Welcome to your CDP Climate Change Questionnaire 2021

C0. Introduction

C0.1

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

Schlumberger (SLB: NYSE) is a technology company that partners with customers to access energy. Employing approximately 85,000 people (as of year-end 2020), who represent over 160 nationalities, Schlumberger provides leading digital solutions and deploys innovative technologies to enable performance and sustainability for the global energy industry. Schlumberger also invests in a portfolio of low-carbon and carbon-neutral energy technologies as part of Schlumberger New Energy https://newenergy.slb.com/. With expertise in over 120 countries, we collaborate to create technology that unlocks access to energy for the benefit of all.

Schlumberger has executive offices in Paris, Houston, London, and The Hague, and reported revenues of $23.6 billion in 2020. Our stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange, ticker symbol SLB, and on Euronext Paris.

The energy industry is changing, and Schlumberger's vision is to define and drive high performance, sustainably. Our core competence is to enable our customers to operate more safely, efficiently, effectively and in an environmentally responsible manner. As outlined in our 2021 Proxy Statement, our approach to sustainability is founded upon decades of strong social and environmental sustainability programs. In line with our corporate strategy and stakeholder expectations, our core areas of focus specific to environmental sustainability include: Taking Climate Action, Creating Opportunity, and Empowering Local Teams. For us, Taking Climate Action includes getting to net zero (https://www.slb.com/newsroom/press-release/2021/pr-2021-0622-slb-net-zero-2050), managing the risk that the energy transition and climate change represent, and investing in low carbon business to capture the opportunity that energy transition brings. Creating Opportunity is our focus on growing regional technology strategies that facilitate regional energy access with a high degree of local content; investing in future local technical competency; and building on the success of and further evolving our diversity & inclusion program. Empowering Local Teams is about equipping operating entities to understand SDG gaps in their country, as well as how the industry and SLB can impact those gaps; and empowering them to build local sustainability plans. In this way, local social and environmental issues can be addressed in the context of a global sustainability effort.

Our environmental sustainability leadership includes:

-Becoming the first company in upstream Exploration & Production (E&P) services to commit to setting a science-based target in emissions reduction in line with SBTi criteria (2019)
-Including Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions in our net zero goal, with short-, mid- and long-term targets
-Being an official supporter of TCFD and SASB and strengthening our climate strategy by applying these recommendations globally
-Offering a portfolio of over 100 commercial technologies with a reduced environmental impact, including our Transition Technologies portfolio focused on reducing customer direct emissions
-Investing in our Schlumberger New Energy portfolio, with ventures in the domains of hydrogen, lithium, geoenergy, CCS and geothermal.

DISCLAIMER

Our responses to this questionnaire, and other statements that we make, contain "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the U.S. federal securities laws—i.e. any statements that are not historical facts. Such statements address matters that are, to varying degrees, uncertain, such as statements about our goals, plans, and projections with respect to sustainability and environmental matters; forecasts or expectations regarding the energy transition and global climate change; our business strategies and the strategies of our customers, including their respective decarbonization strategies; future global economic and geopolitical conditions; and future results of operations. These statements are subject to risks and uncertainties, including, but not limited to, our inability to achieve net-zero carbon or interim emissions reduction goals; changes in government regulations and regulatory requirements; the inability of technology to meet new challenges in sustainability and exploration; and other risks and uncertainties detailed in our most recent Forms 10-K, 10-Q, and 8-K filed with or furnished to the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. If one or more of these or other risks or uncertainties materialize (or the consequences of any such development changes), or should our underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual outcomes may vary materially from those reflected in our forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are aspirational and not guarantees or promises that goals or targets will be met. The forward-looking statements in this report speak only as of August 11, 2021, and Schlumberger disclaims any intention or obligation to update publicly or revise such statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

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, 2020	December 31, 2020	Yes	3 years

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/areas for which you will be supplying data.

Algeria
Angola

Argentina
Australia
Austria
Bangladesh
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
Brazil
Cameroon
Canada
Cayman Islands
Chad
Chile
China
Cyprus
Denmark
Ecuador
Egypt
Equatorial Guinea
France
Gabon
Germany
Ghana
Guatemala
India
Indonesia
Iraq
Israel
Italy
Japan
Jordan
Kenya
Kuwait
Libya
Luxembourg
Malaysia
Mauritania
Mexico
Mozambique
Myanmar
Netherlands
Nigeria
Norway
Oman
Pakistan
Papua New Guinea
Philippines
Poland

Qatar
Romania
Russian Federation
Saint Lucia
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
South Africa
Spain
Thailand
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
Turkey
Uganda
Ukraine
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
Viet Nam

