SL Green specifically, we are implementing strategies to ensure that we are in line with this regulation. In 2021, waste audits were performed across all Manhattan Operating Properties to provide both Property Management and tenants with data on contamination rates for recycling and identify areas for improved recycling procedures. As a result of these legislative updates, SL Green became responsible for ensuring compliance across our entire base building square footage within control, janitorial operations, and tenant procedures. SL Green's Sustainability Team focused on educational strategies to achieve recycling compliance and drive behavior change. SL Green collaborated with the union, SEIU Local 32BJ, to streamline training for over 500 cleaning employees. Because there are a variety of languages spoken by our staff, we had all presentation materials translated into several languages. We also color-coordinated liners and sorting areas on the loading dock to facilitate pickups and minimize contamination. To ensure that we are also maintaining training for new and temporary employees, we worked with the union and Alliance Building Services to include the recycling training in onboarding presentations. Phase two of our educational efforts encompassed on-site training for tenant employees across 25 properties that explained the legal requirements and included a hands-on sorting exercise. To reinforce and disseminate what was learned in the training, we distributed presentation materials, a training recording, and sample signage to tenants portfolio-wide. As a result of our efforts, over 1,000 people have been educated on recycling best practices. We have created a self-sustaining educational system and have laid the foundation for successful compliance. Additionally, we achieved a >75% recycling rate during the demolition phase of SLG's ground-up development project at One Vanderbilt. Wherever possible we are sourcing material with high recycled content, such as structural steel.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
More likely than not

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)
22000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
110000

Explanation of financial impact figure
By ensuring portfolio-wide compliance with Local Law 85, we are avoiding city-issued fines for non-compliance. Additionally, we encourage our tenants to centralize all waste bins and remove them under the desk bins. Centralizing waste bins require fewer liners, which also results in less resource consumption and reduced operating costs for tenants. Thirdly, generating a cleaner waste stream that does not contaminate recycled material reduces overall resource consumption if the material can be sufficiently recycled instead of sent to a landfill, which is also a revenue generator for both landlords and haulers. Specifically, we require all tenants to have paper-only bins to avoid contamination by food and liquid. To calculate the potential impact, we project $100-$500 in potential fines for non-compliance with the New York City recycling Local Law per building annually.

Cost to realize opportunity
50000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
To start, SLG collaborated with the union, SEIU Local 32BJ to streamline training and education for the cleaners that are employed in our buildings. We created a presentation that would be digestible and understandable for the cleaning staff that are employed throughout the portfolio. Because there are a variety of languages spoken by our cleaning staff, we had all recycling materials that were distributed translated into several languages. We also implemented a color-coordinated liner system and color-coordinated areas on the loading dock for each waste stream to facilitate pick-ups and minimize confusion among our cleaners. Another tool that we implemented for the night cleaners is a compliance notepad. Since the biggest challenge for this law is driving tenant behavior change, we wanted to give the cleaners a tool that would help them track tenant progress and non-compliance. These notepads will track the floor, office number, and company of tenants that are not recycling properly so that the property management staff can approach and warn repeat offenders. Not only are we responsible for educating our cleaning staff, but we also educated our tenants on the upcoming law. To start, we developed and distributed a notification letter and FAQ that were emailed to 100,000 tenants that work within SL Green's buildings. To support tenant compliance, we also sent out a recording of the presentation and sample signage to all tenants. Cost to realize the opportunity is the cost to post additional signage in the loading dock and color-coordinate bin liners in accordance with new regulations, estimated to be around $2000 per building.

Comment

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
No, but our strategy has been influenced by climate-related risks and opportunities, and we are developing a transition plan within two years

Publicly available transition plan
<Not Applicable>

Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your transition plan
<Not Applicable>

Description of feedback mechanism
<Not Applicable>

Frequency of feedback collection
<Not Applicable>

Attach any relevant documents which detail your transition plan (optional)
<Not Applicable>

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
In preparation for developing a transition plan aligning with 1.5°C targets within the next two years, SL Green has been dedicated to evaluating our portfolio to determine where we can make energy efficiency upgrades and carbon-reducing retrofits. In addition to our improving our buildings mechanical and electrical systems we are also assessing our supply chain, waste reduction practices, and reducing our water needs, among many other variables, will permeate throughout our company and real estate assets to make a truly meaningful impact. To hold ourselves accountable and remain transparent, we published our first stand-alone TCFD report in 2021 to address our climate risk management, disclosed the results of our 1.5°C-aligned climate scenario analysis, where we quantitatively assess transition risks from carbon pricing under IPCC RCP 2.6, a 1.5°C-aligned global emission scenario. We are also facing the potential impacts of carbon pricing under LL97 were evaluated for a 33-property sample segment of SL Green's portfolio comprising over 25.5 million square feet including properties where we do not have operational control. Our model assumes that our portfolio emissions intensity (tCO2 /square foot) decreases in accordance with science-based targets. Representative of our commitments, we became a signatory to TCFD in support of the global transition to a low-carbon economy. We expanded our GRI disclosures from the Core to Comprehensive level. We also enhanced our SASB disclosures with additional narratives to provide detailed insight on our reporting processes. In tandem with the New York City Mayor's Carbon Challenge, we voluntarily committed to a 30% reduction in Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions across 8 million square feet over a ten-year period, expanding this goal to a 30% reduction in whole building emissions for our entire portfolio in 2018. SL Green aligned with the Urban Land Institute (ULI) Net Zero by 2050 goal of carbon neutral building operations and has committed to setting a Science-Based Target for greenhouse gas emissions reduction.

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	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	We quantitatively assessed transition risks from carbon pricing under IPCC RCP 2.6, a 1.5°C-aligned global emission scenario. The potential impacts of carbon pricing under Local Law 97 (LL97) were evaluated for a 24-property sample segment of SL Green's portfolio comprising over 21.4 million square feet, assuming that our aggregated portfolio-level emissions intensity (tCO2e/ SQFT) decreases in accordance with the highest level of ambition of science-based targets as contained within our roadmap. More details are available below, and within our TCFD Report.
Physical climate scenarios: RCP 8.5	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	We quantitatively assessed the exposure of our entire portfolio of properties to chronic and acute climate-related hazards detailed in the IPCC RCP 8.5. This is considered a worst-case climate scenario in which emissions continue unabated into the long term. The results were aggregated across our entire portfolio, with the percentage of properties exposed under each projected level associated with a physical hazard. The assessment considered key indicators for each type of physical hazard and projected the changes to these metrics over the medium- and long-term time horizons. We also assessed our exposure to sea level rise using tools and data from the National Ocean and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the European Environment Agency (EEA), and reports from the New York City Panel on Climate Change (NPCC); however, the results showed no portfolio exposure to this hazard by 2060 under RCP 8.5. As we invest in new properties, we include sustainability performance, energy consumption, technology, and resiliency as key performance indicators related to climate change that are included in SL Green's underwriting process for asset acquisitions, dispositions, and any other investment opportunities. These sustainability performance metrics including climate-related scenarios drive our decision-making processes for buying and selling assets. For example, our management team is less likely to purchase buildings that are vulnerable to climate-related weather events. To further mitigate against climate-related risks, 5- and 10-year capital plans are developed incorporating climate-related scenarios with the goal of improving building resiliency and energy performance More details are available below, and within our TCFD Report.

