



Basis of Reporting

Workforce composition, carbon footprint, environment and community investment
2025 reporting period

This Basis of Reporting document outlines the scope of Prudential plc's KPIs for workforce composition, carbon footprint of the in-scope Investment Portfolio, greenhouse gas emissions data, other environmental metrics and community investment published in the Prudential plc 2025 Annual Report and Accounts, 2025 Sustainability Report and 2026 Climate Transition Plan.

Workforce

Scope of indicator

Key performance indicator (KPI) published: Workforce composition

Whole company total provided, as full-time equivalent permanent/fixed-term contract of employment, employees (as amended for country-specific situations), at 31 December 2025 – across Prudential plc covering all business units and head office functions across Asia, Africa, Europe and USA (in line with previous year).

Additional sub-categories, as defined below, are reported as absolute headcount number.

Reporting period

Total breakdown is reported as at 31 December 2025.

Definition

Workforce composition – reported with the following breakdown:

- Whole company – full-time equivalent (FTE);
- Non-executive Directors (including the Chair)[^];
- Executive Directors[^];
- Group Executive Committee (includes Executive Directors)[^]; and
- Group Leadership Team (does not include the Chair, Executive Directors, and Group Executive Committee (GEC) members)[^].

[^] Reported as absolute headcount number instead of FTE

Unit/normalisation

All permanent/fixed-term contract of employment employees in each location.

Data collection method

- Permanent/fixed-term contract of employment employee total headcount, split by gender;
- Other employees includes workforce who prefer non-disclosure or gender neutral;
- As at 31 December 2025;
- Total numbers were compiled based on submissions from each business and office within scope. For all business units, the data source was the Workday MyHR report;
- Numbers were validated by appropriate representative of the Human Resources (HR) Director for each local business; and
- Group HR Analytics consolidated responses to produce the final data set.

Reporting boundary

Asia, Africa, Europe, and the USA. Joint ventures are not included in total headcount reported.

Main assumptions:

- The Group Leadership Team (GLT) is defined as leadership roles that are Group Executive Committee (GEC) direct reports, all Chief Executive Officers (CEO) of our Life businesses and their direct reports at Chief level (for the Africa Regional Hub and the Cambodia-Laos-Myanmar Hub, only the Hub leaders are included); all CEOs of our Eastspring businesses; and selected roles in both our Life and Eastspring businesses essential to delivering our strategy. It was defined in 2023 and labelled as absolute headcount (as per definition).

Third-party data assurance

EY has provided ISAE (UK) 3000 (July 2020) limited assurance on workforce and leadership composition by gender.

Investment

Carbon footprint of the in-scope Investment Portfolio

Scope

This document explains the approach taken by Prudential plc to report the carbon footprint of the in-scope Investment Portfolio in the 2025 Annual Report and Accounts, 2025 Group Sustainability Report, 2026 Climate Transition Plan, and online and select supplementary reporting (eg CDP). We have robust processes in place to capture, monitor and measure our performance, and we aim to report openly and transparently.

Reporting period

Our reports include the weighted average carbon intensity (WACI) and absolute carbon footprint of Prudential plc's in-scope Investment Portfolio as at year end 2025.

Reporting boundary

The carbon footprint of the in-scope Investment Portfolio is calculated for the following assets:

- Assets from majority- and wholly-owned life businesses only;
- Shareholder and policyholder assets only;
- Assets in the following asset classes only: listed equities, classified corporate bonds, and real estate¹, using industry practice;
- Assets in the following investment vehicles: segregated mandates, collective investment schemes and exchange traded funds (ETFs);
- Assets managed on our main portfolio management system only.

