

Scorecard

# CDP Climate Change Scoring Methodology

## About CPD

COVERAGE OF COMPANIES

LAUNCH DATE

**2000**

FOCUS

**Climate-related disclosures**

LINK:

<https://guidance.cdp.net/en/guidance?cid=46&c-type=theme&idtype=ThemeID&incchild=1&microsite=0&otype=ScoringMethodology&page=1&tags=TAG-605%2CTAG-13071>

# CDP Climate Change Scoring Methodology Score

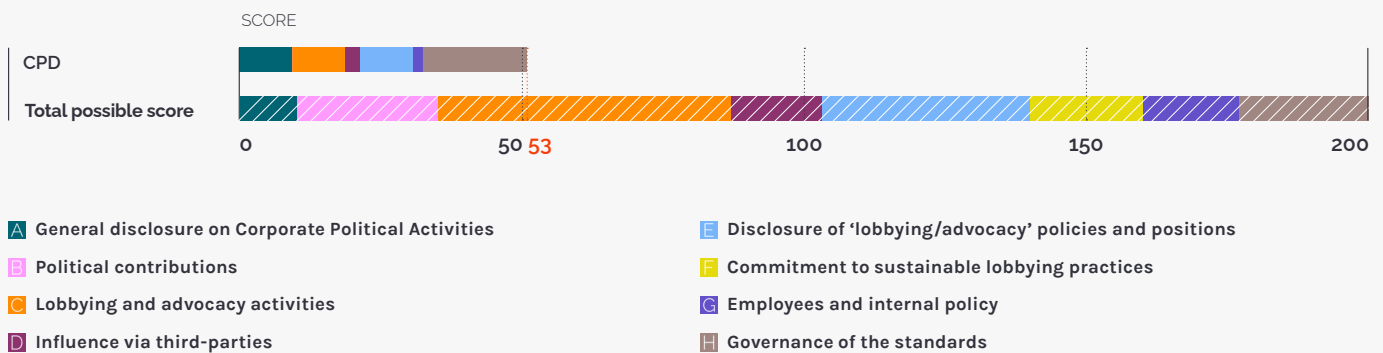


## Tracker Rank and Score for CPD

The score is out of a total of 200 and the rank describes the standards position in the 26 standards assessed by the Tracker.

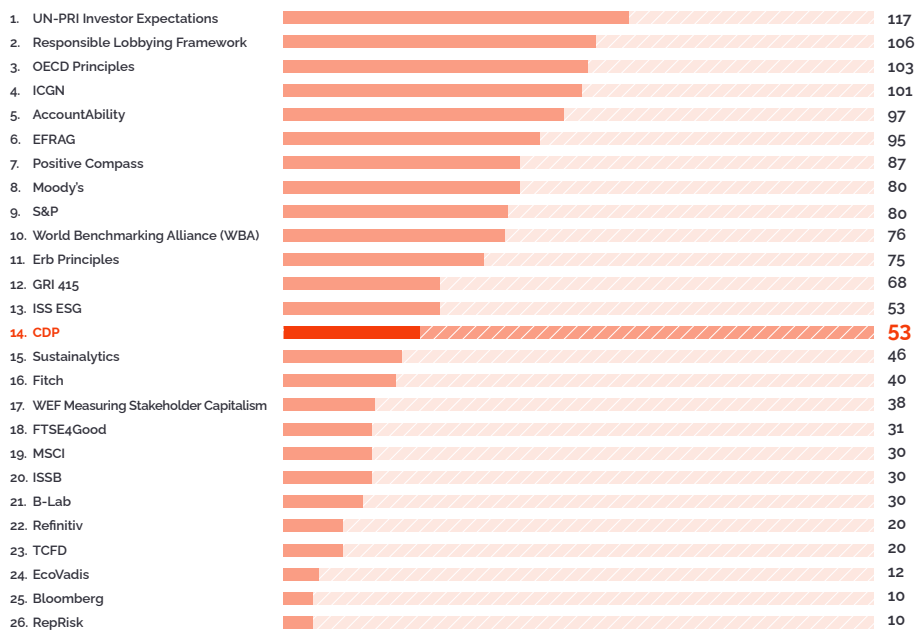
Rank 13 /26

## Category scores of CPD



\*Categories where the standard received no points do not appear in the colour-coded graph

## Rank and scores for all standards



# Description

CDP was established as the ‘Carbon Disclosure Project’ in 2000, as a then unique NGO-led exercise asking companies to disclose their climate impact via emissions since reporting. Since then, the organisation has broadened the scope of its environmental disclosure requests to incorporate deforestation and water security, while also engaging cities, states and regions on similar disclosure and reporting issues. According to CDP, their reporting platform and annual process supports thousands of companies, cities, states and regions to measure and manage their risks and opportunities on climate change, water security and deforestation.<sup>1</sup> Demand for CDP reporting by companies is led by investors, purchasers of company goods and services, and city-level stakeholders.

## Summary

**The CDP framework receives a Tracker score of 53 out of 200.** This reflects a number of areas that touch on corporate political activities, and the questionnaire’s evolution in responding to changing investor expectations for corporate disclosures in this area. The CDP framework is climate-focused, but the Tracker score reflects its treatment of corporate lobbying issues. The Guidance includes a single question on lobbying: **(C12.3) Does your organization engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate?** It extends this analysis by asking companies to explain what issues they have been engaging directly with policy makers. The CDP questionnaire also receives points in Tracker Category D ‘Influence via third parties’ as it asks about a firm’s position on the board of any trade associations and any funding provided beyond membership fees. But the questions in this area narrow the enquiry and exclude a discussion on alignment of trade association membership with the company’s stated goals to support climate change action, the energy transition, and related public policy goals.

## Opportunities for improvement

The CDP Climate Change 2023 Reporting Guidance explains how the framework expects respondents to explain their lobbying practices,<sup>2</sup> but would benefit from more detailed disclosures across a number of the Tracker categories. As the role of corporate political activities continues to grow in the climate arena, an updated CDP questionnaire which draws on the Tracker methodology could help to improve investor access to this information.

### Endnotes

- <sup>1</sup> <https://www.cdp.net/en/info/about-us/what-we-do>
- <sup>2</sup> ‘CDP Climate Change 2023 Reporting Guidance:’ <https://guidance.cdp.net/en/guidance?ctype=ExternalRef&idtype=RecordExternalRef&cid=C12.3&otype=Guidance&incchild=0&site=0&gettags=0>

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