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

The focal questions included in our scenario analysis span across our business strategy. For example, the analysis focused on results to the following questions: What is the impact of climate on our business, strategy, and financial planning? What are the climate-related risks and opportunities most relevant to SL Green's across short-, medium-, and long term time horizons? What emerging chronic and acute physical climate hazards have the possibility to impact our physical assets? What is our portfolio exposure to sea level rise? What are the implications of current and emerging carbon mitigation policies such as carbon pricing? How does climate impact our business reputation?

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

SL Green has modelled two emissions scenarios aligned with 1.5°C. Under Scenario 1, potential annual fines under LL97 were calculated assuming an even share of emissions reductions across all properties in the sample, and no reductions to grid emissions factors relative to the present. Due to SL Green's longstanding commitment to sustainable operations supported by capital improvements, under Scenario 1 we do not expect any financial impact from LL97 in the first compliance period through 2030, and are working on mitigating the impact for the latter compliance periods. Due to SL Green's modelled emissions reductions, the portfolio exposure decreases to zero over the course of the subsequent 6-year period. Under Scenario 2, we also accounted for a reduction in electrical grid emissions expected as a result of New York State's target to achieve 100% carbon-free grid electricity by 2040, as part of the Climate Leadership and Communities Protection Act – this results in reductions to SL Green's Scope 2 emissions from electricity additional to those resulting from our ongoing building efficiency improvements. Under Scenario 2, which we believe to be most likely due to the New York State legislated goal of a zero-carbon grid electricity by 2040, we projected that SL Green's exposure to fines under the last compliance period under LL97 would be minimal. We also assessed our exposure to sea level rise using tools and data from NOAA, the EEA, and reports from NPCC; however, the results showed no portfolio exposure to this hazard by 2060 under RCP 8.5. The results of our scenario analysis are collated in charts available in our TCFD Report.

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	SL Green's products and services have been impacted by opportunities related to building efficiency and green building certification which are helping to meet customer demand for resilient and sustainable buildings. Our current portfolio includes 20 million square feet of LEED-certified space, representing 91% of our reporting properties. In 2021, we achieved ENERGY STAR labels across 10.6 million square feet of our portfolio. On the risk side, extreme weather could cause damage to buildings or make them less attractive to potential tenants. The most substantial strategic decision made to date is our decisions on repairing buildings damaged by extreme weather events and allocating resources to improve building resiliency. One example is the estimated flood- and wind-related damages from Superstorm Sandy. This amounted to $1,600,000 across of our buildings. Due to location, our most damaged property, 180 Maiden Lane, had to undergo robust recovery procedures. These procedures included moving building machinery from the basement to the third floor, restoring elevator service, restoring the façade / building envelope, reclamation of the fuel oil tank, debris clean-up, security protocols, and repairing glass/doors which amounted to over $17,000,000.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	SL Green recognizes that a significant portion of our company's environmental footprint exists within our supply chain, including vendors of supplies and services as well as contractors. SL Green and its properties are subject to a wide range of environmental regulations which directly affect tenants in the value chain. In our supply chain, we are affected by the decisions of our suppliers on where they source materials and their work processes. We are committed to selecting and working with suppliers that show transparency and comply with all applicable federal, state, and municipal standards and regulations regarding environmental issues in all of the jurisdictions where they operate. Environmental compliance is required in all of our vendor contracts and we seek to implement and to ensure this compliance through regular engagement and monitoring. SL Green's supply chain has been impacted on the risk side by issues related to climate change affecting supply chain management through higher costs and less availability of materials needed for our buildings, which we witnessed during Super Storm Sandy. This can be an issue in the short term during specific event, such as the COVID-19 outbreak. However, we also envision long term impacts as suppliers and tenants adapt to new regulations and pressures. On the opportunity side, up the value chain we have observed positive impacts working with our tenants to improve energy data sharing, recycling and working on climate-related awareness programs through stronger relationships with our tenants, positive competitive positioning, and increased value of our rent and buildings. We have implemented a proactive due diligence risk identification process as part of SL Green's commitment to mitigating negative impacts in our supply chain. This framework allows us to meet ESG commitments by proactively identifying where issues may occur across our own operations, and those of our suppliers. This process begins with mandatory annual assessments of our Tier 1 Critical Suppliers administered by an independent third party.
Investment in R&D	Yes	SL Green's active development pipeline sets the standard for sustainable new construction and responsible community engagement. We leverage years of operational excellence to incorporate innovative design and technological solutions, and recommendations from our portfolio-wide NYSERDA emissions reduction study how occupancy informs r emissions within tenant spaces compared to base building operations . This R&D work is in response to how densification is often penalized from an EUI and carbon intensity standpoint. Continued improvements in software upgrades and data integration, from our BMS systems to our Demand Response, and energy tracking platforms help to inform how we operate, and where to make capital improvements.
Operations	Yes	SL Green's operations have been impacted in many ways by climate related issues. In 2019, New York City passed Local Law 97 (LL97). This law requires buildings greater than 25,000 square feet to be compliant with a carbon cap starting in 2024, in alignment with a 1.5-degree Celsius climate scenario. To align our strategy with Local Law 97, SL Green's Engineering Team is encouraged to take ongoing education courses and we host quarterly training sessions for building engineers. While our preparations for LL97 are taking place in the short term, this law will impact the company in the medium and long-term. IT: SL Green adopted a strategy to minimize our physical IT infrastructure and have migrated all feasible, existing data to the cloud. This reduces our exposure to climate-related risks by diversifying our reliance on physical infrastructure. The cloud to store backups also enables SL Green to restore any physical assets if damaged by or lost due to a climate impact. In 2020, SL Green decided to eliminate almost 100% of desktops and supplied every employee with a lightweight, low energy-intensive laptop to facilitate remote working. We expect our remote working capabilities to mitigate any disruptions that could occur as a result of unexpected climate-related events impacting office attendance. SL Green has achieved WiredScore certification across 25 properties. This certification measures the quality and resilience of a building's digital infrastructure, cellular coverage, internet service providers, and resilience. The certification also evaluates if a building can adapt to future technology.