The in-scope Investment Portfolio assets currently excluded from the calculation are:

- Assets from joint ventures, as Prudential plc does not have full authority to change investment strategies of these businesses;
- Assets managed by Eastspring on behalf of other clients, as Prudential does not control these assets;
- Assets for investment-linked products (ILP), also referred to as unit-linked products, as Prudential cannot change the investment strategy for these funds from what is selected by the policyholder;
- Asset classes for which the Net Zero Asset Owner Alliance (NZAOA) does not yet require a methodology to measure the carbon footprint, such as fund-of-fund investments in Private Equity; and

¹ No carbon emissions data is available for the real estate asset class

- Assets not managed on our main portfolio management system, including some assets managed by third-party managers on other systems. We are working with the fund managers to measure and report on this in future.

After applying the aforementioned reporting boundary to determine the in-scope assets, the Group has in 2025 obtained carbon emission data for 81% of that population, a slight increase from 80% in 2024. Currently our in-scope assets under management utilised within the calculations are obtained under Investment Book of Record (IBOR) from our main portfolio management system, whereas our Accounting Book of Record (ABOR) is used for financial reporting. Due to this difference in approach, we have not disclosed the dollar value of in-scope assets under management for 2025. In future periods, we will look to enhance the transparency over the in-scope assets under management that the WACI and absolute carbon emissions of our in-scope Investment Portfolio are based upon.

Methodology for weighted average carbon intensity:

Prudential reports the WACI of the in-scope Investment Portfolio using the following formula, which is aligned to the methodology from the NZAOA, Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) and Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF):

$$\sum_n^i \text{Emissions intensity}_i * \frac{\text{MV of investment}_i}{\text{MV of in scope assets for which emissions are available}}$$

Definitions used in the WACI calculation are:

- Emissions intensity_i: carbon emissions intensity of the in-scope Investment Portfolio expressed in: tonnes CO₂e of the in-scope Investment Portfolio ÷ \$million revenue of the in-scope Investment Portfolio.
- The carbon emissions of the in-scope Investment Portfolio cover Scope 1 and Scope 2 carbon emissions.
- CO₂e, per the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol, includes carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆) and nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃).
- MV of investment_i is market value of the in-scope Investment Portfolio asset as at the reporting date.
- MV of in scope assets for which emissions are available is the total market value of the in-scope Investment Portfolio.

Methodology for absolute carbon footprint of the in-scope Investment Portfolio (financed emissions)

Prudential also reports the absolute carbon emissions (also known as 'financed emissions') related to all shareholder and policyholder assets in the in-scope Investment Portfolio. This metric is monitored and is used for the target on engagement.

Prudential reports the absolute carbon footprint using the following formula, which is aligned to the methodology from the NZAOA, TCFD and PCAF:

$$\sum_n^i \text{Absolute carbon emissions issuer}_i * \frac{\text{MV of investment}_i}{\text{Enterprise value including cash}_i}$$

Definitions used in the calculation of the absolute carbon footprint are:

- Absolute carbon emissions issuer_i: the Scope 1 and Scope 2 CO₂e of the company in the investment portfolio.
- CO₂e, per the GHG Protocol, includes carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆) and nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃).
- MV of investment_i is the market value of the in-scope Investment Portfolio asset as at the reporting date.
- Enterprise value including cash_i is the market capitalisation and debt of the company in the in-scope Investment Portfolio without the deduction of cash or cash equivalents.

Investment continued

Data

Prudential uses carbon data from its external data provider to calculate the GHG emissions related to the in-scope Investment Portfolio. The external data provider classifies emissions per the GHG Protocol in three categories known as Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3. The carbon footprint of the in-scope Investment Portfolio uses the Scope 1 and Scope 2 CO₂e of invested companies.

The external data provider collects CO₂e emissions data for the in-scope Investment Portfolio companies. Data is collected once a year from the most recent corporate sources, including Annual Report and Accounts, corporate social responsibility reports, websites, CDP submissions and/or government databases. When companies do not disclose data, the data provider uses proprietary methodologies to estimate CO₂e emissions. The disclosed data and estimations combine to give the coverage, as reported in the Climate-related metrics section on page 64 of our Group Sustainability Report. The inclusion of assets in the absolute carbon footprint calculation is dependent on the data provider having all data elements of the calculation available.