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

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-level committee	The Nominating and Governance Committee (the “Committee”) of the Board oversees Schlumberger's sustainability programs and activities, including oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities. The Committee receives quarterly updates on the progress Schlumberger is making towards a low-carbon future including our progress towards achieving our 30% carbon emissions reduction target of Scope 1 and 2 by 2025; 50% reduction of Scope 1 and 2 by 2050 and 30% reduction of Scope 3 by 2030, and net zero goal across all three scopes by 2050. Our Board also receives regular updates on the increased transparency of our reporting efforts including our progress in aligning with SASB and TCFD disclosures, and any environmental, social and governance (ESG) matters monitored as part of our corporate and geographical/business/functional risk-mapping process. The current Committee Chair has been a director of the Company since 2018. The Committee also oversees compliance-related risk by monitoring and reviewing the effectiveness of the Company’s Ethics and Compliance Program, including the Company’s anti-corruption program and other business ethics-related risks. In 2020, the Committee received an update on the findings of our global sea-level rise assessment, working with a leading sustainability consultancy, to review all facilities potentially at risk of coastal flooding. The Committee approved the expansion of our climate assessments to additional countries, and our operations representing over 50% of 2019 revenue either have completed such assessments or are scheduled to complete them in 2021. The Committee approved Schlumberger’s commitment to being net zero by 2050 with minimal reliance on carbon offsets. This was presented to the entirety of the Board and the commitment was announced in June 2021. Schlumberger is the first company in Upstream E&P Services to include Scope 3 emissions in a net zero goal. Schlumberger is also the first company in our peer group to be officially listed as supporters on the TCFD website.
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	The CEO oversees the Executive Risk Committee (ERC). Taking climate action is one of the sustainability focus areas for the company and is embedded in our overall corporate strategy. The corporate strategy was developed by the CEO with input from a multitude of internal and external stakeholders. The CEO made the decisions to commit to setting a science-based target for emissions reduction and achieving net zero emissions by 2050. The CEO and CFO annually approve the capital investment budget, including investments in technology to reduce emissions in oil and gas and low carbon businesses in the Schlumberger New Energy portfolio. The aggregate planned investment budget is approved by the Board.
Chief Financial Officer (CFO)	The CFO, alongside the CEO, reviews and approves the capital investment budget, including investments in technology to reduce emissions in oil and gas and low carbon businesses in the Schlumberger New Energy portfolio. The aggregate planned investment budget is approved by the Board.

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	Please explain
Scheduled – all 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	The Nominating and Governance Committee of the Board oversees our sustainability programs and activities. As our Company's highest governing body with oversight over climate-related risks and opportunities, the Committee receives quarterly updates on the progress Schlumberger is making towards a low-carbon future, our ESG reporting efforts, and trends in environmental, social and governance matters prioritized by our stakeholders including our investors, our employees, our customers, and the communities where we work and live. The Science and Technology Committee, which has been renamed the New Energy and Innovation Committee, reviews our Schlumberger New Energy and Transition Technology investments, and also our mid- to long-term climate strategy as it relates to our overall corporate strategy.
Scheduled – some meetings	Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Monitoring and overseeing progress against goals and	The full Board reviews enterprise-level risk, including climate-related risk (both transition and physical) on an annual basis as part of the corporate risk exercise. The full Board also approves the capital budget.

	targets for addressing climate-related issues	

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)	Responsibility	Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	Quarterly
Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	Quarterly
Risk committee	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	Annually
Other, please specify VP Sustainability	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	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).

The **Board's Nominating and Governance Committee** oversees our Company's social and environmental sustainability programs and initiatives. As such, this Committee's oversight includes quarterly updates on climate-related risks and opportunities. The Committee also oversees the progress Schlumberger is making towards its net zero goal, our ESG reporting efforts, and trends in environmental, social and governance prioritized by our stakeholders including investors, employees, customers, and communities where we work and live. The Committee receives quarterly updates from the VP of Sustainability.

The **Executive Risk Committee** (ERC), comprised of our CEO's direct reports and functional leadership, is responsible for the management and oversight of corporate-level risk, including climate-related risks such as transition risks, acute and chronic physical risks, and risks associated with not capitalizing on potential climate-related opportunities. The ERC reports to the **CEO,** who reviews and makes decisions on enterprise risk, including climate-related risks and opportunities, prior to this information being reviewed with the Board.

The **CEO** oversees the ERC. Taking climate action is one of the sustainability focus areas for the company and is embedded in our overall corporate strategy. The corporate strategy was developed by the CEO with input from a multitude of internal and external stakeholders. The CEO made the decisions to commit to setting a science-based target for emissions reduction and achieving net zero emissions by 2050. The CEO, [with the approval of the Board,] also annually approves the capital budget, including investments in technology to reduce emissions in oil and gas and low carbon businesses in the Schlumberger New Energy portfolio. Reporting to the CEO, **the Chief Strategy and Sustainability Officer** (CSSO) oversees our corporate strategy, sustainability, marketing and investment activities. This position demonstrates how sustainability is at the core of our corporate strategy. The CSSO was involved in the launch of Schlumberger's Net Zero commitment and short term, mid-term, and long-term targets spanning Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions. Scenario analysis, including scenarios associated with climate change and the energy transition, are the responsibility of the CSSO.

The **VP of Sustainability,** who reports to the CSSO, is directly responsible for social and environmental sustainability in the company and engages with Schlumberger leadership, employees, investors and customers on sustainability, including climate-related issues. The VP of Sustainability leads the Executive Risk Committee (ERC) described above.