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	Revenues Indirect costs Capital expenditures Capital allocation Acquisitions and divestments Access to capital Assets Liabilities	Climate-related weather events can be a risk associated with SL Green's revenue since these events can potentially damage our assets. In some cases, such as Superstorm Sandy, we can potentially lose tenant rent if the building is compromised. Along with storm-proofing, energy efficiency is an opportunity for SL Green's revenue because by having best-in-class systems and green building designations, the resale value of our assets increases. Energy represents 25-30% of the total operating costs for SL Green's buildings. To mitigate against price fluctuations in energy, we lock in our energy costs through procurement 1 to 3 years in advance. These fluctuations occur due to climate-related weather events and resource availability. We pursue energy efficiency projects and green building designations to lower our energy consumption, therefore lowering overall operating expenses for both the base building and for our tenants. From a lifecycle perspective, our climate-related risk management process begins with our underwriting team, which works closely with our sustainability team to stay ahead of existing and new legal developments. Our team incorporates climate-risk in underwriting and decision-making surrounding asset acquisition and deposition. For example, our underwriting team will flag properties if they are vulnerable to climate-related weather events (i.e., located in a flood zone). 5-year capital plans are created for every potential acquisition to ensure the property is positioned to be resilient and energy efficient. We evaluate the energy performance of every asset, both current and potential. Additionally, the efficiency of installed building systems are factored into decision-making and capital-planning, and green building designations are noted. This element influences our short- and medium-term financial planning. Our due diligence process covering all transactions also incorporates the analysis of flood risk, although our absence of a lower Manhattan footprint minimizes SL Green's exposure to climate-related flood events such as those resulting from Hurricane Sandy. In the process of structuring capital investment strategies for prospective acquisitions, redevelopments, or new developments, we always ensure compliance with LL87 and LL97 and fully evaluate against LL32, LL33 , LL87 LL88 to ensure climate resilience is embedded into our portfolio. When evaluating buildings, we focus on ESG, looking exhaustively at available building design and equipment technologies to implement the best sustainability measures possible. Greenhouse gas emissions and building certifications are considered crucial elements of our building evaluations and are always accounted for in our budget and planning processes. At SL Green, identifying energy efficiency opportunities is a team effort spearheaded by our engineers, and our longstanding investment in efficiency enables us to defer capital improvements in times of crisis without jeopardizing our industry-leading operating standards. Preventative maintenance and best practices allow our building equipment to achieve maximum efficiency and durability. We also recognize that equipment replacements are an opportunity to deploy new technology and meet the evolving needs of our building occupants. We monitor utility incentive programs that incentivize the installation of state-of-the-art building equipment over the continued operation of outdated equipment. Capital improvements increase the overall value of our properties, reduce operating costs, and modernize our base building systems. Additionally, our engineering, operations and sustainability teams collaborate to map out projects for the next 5- and 10-years for each building that are in alignment with SL Green's GHG emission intensity goal and NYC's GHG emission reduction goal. Our Engineering Team identifies equipment near the end of its useful life and proposes capital projects to produce energy efficiency improvements. Beyond our internal expertise, we also leverage external consultants to improve our properties through retro-commissioning--ensuring building systems perform up to specifications-- and conducting ASHRAE Level II Energy Audits to identify energy efficiency opportunities. We review our capital plans annually and re-evaluate projects to prioritize project implementation based on financial and environmental benefits. Access to capital also facilitates the opportunity to invest in emerging green technologies, including fuel cells and cogeneration. Climate-related weather events can be a risk associated with SL Green's revenue since these events can potentially damage our assets. As a case study, due to Superstorm Sandy, we incurred $17M of damage at a single property. We also capitalize on climate-related opportunities at our assets as we implement energy efficiency projects as an opportunity to reduce overall operating expenses and increase the resale value of our assets. Pursuing innovative technologies, efficient building systems and green building designations also increase the value of our assets. Lastly, climate-related weather events can be considered a liability since these events can potentially damage our assets. To manage this liability, SL Green has portfolio-wide flood, wind, and earthquake insurance policies which amounts to $2.65 billion annually. Additionally, our building staff is trained on emergency response protocol to mitigate potential liability. To manage the risk associated with climate-related weather events, our team allocates funds for resiliency and energy efficiency projects, purchases insurance plans, installs generators, and trains building management and security staff on emergency protocol.

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

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

C4.1b

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

Target reference number
Int 1

Year target was set
2018

Target coverage
Company-wide

Scope(s)
Scope 1
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Location-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity metric
Metric tons CO2e per square foot

Base year
2012

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0.0093

% of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this Scope 3 intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure
100

Target year
2025

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
30

Intensity figure in target year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) [auto-calculated]
0.00651

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions
30

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
<Calculated field>

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Is this a science-based target?
No, but we anticipate setting one in the next 2 years

Target ambition
<Not Applicable>

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
Our target is set for a 30% intensity reduction in Scope 1+2+3 CO2e per square foot, with a baseline of 2012, and a target year of 2025. We've demonstrated strong progress year on year - our 2020 GHG intensity was 0.00502 tons/SF. This is 46% lower than our 2012 baseline and exceeds SL Green's existing emissions intensity target of a 30% reduction, equivalent to 0.00651 tons/SF, which we set to accomplish by 2025. Although our buildings were in operation throughout the COVID-19 pandemic, the decreased hours of operation, decreased occupancy, and deviations from standard operations due to COVID-19 played a significant role in the most recent years reduction of building energy consumption and the associated GHG emissions. Since we have exceeded our original emissions reduction goal, we are currently in the process of exploring an intensity based Science-Based Target with the SBTi, aligned with the highest level of ambition. As we move forward, SL Green is committed to remaining industry leaders in sustainability and climate risk management, and we are proud to use our expertise and ambition to help New York achieve the transition to a climate-resilient, low-carbon economy.

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

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?
Other climate-related target(s)

C4.2b

(C4.2b) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Target reference number
Oth 1

Year target was set
2020

Target coverage
Company-wide

Target type: absolute or intensity
Absolute

Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Energy consumption or efficiency	MWh

Target denominator (intensity targets only)
<Not Applicable>

Base year
2018

Figure or percentage in base year
411877

Target year
2030

Figure or percentage in target year
288314

Figure or percentage in reporting year
290682

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
98.0835687058424

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?
Please select

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

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

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*	0	0
Implemented*	3	619.7
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

Energy efficiency in buildings	Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
450.8

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
706634

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
8248312

Payback period
11-15 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
21-30 years

Comment
Includes central plant upgrade, and induction unit improvements

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Motors and drives

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
88.1

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
110000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
330000

Payback period
1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
11-15 years

Comment
VFD Installation

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Building Energy Management Systems (BEMS)

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
80.7

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
64380

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
124005

Payback period
1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
11-15 years