The external data provider supplies Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions data as point-in-time and time series data. The point-in-time data is a snapshot of the carbon data available as at the specified date. The time series data locks in the data for a fiscal year after an additional year has elapsed. For our baseline year of 2019, time series data is used to maintain stability in the baseline from which reductions are measured. The point-in-time data is used for all years other than the baseline, to provide the latest available results

Dependencies

The methodology as set out in this document has the following dependencies:

- **External data provider:** Prudential plc relies on its external data provider to supply the carbon data of the in-scope Investment Portfolio.
- **Asset classifications:** Prudential plc relies on its external data provider to provide the classification of its assets to determine if they fall within the reporting boundary.
- **Industry standards:** Prudential plc has chosen to align to the NZAOA, TCFD and PCAF industry standards for the calculation of the carbon metrics of the investment portfolio.

Third-party data assurance

EY has provided ISAE (UK) 3000 (July 2020) limited assurance over the WACI and financed emissions results.

Climate Scenario Analysis

Reporting boundary for the assets included in the climate scenario analysis

The climate scenario analysis uses our internal capital adequacy model and is performed on assets that are aligned to IFRS reporting of the Annual Report and Accounts together with Prudential's share of investments within the Group's joint ventures and associates. We are enhancing our tools and capabilities to provide the quantitative impact to meet the International Sustainability Standards Board Climate-related Disclosure Standard (ISSB S2) requirements in future reporting cycles. The asset scope covered in our climate scenario analysis may change as our methodologies develop.

The portfolio of assets included in the climate scenario analysis also differs from those captured in the carbon footprint reporting, the scope of which is described above.

Financing the Transition

Scope

This document explains the approach taken by Prudential plc to report the Financing the Transition (FTT) investments in the 2025 Annual Report and Accounts, 2025 Group Sustainability Report, 2026 Climate Transition Plan, and online and select supplementary reporting (eg CDP). We have robust processes in place to capture, monitor and measure our progress and we aim to report openly and transparently.

Reporting period

Our reports include the FTT investment of Prudential plc's in-scope Investment Portfolio as at year end 2025.

Reporting boundary

FTT investments can be made within the following scope of our investment portfolio:

- Assets from majority- and wholly-owned life businesses only;
- Shareholder and policyholder assets only; and
- Assets from all asset classes, investment strategies and vehicles.

The FTT target only applies to new investments from January 2024 for the in-scope Investment Portfolio. FTT investments follow a dual governance process. Firstly, the regular investment governance is followed to ensure all investments meet our fiduciary duties to policyholders and shareholders. Additionally, a committee qualifies new investments as FTT after thorough due diligence ensuring the investment is in line with Prudential's proprietary FTT framework, which is available [publicly](#). Our FTT framework sets out all requirements that investments need to meet to be able to qualify as FTT and count towards the target.

Methodology for FTT Assets Under Management

Asset Under Management (AUM) progress on the target is measured as committed or invested capital depending on the asset class:

- For private asset classes (Private Equity, Infrastructure Equity, etc), committed capital is used as the metric to measure progress. As an asset owner, Prudential commits capital to private investment funds. The timing of capital drawdown by asset managers is not within control of Prudential, while the capital cannot be used for other purpose if not drawn down. Committed capital therefore reflects Prudential's investment decision.
- For public asset classes (listed equity and fixed income), invested capital is used as the metric to measure progress. This metric reflects the initial investment into an FTT investment vehicle (segregated mandate, fund, ETF, etc), as the initial investment best reflects Prudential's investment decision as an asset owner.

Environment

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and key environmental performance indicators

Scope

This document sets out the approach taken by Prudential plc to collate and report the environmental data and GHG emissions published in our 2025 Annual Report and Accounts, 2025 Group Sustainability Report, 2026 Climate Transition Plan, and online and select supplementary reporting (eg CDP). We have robust processes in place to capture, monitor and measure our performance and we aim to report openly and transparently.

GHG emissions are broken down into three scopes. We have included full reporting for Scope 1 and 2 and select Scope 3 reporting as best practice.

- Scope 1 emissions are our direct emissions from the combustion of fuel, fugitive emissions and company-owned vehicles.
- Scope 2 emissions cover our indirect emissions from the purchase of electricity, heating and cooling.
- Scope 3 emissions include:
 - business travel for United Kingdom (UK), Asia and Africa businesses and associated business operations in United States of America (USA) and Europe (EU) Eastspring;
 - water consumption from our UK, Asia and Africa properties;
 - waste generated from our UK, Asia and Africa properties; and
 - fuel and energy-related activities for UK, Asia and Africa properties.

Reporting period

Our 2025 reporting period covers 1 October 2024 to 30 September 2025. This does not correspond with other metrics in the Prudential's Annual Report and Accounts (which covers 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025) because the reporting period for environment metrics commenced three months in advance to improve the availability of invoice data (which often lags by one month or more after the usage period) and reduce the reliance on estimated data.

Reporting boundary

We apply the 'operational control' approach as the boundary for reporting our environmental data. This means that we report on 100 per cent of emissions where we, or one of our subsidiaries, has the full authority to introduce and implement operating policies. Under this approach, our GHG emissions from all owned and leased facilities globally over which we have operational control are counted. We also include estimated usage for full service gross leased offices and data

centres where we receive metered energy consumption and invoices. Joint ventures where Prudential do not have operational control are excluded from the reporting boundary.

The divestment of Eastspring Korea on 30 Jun 2025 and Prudential Beneficial business in Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, and Togo on 21 Jul 2025 from Prudential plc has resulted in a change to the reporting boundary. As of the respective completion dates of these divestments, the assets occupied by these businesses and their associated emissions are excluded from the reporting scope.

This boundary approach covers emissions generated from approximately 285 occupied leases, covering 311,462m². To determine the sites where emission reporting was required, lease information was taken from our central lease database.

Prudential owns assets which are held on its balance sheet in the financial statements over which it does not have operational control. These are excluded from the scope of reporting under the operational control approach.

Assessment methodology

Prudential uses the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (2015 revised edition) as the methodology for calculating our GHG emissions. The GHG Protocol was co-developed by the World Resources Institute and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development.

We comply with the 'dual reporting' of Scope 2 emissions and report on market-based emissions for UK, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Indonesia, Taiwan and Vietnam. Our other Asian and African markets continue to use the location-based factors already available as market-based factors were deemed insufficient for reporting. For our UK-occupied buildings, residual mix factors were used where supplier factors were unavailable.

Emission factors

Our reporting period includes data collected over two calendar years. Emission factors are published on a calendar year basis, and we apply the relevant emission factors based on the year in which the emissions are generated. Therefore, emissions generated in the first three months (October to December) of our reporting period have different emission factors applied than those reported for the remaining nine months (January to September). This is to ensure representative emissions reporting.

Our 2025 reporting has used the following sources of emission factors to calculate our footprint measured in carbon-dioxide equivalent (CO₂e):