Comment
Upgrade of Building Management System

C4.3c

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

Method	Comment
Dedicated budget for energy efficiency	SL Green is committed to environmentally sustainable initiatives and innovation that deliver energy and natural resource efficiency. We continue to introduce a broad platform of market-leading initiatives to address energy usage and natural resource consumption that deliver value for our business, tenants, and community. To optimize the efficiency performance of the portfolio, 5- and 10-year capital plans are developed incorporating climate-related scenarios with the goal of improving building resiliency and energy performance. SL Green has invested over $66 million to date in energy efficiency projects including HVAC, BMS, and lighting upgrades. SL Green's team conducts ongoing scenario analyses to determine the impact of New York City's climate legislation (Local Law 97 of 2019) and possible future legislation across all of its assets considering both a high and low regulations scenario. Buildings that could exceed the carbon caps under Local Law 97 have been flagged and earmarked for requiring additional investments in energy efficiency projects.
Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards	SL Green has had zero incidents of regulatory environmental non-compliance in 2017, 2018, 2019, and 2020. 100% of SL Green's portfolio is in compliance with New York City's Local Law 84, which requires that building energy and water consumption data be submitted to the Department of Buildings on an annual basis. 100% of SL Green's portfolio is also in compliance with Local Law 87, which requires that buildings undergo retro commissioning every ten years. To address the newest climate legislation passed by New York City, SL Green contributes to the 80x50 Buildings Partnership, a collaborative effort from New York City's leading building and energy stakeholders to develop a policy framework that reduces citywide emissions. In tandem with this effort, SL Green crafted climate policy alongside the Real Estate Board of New York's Sustainability Committee and participated in the Mayor's Office of Sustainability's 80x50 technical working group.
Employee engagement	SL Green's environmental policies, including those pertaining to vendors and procurement processes, are available to employees throughout our organization. The Facility Managers and Chief Engineers of each of our properties are stewards of SL Green's corporate strategy in this area, and work closely with tenants, vendors, and other stakeholders to meet the Company's goals for recycled, responsibly sourced, and non-toxic material procurement. Many of our Property Management and Engineering staff members receive sustainability training each year. These trainings covered responsible material purchases, energy performance, the LEED certification, and ENERGY STAR labels.
Internal incentives/recognition programs	SL Green's Portfolio Managers, Underwriting, and Leasing Teams receive monetary incentives for annual performance which incorporate sustainability achievements, such as green building certifications. SL Green's night supervisors also receive monetary incentives for zero incidents of non-compliance with New York City's recycling laws under Local Law 87. Additionally, SL Green holds an annual award ceremony for its Chief Engineers to recognize the buildings that achieve meaningful carbon reductions and ENERGY STAR labels.

C4.5

(C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?
Yes

C4.5a

(C4.5a) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Level of aggregation
Product or service

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon
Other, please specify (100% of our managed portfolio adheres to our EMS and is operated under the highest standards of sustainability as determined by external standards such as LEED, ENERGY STAR, and BOMA 360.)

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Buildings construction and renovation	Other, please specify (Green building certifications)

Description of product(s) or service(s)
SL Green's main product is energy efficient office space. By reducing base building energy use through efficiency initiatives and green certifications such as ENERGY STAR and LEED, tenants are able to lower the environmental impact of their business space. Tenants are able to avoid emissions by leasing space from SL Green's buildings, which have lower emissions. By reducing energy use through efficiency initiatives and green certifications such as ENERGY STAR and LEED, these third parties (tenants) avoid emissions.

Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)
No

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions
<Not Applicable>

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)
<Not Applicable>

Functional unit used
<Not Applicable>

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used
<Not Applicable>

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario
<Not Applicable>

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario
<Not Applicable>

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions
<Not Applicable>

Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year
80

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?
Yes, a divestment

Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with
590 Fifth Avenue- 590 Fifth Owner LLC, 590 Fifth Holding LLC; 635 Avenue of the Americas- 635 Owner LLC; 641 Avenue of the Americas- 641 Sixth Fee Owner LLC; 110 East 42nd Street- Gotham 42nd Street LLC, 4E Garage Owner LLC, and Green 110 East 42nd LLC

Details of structural change(s), including completion dates
In 2021, SL Green divested in 4 properties across our portfolio which amounted to 3.78% of our operational portfolio. 590 Fifth Avenue was divested on October 22, 2021; 635 and 641 Avenue of the Americas were divested on June 7, 2021; and 110 East 42nd Street was divested on December 21, 2021.

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>

C5.1c

(C5.1c) Have your organization's base year emissions been recalculated as result of the changes or errors reported in C5.1a and C5.1b?

	Base year recalculation	Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold
Row 1	No, because the impact does not meet our significance threshold	As a REIT, SL Green's business by nature is to frequently divest and acquire properties. Therefore in order to assess whether to re-calculate our baseline, SL Green looks at the SQ FT change in our total portfolio due to these types of restructurings and if the change is more than 25% we will consider re-calculating our baseline.

C5.2

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

Scope 1

Base year start
January 1 2012

Base year end
December 31 2012

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
27925

Comment

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start
January 1 2012

Base year end
December 31 2012

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
101332

Comment

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
145037

Comment

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
464094

Comment

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

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
33354

Comment

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
295

Comment

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
315

Comment

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
173

Comment

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

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

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
40087

Comment

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

C5.3

(C5.3) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.
IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, 2006
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)
US EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership: Indirect Emissions From Purchased Electricity
US EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership: Direct Emissions from Stationary Combustion Sources

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)
7293

Start date
January 1 2021

End date
December 31 2021

Comment

Past year 1

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
2560

Start date
January 1 2020

End date
December 31 2020

Comment

Past year 2

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
3809

Start date
January 1 2019

End date
December 31 2019

Comment

Past year 3

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
7197

Start date
January 1 2018

End date
December 31 2018

Comment

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 have no operations where we are able to access electricity supplier emission factors or residual emissions factors and are unable to report a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment

C6.3

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

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based
69136

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
<Not Applicable>

Start date
January 1 2021

End date
December 31 2021

Comment

Past year 1

Scope 2, location-based
63029

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
<Not Applicable>

Start date
January 1 2020

End date
December 31 2020

Comment

Past year 2

Scope 2, location-based
76449

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
<Not Applicable>

Start date
January 1 2019

End date
December 31 2019

Comment

Past year 3

Scope 2, location-based
94323

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
<Not Applicable>

Start date
January 1 2018

End date
December 31 2018

Comment

C6.4

(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?
No

C6.5

(C6.5) Account for your organization's 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)
156391

Emissions calculation methodology
Spend-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
SLG requested supplier-specific GHG emissions / emissions allocations reports, and when unavailable utilizing emissions data from supplier CDP responses. Where neither of these were available or sufficiently high quality, SL Greens emissions related to spend with that supplier were calculated by assigning each supplier a sector-average spend-based emissions factor from the GHG Protocol Scope 3 tool, and multiplying it by SL Green's annual spend with that supplier.

Capital goods

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
389617

Emissions calculation methodology
Spend-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
SLG requested supplier-specific GHG emissions / emissions allocations reports, and when unavailable utilizing emissions data from supplier CDP responses. Where neither of these were available or sufficiently high quality, SL Greens emissions related to spend with that supplier were calculated by assigning each supplier a sector-average spend-based emissions factor from the GHG Protocol Scope 3 tool, and multiplying it by SL Green's annual spend with that supplier.

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

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
35844

Emissions calculation methodology
Other, please specify (Activity data was used from SL Green’s relevant value chain fuel and electricity usage, covering Base Building and Tenants usage. Emissions factors were applied as appropriate for well-to-tank emissions, transmission and distribution losses, etc.)

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
SL Green reported fuel and electricity usage, split between Base Building and Tenants, using DEFRA and IEA emissions factors depending on relevance.

Upstream 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
Upstream transportation of purchased goods and services has been accounted for under category 1 and category 2.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
468

Emissions calculation methodology
Other, please specify (Demolition waste data & treatment sheets from suppliers were used with a breakdown of tonnage waste by material, end of life treatment method & total spend on demolition project. Emissions were calculated using waste treatment emission factors)

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
80

Please explain
SL Green utilized a material sample of demolition waste data and treatment sheets from suppliers breaking down: tonnage by material, end of life treatment method by material, total spend on demo job. Emissions not covered by primary data input were extrapolated to cover 100% of SL Green's 2021 demo spend, using kgCO2e/USD spent intensity metric based upon the average of projects provided. Emissions were calculated using this data and DEFRA waste treatment emission factors.