- **Scope 1:** UK Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) 2024 and 2025 GHG Conversion Factors.
- **Scope 2:** The International Energy Agency (IEA) GHG 2023 and 2024 Emission Factors are used for location-based reporting, except for the UK, which uses DEFRA 2024 and 2025 GHG Conversion Factors. Market-based reporting is used for the following locations:
 - **UK-based operations:** the market-based emission for the UK factor in the green power procured via the UK Renewable Energy Guarantees of Origin (REGO) scheme. For the residual electricity consumption, the Association of Issuing Bodies European Residual Mixes Factor 2023 and 2024 are applied.
 - **Hong Kong-based operations:** the market-based emission for Hong Kong factor in the renewable energy procured via the following scheme:
 - China Light and Power Company Limited (CLP) Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) (procurement period October 2024 to September 2025).
 - Hong Kong Electric Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) (procurement period October 2024 to September 2025)
 - For the residual electricity consumption, CLP and Hong Kong Electric 2024 supplier specific factors are applied.
 - **Malaysia-based operations:** Renewable energy procurement has been reported via the following programmes, and for the residual electricity consumption, IEA GHG 2023 and 2024 Emission Factors are applied:
 - The Green Electricity Tariff (GET) scheme by Tenaga Nasional Berhad (TNB) (procurement period: October 2024 to September 2025); and
 - Sarawak Energy Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) (procurement period October 2024 to September 2025).
 - **Indonesia-based operations:** Renewable energy procurement has been reported via the following programme and for the residual electricity consumption, IEA GHG 2023 and 2024 Emission Factors are applied:
 - The Tradable Instrument for Global Renewables (TIGR) (procurement period October 2024 to September 2025)
 - **Vietnam-based operations:** Renewable energy procurement has been reported via the following programme and for the residual electricity consumption, IEA GHG 2023 and 2024 Emission Factors are applied:
 - International Renewable Energy Certificate (I-REC) (procurement period October 2024 – September 2025).

Environment continued

- **Taiwan-based operations:** Renewable energy procurement has been reported via the Power Purchase Agreement with local electricity provider (procurement period January 2025 – September 2025). For the residual electricity consumption, IEA GHG 2023 and 2024 Emission Factors are applied.
- **Scope 3:** UK DEFRA 2024 and 2025 GHG Conversion Factors and IEA GHG 2023 and 2024 Upstream Emission Factors.

Note 1: In our reporting the classification of air travel is not strictly aligned with SECR guidance. Our operations are outside the UK and thus most of the flights no longer originate/end in the UK. Therefore, the SECR categorisations are not entirely appropriate for our reporting. For example, to follow the guidance a flight from Sydney to Dallas Fort Worth in the USA (13,799km) would have the same (international) emission factor applied as a flight from Sydney to Melbourne (850km). The methodology adopted applies the breakdown into domestic/short and long-haul based on distance travelled to determine the emission factor applied and it is believed to be more appropriate, particularly now that Prudential plc operations in the UK are limited.

Note 2: The IEA dataset has expanded the provision of indirect emissions factors since 2023 publication to consist of both Total upstream factors and Life Cycle Transmission & Distribution (T&D) factors corresponding to electricity generation. For countries that do not have these two components available, it defaults to the original non-lifecycle T&D losses adjustment.

Materiality considerations/exclusions

We have set a materiality threshold of 5 per cent of total GHG emissions. The following exclusions have been made based on this:

- Business travel – scooters are excluded as these do not come under Prudential’s operational control and collection of this information would be extremely difficult;
- Minor works (gardeners, minor construction works) – anticipated to be less than 1 per cent of total GHG emissions and are considered immaterial; and
- Emissions from refrigerants from small split-system air conditioning units are so small as to be immaterial (anticipated <0.1 per cent of total GHG emissions). The electricity use from these units has been reported.

Intensity ratio

The intensity metric is kilograms of CO₂e per m² (net lettable area). Our emissions are normalised by the floor area of our occupied properties held on 30 September 2025 reporting consumption between 1 October 2024 and 30 September 2025. Net lettable area is used where available. Where not available, alternative measurement methodologies are used to supplement data (ie net internal area or gross internal area).

We have also reported tonnes of CO₂e per employee. This is calculated as a snapshot of full-time employees on 30 September 2025 (the closest available figures to our reporting year end) and excludes contingent workers, agents and joint ventures.

Methodology changes from 2024

In 2025, operations in Vietnam and Zambia began reporting on-site solar energy generation for internal consumption. The on-site renewable energy usage is monitored and recorded via inverter systems and a dedicated tracking platform. The record usage is then tracked separately from grid electricity consumption on Envizi. While it is included in total electricity consumption, both the location-based and market-based emission factors for on-site renewable energy are considered as zero.

The data collection process via quarterly requests for information (RFIs), data upload, quality control and estimation methodology remain largely the same.

Quarterly data quality checks

Quarterly quality control (QC) process is in place to align with Prudential’s assurance scope for environmental data and internal system upgrades.

As the assurance coverage increased for Scope 3 metrics to include waste, water and business travel, in response, the quarterly QC checks have undergone scope expansion to include the same level of variance review for the top 20 consuming sites for all Scope 1, 2 and 3 metrics. Previously this was limited to Scope 1 and 2 metrics.

This additional level of quarterly QC checks is enabled by the internal sustainability data reporting platform, OneStream. After the quarterly QC is performed, the data is also checked and signed off at an local business unit level by senior management via the OneStream platform. Any discrepancies between OneStream data and the RFI are reviewed and updated where necessary in the OneStream and Envizi as part of the subsequent quarterly data upload.

As part of the QC checks, an “emission and energy factors report” is exported to provide a detailed view of factors that are used with Prudential’s activity data.

Calculation methodology

Our approach to the core metrics in our GHG emissions reporting is detailed below. To ensure we have complete coverage during the reporting period, consumption data may be accrued for missing invoices/supplier data, or estimated where we have received no information for a property (eg a new lease that became active during the reporting year and no invoices have yet been received).

The accruals in Envizi follow an industry standard and accrue for any missing invoices at an account (meter) level and are calculated in monthly blocks for any missing data in a month. Below is the accrual methodology by Envizi:

- “Same month last year” method is used for calculating consumption accruals.
- Accruals are generated based on a daily average value from the same month last year, which is then multiplied by the number of missing days in a month.

The estimation methodology remains the same as in previous years for any occupied office property where no data have been received, benchmarking data based on normalized consumption of similar types of property in the Prudential portfolio is used to estimate the kWh for the property and uploaded into the Envizi platform.

Emission Factor Sources:

- (a) Scope 1:** UK DEFRA 2024 and 2025 GHG Conversion Factors.
- (b) Scope 2:** The IEA GHG 2023 and 2024 Emission Factors are used for location-based reporting and/or market-based reporting (Hong Kong, Indonesia, Malaysia, Vietnam and Taiwan), except for the UK which uses DEFRA 2024 and 2025 Conversion Factors.
- (c) Scope 3:** UK DEFRA 2024 and 2025 GHG Conversion Factors and IEA GHG 2023 and 2024 Upstream Emission Factors

Environment continued

Emission source	Data sources and assumptions	Emission Factor Source	Accrued/estimated
Energy and emissions			
Fuel combustion – gas	<p>KPIs: Total energy consumption (MWh) and Scope 1 and 3 emissions (CO₂e).</p> <p>Gas consumption (kWh) obtained from invoices, supplier reports and manual meter reads. The 'gross' calorific value is used for carbon conversions when both gross and net are available.</p>	A and C	✓
Fuel combustion – oil	<p>KPIs: Total energy consumption (MWh) and Scope 1 and 3 emissions (CO₂e).</p> <p>Oil consumption (litres) from back-up generators was calculated by recording the run time, diesel consumption rate per hour and generator capacity and efficiency where possible. Where this is not possible, fuel top ups and/or dips have been used. The 'gross' calorific value is used when both gross and net are available.</p>	A and C	✓
Fugitive emissions	<p>KPIs: Scope 1 emissions (CO₂e)</p> <p>Refrigerant losses are based on estimates using the data from last year. This is due to the unavailability of actual data/invoices for the provision of top-up gases, as well as reports from air conditioning engineers and catering equipment engineers not being available for the reporting year. Losses are recorded in kg.</p>	A	✓
Vehicle fleet	<p>KPIs: Scope 1 and 3 emissions (CO₂e)</p> <p>Transport is calculated either based on litres of fuel type consumed/purchased (preferred), or distance travelled.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Mileage from company-owned vehicles is supplied by property contacts on a quarterly basis; – Mileage of leased cars is provided by property contacts on a quarterly basis; – The information provided for all includes vehicle type, fuel type and size of engine. 	A and C	✓