Business travel

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
608

Emissions calculation methodology
Spend-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
SLG requested supplier-specific GHG emissions / emissions allocations reports, and when unavailable utilizing emissions data from supplier CDP responses. Where neither of these were available or sufficiently high quality, SL Greens emissions related to spend with that supplier were calculated by assigning each supplier a sector-average spend-based emissions factor from the GHG Protocol Scope 3 tool, and multiplying it by SL Green's annual spend with that supplier. SL Green utilized activity dat from several spend-based sources. Where only mixed spend types were available, travel-mode spend-based emission factors were applied based upon assumed dominant spend type. Where spend was itemized by travel/activity type, the most relevant travel-mode spend-based emission factor was applied. DEFRA emissions factors adjusted for inflation and converted to USD.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
226

Emissions calculation methodology
Other, please specify (SL Green’s employee occupancy data was used to calculate the number of commuter journeys, with the travel mode share assumed based upon New York City averages. Emissions factors were applied based upon assumed distances and modes.)

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
SL Green’s employee occupancy data was used to calculate the number of commuter journeys, with the travel mode share assumed based upon New York City averages. DEFRA emissions factors were applied based upon assumed distances and modes.

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
SL Green does not partake in any upstream leased assets other than those accounted for in Scope 1 and 2.

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
SL Green does not sell any goods or services which result in downstream transportation and distribution, therefore this category is not applicable.

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
SL Green does not produce or process physical goods.

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
SL Green Realty corp does not sell any products which it would be applicable to account for under Scope 3 Category 11 of the GHG Protocol in accordance with the Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard, therefore this category is not applicable.

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
SL Green Realty corp does not sell any products which it would be applicable to account for under Scope 3 Category 12 the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard, therefore this category is not applicable.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
31933

Emissions calculation methodology
Other, please specify (Tenant energy usage)

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
SL Green calculated this data from 2021 tenant energy usage.

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
SL Green does not conduct franchise operations.

Investments

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
SL Green does not have any investments which are not already accounted for within other parts of the GHG inventory in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard.

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status
Not evaluated

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

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status
Not evaluated

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

C6.5a

(C6.5a) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

Start date
January 1 2020

End date
December 31 2020

Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)
106135

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)
455896

Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)
27575

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

Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)
1485

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)
175

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)
214

Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

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

Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

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

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

Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
28491

Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Past year 2

Start date
January 1 2019

End date
December 31 2019

Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)
145037

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)
464094

Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)
33354

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

Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)
295

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)
315

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)
173

Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

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

Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

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

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

Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
40087

Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Past year 3

Start date

End date

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

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

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

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

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

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

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

Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

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

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

Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

C-CN6.6/C-RE6.6

(C-CN6.6/C-RE6.6) Does your organization assess the life cycle emissions of new construction or major renovation projects?

	Assessment of life cycle emissions	Comment
Row 1	No, but we plan to for upcoming projects	

C6.7

(C6.7) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

No

C6.10

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

Intensity figure

0.0000906

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

76429

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

843991000

Scope 2 figure used

Location-based

% change from previous year

97

Direction of change

Increased

Reason for change

SL Green buildings experienced an increase in occupancy in 2021 compared to 2020 contributing to overall increased building consumption. As of 12/31/2021 these consumption numbers were still below pre-pandemic levels due to a reduction in physical occupancy, decreased hours of operation, and deviations from standard operations caused by COVID-19

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

(C7.1) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Yes

C7.1a

(C7.1a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used greenhouse warming potential (GWP).

Greenhouse gas	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)	GWP Reference
CO2	2328.6	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
HFCs	4964.09	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

C7.2

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

Country/Region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Other, please specify (New York) *All SL Green locations are in one country, the United States, and one state/city, New York.*	7292.69

C7.3

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

By business division

C7.3a

(C7.3a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Manhattan (All SL Green locations are in one country, the United States, and one state/city, New York.)	7292.69

C7.5

(C7.5) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by country/region.

Country/Region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Other, please specify (New York) *All SL Green locations are in one country, the United States, and one state/city, New York.*	69135.56	

C7.6

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

By business division

C7.6a

(C7.6a) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Manhattan (All SL Green locations are in one country, the United States, and one state/city, New York.)	69135.56	

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		<Not Applicable>		
Other emissions reduction activities		<Not Applicable>		
Divestment		<Not Applicable>		
Acquisitions		<Not Applicable>		
Mergers		<Not Applicable>		
Change in output		<Not Applicable>		
Change in methodology		<Not Applicable>		
Change in boundary		<Not Applicable>		
Change in physical operating conditions		<Not Applicable>		
Unidentified		<Not Applicable>		
Other	4602.5	Increased	999	Scope 1 emissions increased due to an increase in refrigerant added during leakage events, and for day to day operations. It is our practice to estimate refrigerant leakage at at 0.5% of the total refrigerant when the data is not available, or the actual total of refrigerant added during a leakage event. In previous year, actual leakage amounts have been unavailable. This year, we were able to gather more data to calculate actual leakage. Values used in the calculation are as follows: Change in emissions: 4964.09 (reporting year) - 361.59 (previous year) = 4602.5 (change) IMPORTANT NOTE: The actual percentage change here is equal to 1,273%; however, CDP input only allows a maximum value of 999% - therefore we have entered 999%, but want to flag the actual total amount here.

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 20% but less than or equal to 25%

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	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	No

C8.2a

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

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	HHV (higher heating value)	0	11705.04	11705.04
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	0	128270.8	128270.8
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	0	150706.49	150706.49
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	0	290682.33	290682.33

C8.2b

(C8.2b) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	No

C8.2c

(C8.2c) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Other biomass

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value
Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Coal

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Oil

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
3172.39

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment
The type of oil consumed is Fuel Oil No.2

Gas

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
8532.66

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment
The fuel type consumed is Natural Gas

Total fuel

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
11705.04

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment
The fuel types included Natural Gas and Fuel Oil No.2.

C8.2g

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

Country/area
United States of America

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
128270.8

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
150706.49

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
278977.29

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

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

Description
Waste

Metric value
3548

Metric numerator
SHORT TONS

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

% change from previous year
3.77

Direction of change
Decreased

Please explain
Total waste data here includes 3,461 short tons of non-hazardous waste, and 87 short tons of hazardous waste. Total waste in 2021 decreased slightly from the 3,687 short tons in 2020.

Description
Other, please specify (Water consumption)

Metric value
902424

Metric numerator
M3

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

% change from previous year
2.96

Direction of change
Decreased

Please explain
2021 total water consumption decreased from 929,959 m3 in 2020

Description
Energy usage

Metric value
290682

Metric numerator
MWh

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

% change from previous year
5.47

Direction of change
Increased

Please explain
SL Green buildings experienced an increase in occupancy in 2021 compared to 2020 contributing to overall increased building consumption. As of 12/31/2021 these consumption numbers were still below pre-pandemic levels due to a reduction in physical occupancy, decreased hours of operation, and deviations from standard operations caused by COVID-19

C-CE9.6/C-CG9.6/C-CH9.6/C-CN9.6/C-CO9.6/C-EU9.6/C-MM9.6/C-OG9.6/C-RE9.6/C-ST9.6/C-TO9.6/C-TS9.6

(C-CE9.6/C-CG9.6/C-CH9.6/C-CN9.6/C-CO9.6/C-EU9.6/C-MM9.6/C-OG9.6/C-RE9.6/C-ST9.6/C-TO9.6/C-TS9.6) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities?