Emission source	Data sources and assumptions	Emission Factor Source	Accrued/estimated
Electricity	<p>KPIs: Total energy consumption (MWh) and Scope 2 and 3 emissions (CO₂e) – both market and location-based.</p> <p>Indirect energy consumption (kWh) obtained from invoices, supplier reports and manual meter reads. Every building in the site list either has invoice/ accrual or estimated electricity consumption/cost.</p> <p>Accruals are used where we have either not received an invoice or received an invoice for part of the month. This calculation is automatically carried out in Envizi using the same month previous year data for a missing invoice.</p> <p>Where there is no consumption data available for a site, electricity consumption is estimated using internal benchmarks as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Average consumption per property type per country is used; – If not available, average consumption per country is used; or – If not available, average consumption per Prudential data model is used. <p>If any sites do not have a property type (eg sales office), the model will assume the average benchmarking figure for their respective country.</p> <p>Estimations and accruals are only applied to the months where the lease is active and the premises are occupied. However, if there is incomplete lease information then the model assumes a conservative approach, ie that the property is open for the full reporting period.</p> <p>Country-specific emission factors are used where feasible, aligning with two periods, October to December 2024 and January to September 2025. To comply with the dual reporting requirements of the GHG Protocol, both location and market-based numbers have been published in the 2025 report.</p> <p>Scope 3 indirect emissions associated with fuel-and energy-related activities (FERA) for electricity consumption are calculated using country-specific emission factors based on actual consumption, without considering the impact of Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs). RECs are separately accounted for in Scope 2 market-based emissions calculations.</p>	B and C	✓

Environment continued

Emission source	Data sources and assumptions	Emission Factor Source	Accrued/ estimated
Electricity (On-site renewables)	On-site renewable energy generation for self-consumption: Some sites have installed and operated on-site solar photovoltaic (PV) systems to generate renewable electricity for direct consumption. The self-generated renewable energy is monitored and recorded via inverter systems and a dedicated tracking platform. In accordance with the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance, this electricity is assigned an emission factor of zero in Scope 2 location-based and market-based calculations. Total electricity consumption is derived from both grid-supplied and on-site renewable sources.	-	✗
Heating and cooling	KPIs: Total energy consumption (MWh) and Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions (CO ₂ e) Indirect energy consumption (kWh) was obtained from invoices.	A, B and C	✓
Waste and recycling			
Waste generated	KPIs: Total waste produced (tonnes), total waste diverted from landfill (tonnes and %), total waste recycled (tonnes and %), and Scope 3 emissions (CO ₂ e) Waste data is provided by waste management companies, property managers and waste transfer notes. Waste figures do not include buildings where Prudential is a tenant without operational control of waste. At sites where the waste is not weighed, the reported weight is based on the assumed weight per category of different types of recycling, based on industry averages, and multiplied by the number of 'categories' at each property. Waste figures within the UK are inclusive of feminine hygiene waste. Final waste treatments are based on DEFRA classifications.	C	✗
Water consumption			
Water consumption	KPIs: Total water consumption (m ³) and Scope 3 emissions (CO ₂ e) The total quantity of water consumed is obtained from invoices and supplier meter readings, and recorded in cubic metres or kilolitres.	C	✓

Emission source	Data sources and assumptions	Emission Factor Source	Accrued/ estimated
Business travel			
Air travel	KPIs: Scope 3 emissions (CO ₂ e) Quarterly travel reports are provided by our travel management companies that cover travel booked from the US, UK, Europe, Asia and Africa. All distances are reported in km and converted to CO ₂ e using the DEFRA 2024 and 2025 emission factors, including DEFRA Well to Tank for air travel and radiative forcing uplift. No assumptions or estimations have been made for travel booked by individuals and claimed via the expense system.	C	✗
Other business travel – rail and grey fleet	KPIs: Scope 3 emissions (CO ₂ e) Grey fleet mileage and fuel consumption is provided by property contacts on a monthly/quarterly basis, this includes vehicle type, fuel type and size of engine. Rail mileage is provided by travel management companies that cover travel booked through them. No assumptions or estimations have been made for travel booked by individuals and claimed via the expense system.	C	✗

Environment continued

Third-party data assurance

EY has provided ISAE (UK) 3000 (July 2020) limited assurance of the components of greenhouse gas emission data as follows:

	Limited Assurance								
	Scope 1			Scope 2		Scope 3			
	Fuel combustion	Fugitive emissions	Vehicle fleet	Electricity use	Fuel and energy-related activities	Water consumed	Business travel	Waste produced	Waste recycled
Asia Occupied	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗
UK Occupied	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Africa Occupied	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗

EY assured metrics include:

- Greenhouse gas emissions for the Group: Total scope 1, scope 2 (location based and market based) greenhouse gas emissions (tCO₂e), total scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions intensity per full time employee, total scope 1,2 and 3 (Scope 3 categories defined above) greenhouse gas emissions (tCO₂e).
- Energy use for the Group: Total energy usage (MWh), proportion of energy use related to the UK and areas outside of the UK (%).

Community Investment

Community Investment

Scope of indicator

KPI published: Charitable cash donations (United Kingdom, Asia, Africa)

Reporting period

1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025

Definition

Community investment is defined as Prudential's voluntary engagement or activity with both charitable and non-charitable organisations that extends beyond our core business activities to create a positive impact on society.

Community investment spend can be in the form of cash or in-kind donations. The cash contribution is defined as the gross monetary amount paid during the reporting period in line with the cash accounting approach; which can include direct donations/grants to charitable organisations or payments towards non-charitable organisations to support a community organisation or project for example, cause-related marketing.

We will only be reporting cash contributions in our total community investment spend figure and in-kind contributions of volunteering hours.

Assessment methodology

Our total cash contribution includes:

- Cash donations, disaster relief funding to charities, non-profits, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), social enterprises and strategic partners;
- Cash spent with key strategic partners to promote and broaden the audience/outreach of our community investment programmes, solely to support community investment programmes;

- Cash spent with third-party vendors for running community investment programmes;
- Cash funding to our local business for running community investment programmes; and
- Cash spent with NGO partners to implement our regional community investment programmes, namely:
 - Cha-Ching curriculum implementation in schools;
 - Lela financial literacy programme for adults;
 - SAFE STEPS programme on road safety;
 - Cha-Ching and SAFE STEPS KIDS mass scale awareness and education campaigns;
 - SAFE SCHOOLS programme for Thailand and Indonesia;
 - Early Childhood Development programme;
 - Community Resilience to Climate-Driven Health Risks programme with Save the Children;
 - Building Climate-Resilient Systems and Healthy Environments for Children programme with UNICEF;
 - Enhancing Population Health Resilience to Climate Change in ASEAN Nations with World Health Organisation;
 - Regional Disaster Relief support;
 - Women's Climate Shock Insurance and Livelihood Initiative with Climate Resilience for All;
 - Climate and Health Resilience Fund;
 - Disaster Tech Awards; and
 - Prudential Volunteering Programme.

Reporting boundary

Asia, Africa and the United Kingdom, excluding joint ventures.

Basis of accounting

All disclosures have adopted the cash basis of accounting for the reporting period.

Currency/unit/normalisation

Amounts are reported in US dollars.

All currency conversions are made using year-to-date average exchange rates as of 31 December 2025, based on data from Bloomberg/Reuters and supplied by Group Finance.

Data collection method

Cash contributions are recorded by each of our local businesses through the year. A spreadsheet is circulated to each business at year end, which requests details of all community investment spend by organisation/activity/category. The businesses' submissions are consolidated by Group Sustainability and reviewed by Prudence Foundation, to ensure all reported activity falls within our definition of community investment. Group Sustainability also converts all activity recorded in local currency into US dollars.