	Investment in low-carbon R&D	Comment
Row 1	No	

C-RE9.9

(C-RE9.9) Does your organization manage net zero carbon buildings?
No, but we plan to in the future

C-CN9.10/C-RE9.10

(C-CN9.10/C-RE9.10) Did your organization complete new construction or major renovations projects designed as net zero carbon in the last three years?
No, but we plan to in the future

C-CN9.11/C-RE9.11

(C-CN9.11/C-RE9.11) Explain your organization's plan to manage, develop or construct net zero carbon buildings, or explain why you do not plan to do so.

Currently, SL Green provides sustainable office buildings for over 150,000 tenant employees, so the breadth of our portfolio has a significant influence on the low carbon future of New York City.

Through the Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act, New York State mandated the adoption of a net zero carbon economy state-wide by 2050, with a zero-carbon electricity grid by 2040. In New York City, the Climate Mobilization Act sets carbon caps for large buildings starting in 2024 as part of a broader commitment to reducing greenhouse gas emissions 80% by 2050, with an interim reduction of 40% by 2030.

SL Green is actively discussing net zero carbon buildings internally and has begun engaging third parties to study their feasibility. The goal is to increase our buildings' energy efficiency as much as possible in tandem with grid decarbonization to align with the CLCPA zero-carbon goal. For each property in our portfolio, SL Green develops a 5-year and 10-year capital plan based on an assessment of building equipment conditions to anticipate all future capital needs. Our Engineering Team identifies equipment near the end of its useful life and proposes capital projects to produce energy efficiency improvements. Beyond our internal expertise, we also leverage external consultants to improve our properties through retro-commissioning--ensuring building systems perform up to specifications--and conducting ASHRAE Level II Energy Audits to identify energy efficiency opportunities. We review our capital plans annually and re-evaluate projects to prioritize project implementation based on financial and environmental benefits.

In the process of structuring capital investment strategies for prospective acquisitions, redevelopments, or new developments, we always ensure compliance with LL87 and LL97 and fully evaluate against LL32, LL33, LL88 to ensure climate resilience is embedded into our portfolio. Greenhouse gas emissions and building certifications are considered crucial elements of our building evaluations and are always accounted for in our budget and planning processes.

Additionally, it's important to note that SL Green reduces Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions by optimizing building operations, implementing intensive energy management, and deploying capital investment in state-of-the-art equipment. However, since tenants typically account for over 60% of whole building energy and emissions, our emission reduction strategy extends beyond our direct control. We equip our tenants with tools to achieve Scope 3 energy reductions within their spaces.

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	No third-party verification or assurance

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
2022-SLGreen-Letter-of-Assurance-2.pdf

Page/ section reference
See full Letter of Assurance attached.

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
2022-SLGreen-Letter-of-Assurance-2.pdf

Page/ section reference
See full Letter of Assurance attached.

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?
Yes

C10.2a

(C10.2a) Which data points within your CDP disclosure have been verified, and which verification standards were used?

Disclosure module verification relates to	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
C8. Energy	Energy consumption	ISO 14064-3	Sustainable Investment Group (SIG) has conducted a third-party verification and external assurance of SL Green's 2021 energy data reported for environmental data disclosure. 2022-SLGreen-Letter-of-Assurance-2.pdf
C9. Additional metrics	Other, please specify (Water data)	ISO 14064-3	Sustainable Investment Group (SIG) has conducted a third-party verification and external assurance of SL Green's 2021 water data reported for environmental data disclosure. The scope of our analysis included a review of water consumption. 2022-SLGreen-Letter-of-Assurance-2.pdf
C9. Additional metrics	Other, please specify (Waste data)	ISO 14064-3	Sustainable Investment Group (SIG) has conducted a third-party verification and external assurance of SL Green's 2021 waste data reported for environmental data disclosure. The scope of our analysis included a review of waste generation. 2022-SLGreen-Letter-of-Assurance-2.pdf

2022-SLGreen-Letter-of-Assurance-2.pdf

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

(C11.1) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

No, but we anticipate being regulated in the next three years

C11.1d

(C11.1d) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

We expect to be regulated beginning in 2024 with the passing of Local Law 97 (https://www.urbangreencouncil.org/sites/default/files/2020.07.09_urban_green_building_emissions_law_summary_revised_11.17.2020.pdf). Due to our long-standing commitment to efficient building operations supported by capital improvements, we do not expect any material financial impact from Local Law 97 in the first compliance period of 2024 to 2029. SL Green voluntarily participates in the New York City Mayor's Carbon Challenge. We identified a selection of properties across 8 million square feet and have committed to a 30% reduction in Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions intensity over a 10-year period. To demonstrate our commitment to emissions management, we established a portfolio-wide greenhouse gas emissions intensity reduction goal of 30% by 2025 for Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 emissions. The next step in minimizing our environmental footprint is net zero carbon building operations. Although the operating characteristics of Manhattan office properties pose unique challenges to onsite renewables, we are actively evaluating the technical and financial feasibility of net zero operation in our portfolio. Real estate assets generate direct and indirect greenhouse gas emissions through base building operations. Direct emissions (Scope 1) are generated onsite from fossil fuels used for heating and hot water. Indirect emissions (Scope 2) are generated offsite from steam and electricity supplied by local utilities. In addition to emissions generated to support base building operations, tenant energy consumption (Scope 3) contributes to the overall carbon footprint of a building. SL Green reduces Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions by optimizing building operations, implementing intensive energy management, and deploying capital investment in state-of-the-art equipment. Since tenants typically account for over 60% of whole building energy and emissions, our emission reduction strategy extends beyond our direct control. We equip our tenants with tools to achieve Scope 3 energy reductions within their spaces.

C11.2

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

No

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

Navigate GHG regulations

GHG Scope

Scope 1
Scope 2

Application

SL Green conducts climate-related scenario analyses of physical and transition risks in order to assess our exposure to physical climate hazards and to the impacts of future carbon mitigation policies such as carbon pricing. To prepare for changes in carbon regulations, the potential impacts of carbon pricing under New York Local Law 97 (LL97) were evaluated in two emission scenarios (aligned with 1.5°C), for a 33-property sample segment of SL Green's portfolio.

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

268

Variance of price(s) used

Uniform pricing across all properties in the sample

Type of internal carbon price

Shadow price

Impact & implication

The assessment of transition risks from carbon pricing helped our team project that together with our longstanding commitment to efficient building operations, our emissions reductions targets, and the New York State's legislated goal of zero-carbon grid electricity by 2040, SL Green will benefit financially in achieving these goals by eliminating or reducing fines under LL97. We consider the successful management and mitigation of climate-related risks across our portfolio as an opportunity to maximize the value of our portfolio for our stakeholders, including our building tenants and investors.

C12. Engagement

C12.1

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

Yes, our suppliers

Yes, our customers/clients

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

1.17

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

68

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

0

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

SL Green's operations are supported by an extensive supply chain that sources materials and services for our business and tenants. We have implemented a proactive due diligence risk identification process as part of SL Green's commitment to mitigating negative climate impacts in our supply chain. This framework allows us to meet ESG commitments by proactively identifying where issues may occur across our own operations, and those of our suppliers. This process begins with mandatory assessments of our Tier 1 Critical Suppliers administered by an independent third party. SL Green has identified our "critical suppliers" as those whose spend is over a defined threshold value (accounting for 60% of current annual spend) and where SL Green displays a level of dependency

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Based on company segment, location, and size, customized scorecards are generated for each supplier. These scorecards evaluate overall ESG performance, which falls under four categories (Environment, Labor & Human Rights, Ethics, and Sustainable Procurement). Each supplier's assessment is scored, and suppliers that score between 0-24 on a 100 point scale are considered "high risk." SL Green leverages these scores to evaluate suppliers' ESG performance and communicate ESG expectations to suppliers. In certain instances, SL Green creates corrective action plans to address identified issues and establish monitoring mechanisms. Further, SL Green integrates ESG standards into its contracts, where suppliers are required to meet and exceed regulatory compliance and uphold environmentally and socially responsible standards.

Comment

C12.1b

(C12.1b) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with your customers.

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Education/information sharing	Run an engagement campaign to education customers about your climate change performance and strategy

% of customers by number

100

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

100

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement

SL Green is committed to protecting the environment surrounding each of our properties and the local communities where we operate. This includes minimizing our impact by reducing the consumption of energy, water, waste consumption, and natural resources, and promoting environmental responsibility in collaboration with our tenants, employees and contractors. SL Green is committed to supporting our tenants' environmental goals through collaborative opportunities, education, and outreach. SL Green ensures its data is transparent and our operational policies throughout the portfolio are aligned with the highest sustainability standards. SLG's team is positioned to assist tenants pursue LEED and WELL certifications, and qualify for government rebate programs. SL Green disseminates sustainability knowledge to tenants through webinars, lobby events, and marketing material. A recent initiative was engaging 5 of SL Green's tenants in NYSERDA's Commercial Tenant Program, which offers tenants a free energy audit of their office space to identify and implement energy saving projects. Since tenants are responsible for consuming about 60% of a building's energy, SL Green understands that this partnership is essential in achieving meaningful carbon reductions.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

SL Green calculates Scope 3 emissions based on tenant energy consumption on an annual basis. To lower Scope 3 emissions, energy saving tips were distributed to the over 840 tenant companies that work throughout SL Green's portfolio. Additionally, over 100,000 tenants were encouraged to participate in Earth Hour alongside SL Green by powering down non-essential lighting and equipment to save energy in 2019. SL Green also engaged 5 tenants to conduct an energy audit of their space through NYSERDA's Commercial Tenant Program and has doubled this engagement goal. SL Green's Sustainability Team also supplied data for tenants to support corporate reporting mandates, including KPMG and UN Women. By achieving LEED Gold at 220 East 42nd at the base building level and by implementing green policies and procedures, SL Green was able to contribute one third of the points required for UN Women to achieve a LEED certification in their office space in 2018.

C12.2

(C12.2) Do your suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?
Yes, climate-related requirements are included in our supplier contracts

C12.2a

(C12.2a) Provide details of the climate-related requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process and the compliance mechanisms in place.

Climate-related requirement
Complying with regulatory requirements

Description of this climate related requirement
Environmental compliance is required in all of our vendor contracts and we seek to implement and to ensure this compliance through regular engagement and monitoring. SL Green and its properties are subject to a wide range of environmental codes and regulations. We are committed to selecting and working with suppliers that exemplify transparency and comply with all applicable federal, state, and municipal standards and regulations regarding environmental issues in all of the jurisdictions where they operate. Our Vendor Code of Conduct is drafted broadly. In that respect, it is SL Green's intent to exceed the minimum requirements of the law and industry practice. We believe that mere compliance with the law is not sufficient to attain the highest ethical standards. Good judgment and great care must also be exercised to comply with the spirit of the law and of this Code. Suppliers are required to comply with provisions laid out in this Code and contracts, in alignment with our Corporate Sustainability Policy and Corporate Code of Ethics. Based on company segment, location, and size, customized scorecards are generated for each supplier. These scorecards evaluate overall ESG performance, which falls under four categories (Environment, Labor & Human Rights, Ethics, and Sustainable Procurement). Each supplier's assessment is scored, and suppliers that score between 0-24 on a 100 point scale are considered "high risk."

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement
100

% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement
Supplier self-assessment
Grievance mechanism/Whistleblowing hotline
Supplier scorecard or rating

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement
Other, please specify (SL Green intends to enforce the provisions of this Vendor Code of Conduct and related supplier contracts. Violations could lead to sanctions, including dismissal in the case of a contractor, as well as, in some cases, civil and criminal liability)

Climate-related requirement
Climate-related disclosure through a public platform

Description of this climate related requirement
Environmental compliance is required in all of our vendor contracts and we seek to implement and to ensure this compliance through regular engagement and monitoring. SL Green recognizes that a significant portion of our company's environmental footprint exists within our supply chain, which includes vendors of supplies and services as well as contractors. We encourage that vendors should manage, measure and report on their environmental impact and continuously seek to improve their performance in this area. Suppliers are required to comply with provisions laid out in our Vendor Code of Conduct, Corporate Sustainability Policy, and Corporate Code of Ethics. Based on company segment, location, and size, customized scorecards are generated for each supplier. These scorecards evaluate overall ESG performance, which falls under four categories (Environment, Labor & Human Rights, Ethics, and Sustainable Procurement). Each supplier's assessment is scored, and suppliers that score between 0-24 on a 100 point scale are considered "high risk." SL Green is committed to driving resource efficiency through systematically considering prospective suppliers' environmental performance during the procurement process and the contract period. Vendors that are not compliant are re-evaluated for use in our portfolio.

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement
100

% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement
77

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement
Supplier self-assessment
Grievance mechanism/Whistleblowing hotline
Supplier scorecard or rating

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement
Other, please specify (SL Green reserves the right to terminate or suspend any agreements and relationships with a vendor that is unable to comply with our expectations for environmental performance or demonstrates repeated or serious disregard for these expectations.)

Climate-related requirement
Waste reduction and material circularity

Description of this climate related requirement
Environmental compliance is required in all of our vendor contracts and we seek to implement and to ensure this compliance through regular engagement and monitoring. SL Green partners with vendors during their contracts to monitor and minimize waste and the use of hazardous substances and materials, and to increase recycling, energy and water efficiency. Our vendors are expected to procure LEED-compliant materials, including environmentally preferable deicers and construction materials, and green cleaning products. Our facility managers and chief engineers collaborate with tenants and vendors to meet our objectives for having environmentally-preferable material and/or products for ongoing consumables, durable goods, facility alterations and additions, and use of mercury-containing light bulbs. Post-consumer and rapidly-renewable materials are examples of sustainable purchases, as are materials that have been harvested, processed or extracted within 500 miles of a project or property. Our supplier scorecards evaluate overall ESG performance. Each supplier's assessment is scored, and suppliers that score between 0-24 on a 100 point scale are considered "high risk." SL Green is committed to driving resource efficiency through systematically considering prospective suppliers' environmental performance during the procurement process and the contract period. Vendors that are not compliant are re-evaluated for use in our portfolio.

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement
100

% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement
77

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement
Supplier self-assessment
Grievance mechanism/Whistleblowing hotline
Supplier scorecard or rating

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement
Other, please specify (SL Green reserves the right to terminate or suspend any agreements and relationships with a vendor that is unable to comply with our expectations for environmental performance or demonstrates repeated or serious disregard for these expectations.)

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 indirectly through trade associations
Yes, we engage indirectly by funding other organizations whose activities may influence policy, law, or regulation that may significantly impact the climate

Does your organization have a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
No, but we plan to have one in the next two years

Attach commitment or position statement(s)
<Not Applicable>

Describe the process(es) your organization has in place to ensure that your engagement activities are consistent with your overall climate change strategy
SL Green actively engages with both governmental and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and industry peers to raise awareness and address environmental issues within the real estate development and management supply chain. We also quantitatively assess transition risks from carbon pricing under IPCC RCP 2.6, a 1.5°C-aligned global emission scenario, which is what we use to guide our engagement with outside organizations such as ULI, Urban Green Council, Mayor's Office of Sustainability, REBNY, and BOMA amongst others.

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>

C12.3b

(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
Other, please specify (Real Estate Board of New York (REBNY))

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 publicly promote their current 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)
The Real Estate Board of New York (REBNY) is the City's leading real estate trade association. REBNY members support a greener future for New York. The built environment is the largest contributor to carbon emissions in New York City, accounting for about 70% of carbon emissions per year. New York is also uniquely poised to bear some of the worst effects of climate change, with the city facing a 2-foot sea-level rise, higher storm surges and more frequent storms, and more intense heat waves, all by 2055. For these reasons, members of this real estate trade association are committed to building a greener, more resilient city. REBNY frequently comments on energy, environmental conservation, and climate action on behalf of their members to influence New York City Council and other stakeholders to ensure that State and local laws continue to encourage low-carbon technology and renewable electricity investments and reward those who continue to make meaningful tangible progress in reducing emissions. Recent examples include REBNY addressing the New York State Assembly on requiring new construction to be all-electric. And when the New York City Council was considering legislation on this topic in 2021, REBNY suggested the adoption of a phased-in approach for a requirement to prevent onsite fossil fuel combustion in new buildings. Specifically, at the time, they recommended an appropriate phase-in would be 2025 for buildings under 3 stories and single family homes, 2027 for all buildings under 10 stores, and 2030 for all buildings over 10 stories.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)
138333

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
SL Green is a member of REBNY, they work on behalf of the mutual interests of its members by promoting public and industry policies. The organization frequently speaks before government bodies with the primary goals of expanding New York's economy, encouraging the development and renovation of commercial and residential property, enhancing the city's appeal to investors and residents, and facilitating property management. REBNY conducts research on various civic matters including tax policy, city planning and zoning, rental conditions, land use policy, building codes, and other city, state, and federal legislation. REBNY also offers members education and information sharing opportunities. For example, in 2022 REBNY offered a training course to members laying out the Fundamentals of the Climate Mobilization Act and Passive House Design. The course provided a framework for real estate brokers and other key stakeholders interested in understanding New York City's climate action legislation, its impact on buildings, and design strategies that offer pathways to regulatory compliance.

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

C12.3c

(C12.3c) Provide details of the funding you provided to other organizations in the reporting year whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate.

Type of organization
Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

State the organization to which you provided funding
U.S. Green Building Council (USGBC)

Funding figure your organization provided to this organization in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate
The USGBC is dedicated to creating an environmentally and socially responsible, healthy and prosperous world through more sustainable buildings, communities and cities. USBGC has established the LEED certification for sustainable building management and construction. The organization has formally supported the Paris Agreement and are signatories of America is All In in support of climate action in the United States. In 2019, the USGBC made a formal statement to express their disappointment in the United States withdraw from the Paris Agreement at the time, and encouraged other entities to remain commitment to the Paris Agreement. USGBC has committed to accelerate, incentivize and enable the transition to a low-carbon future and to improve the quality of life for every one.

Have you evaluated whether this funding is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Type of organization
Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

State the organization to which you provided funding
Urban Green Building Council

Funding figure your organization provided to this organization in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)
25000

Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate
The mission of Urban Green Council is to transform buildings for a sustainable future in New York City and around the world. A non-profit organization established in 2002, Urban Green is funded by contributions from foundations, its members and corporate sponsors. In-house experts and a dedicated network of volunteers are helping to transform the built environment in New York City with models that can be replicated in urban centers worldwide. They believe the critical issue facing the world today is climate change. They focus efforts to improve the energy efficiency of buildings, which in New York City consume 95 percent of electricity, emit 70 percent of carbon and use 80 percent of water. As they improve building sustainability in New York City and around the world, we can deliver a more resilient, efficient, healthy and affordable future.

Have you evaluated whether this funding 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
In voluntary sustainability report

Status
Complete

Attach the document
SLG-2021-ESG-Report.pdf

Page/Section reference
16

Content elements
Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

Publication
In mainstream reports, incorporating the TCFD recommendations

Status
Complete

Attach the document
SL-Green-TCFD-Report.pdf

Page/Section reference
All

Content elements
Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

Publication
In voluntary communications

Status
Complete

Attach the document
SLG-2021-GRI-Content-Index.pdf

Page/Section reference
21-22

Content elements
Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

Publication
In voluntary communications

Status
Complete

Attach the document
2022_Environmental_Performance_Data_Summary.pdf

Page/Section reference
1

Content elements
Emissions figures
Other metrics

Comment

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	No, but we plan to have both within the next two years	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

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 Commitment to respect legally designated protected areas Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species Other, please specify (Through its urban infill construction operations, SL Green is committed to mitigating sprawl and green field development.)	SDG

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	Yes, we assess impacts on biodiversity in our downstream value chain only	<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	Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments	Land/water management Species management Education & awareness

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	Yes, we use indicators	State and benefit indicators Response indicators

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
In voluntary sustainability report or other voluntary communications	Content of biodiversity-related policies or commitments Impacts on biodiversity Details on biodiversity indicators Risks and opportunities	2022 GRI Content Index, Page 23 Corporate Sustainability Policy, Page 3 SL-Green-Corporate-Sustainability-Policy-June-2020.pdf 2022-SLG-GRI-Content-Index.pdf

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.

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	Chief Operating Officer	Chief Operating Officer (COO)

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?
English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I understand that my response will be shared with all requesting stakeholders	Response permission
Please select your submission options	Yes	Public

Please confirm below
I have read and accept the applicable Terms