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	As included in our 2021 proxy statement Schlumberger incorporated a CO2 emissions reduction target into the 2020 annual cash incentive opportunity for our CEO and other members of senior management (see page 38): https://investorcenter.slb.com/static-files/cead6ec3-e794-41ac-be32-97618015ff51. This has also been included in management's 2021 objectives, tied to cash incentives.

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 inventivized	Comment
Management group	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target	Annual year-on-year global Scope 1 and 2 emissions intensity reduction in 2020 and absolute emissions reduction in 2021. Annual objectives are

			defined to align with current progress against the stated goal of reducing Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 30% by 2025.
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target	Annual year-on-year global Scope 1 and 2 emissions intensity reduction in 2020 and absolute reduction in 2021. Annual objectives are defined to align with current progress against the stated goal of reducing Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 30% by 2025.
Other, please specify VP of Sustainability	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target	Annual year-on-year global Scope 1 and 2 emissions intensity reduction in 2020 and absolute reduction in 2021. Annual objectives are defined to align with current progress against the stated goal of reducing Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 30% by 2025.

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	1	3	We consider geopolitical risks in the short term, with a one- to three-year horizon. With respect to unpredictable weather patterns including cyclones, hurricanes and tropical storms that have the potential to affect our bases in coastal areas, we also assess these risks on a one- to three-year timeframe. Process Safety, Cybersecurity, Pandemic, Geopolitical Disruption, and Trade Compliance are our defined short-term risks.
Medium-term	3	10	Schlumberger considers capital expenditures and operational planning, including development of new technologies that have the potential to reduce our customers' carbon emissions, over a three- to ten-year timeframe. We have identified increasing regionalization, and digital commercialization as medium-term risks.
Long-term	10	20	The Schlumberger Board of Directors and senior management team take a longer view in considering strategic planning, including climate-related risks and opportunities that have the potential to negatively or

			positively affect our business over the medium term (three to ten years) and long term (ten to 20 years). Included in long-term risks are energy transition and climate change.

C2.1b

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

We generally define substantive financial impact on our business as something that would have an impact greater than 5% of our pretax income. Through its annual corporate risk exercise and local risk exercises, Schlumberger also analyzes the materiality of strategic risks using incident likelihood (probability x frequency), incident severity (impact to business results, people, environment, and reputation) and the lead time or notice for a typical incident of that risk type. Moreover, a risk could be considered substantive or strategic related to its unmitigated severity in the aggregate, not only from the financial perspective. What determines substantive for the other severity lenses includes: People – permanence/degree of physical harm; Environment – scale of nature/biodiversity loss/impact; and Reputation – geographical reach of impact. Unmitigated composite risk is calculated by multiplying likelihood x aggregate severity x notice. Risks with an unmitigated composite risk score greater than a specified threshold are considered substantive and are reviewed by the Executive Risk Committee.

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

The Enterprise Risk Mapping process occurs periodically at both a corporate level and at a local level to review risks that have the potential to affect our business and strategic objectives over short, medium, and long time frames. The climate-related risks we

routinely monitor as part of this process include: loss of containment/well control, country-specific legislation and regulations, environmental compliance, financial risk associated with climate change, perception of industry due to climate change dialogue, and extreme weather. At a corporate level, business risks related to climate change are identified based on input from a variety of internal and external sources (e.g. local risk assessment, country-specific climate assessments in line with TCFD, customers, Board, investors and other stakeholder feedback). A corporate risk map is developed and reviewed with the CEO and his leadership team. Climate change and energy transition are two enterprise-level risks. Enterprise-level risks are developed into various scenarios, guided by subject matter experts, and these scenarios are modelled to assess potential financial impacts. Results of any financial stress tests are discussed with our banks to assess liquidity needs over a three-year time span, along with probable effects on credit ratings and options to deal with each scenario. In the case of acute physical risk, crisis management scenarios are created and tested in desktop exercises at the local and corporate level by the respective management. At the asset level, risks are included in the operational risk maps, which help to identify and assess potential threats to the mid- to long-term strategic objectives of the various business units, appoint risk owners and define mitigation plans. These risks are monitored and embedded into the business planning cycle. Risks are scored on likelihood, severity, time horizon and financial impact. Where applicable, management objectives are set to reflect completion of mitigation plans.

Country-level TCFD assessments provide a practical way to understand climate-related risks and common issues across the organization. For these, we work with a leading sustainability consultant to review the impact of climate issues on our direct operations. Climate-related risks (physical and financial, including transition risks) are assessed using scenario-based analysis. While there are country-specific concerns, some commonalities across geographies are: acute physical risks associated with extreme weather (e.g. storm surges, droughts, heat waves, flooding, rain, snow); chronic physical risks such as the potential impact of sea-level rise on our global footprint, water availability and protected marine life; and transition risks such as policy and legal risks, the impact of a carbon tax on Schlumberger and our customers, the cost of electrifying our operations, and adapting our technology portfolio to changing customer preference. We have completed 75% of the work on our planned country-level TCFD assessments. The following case studies are examples of how we apply the learnings from these assessments.

Chronic Physical Risk Case Study: One country assessment indicated that 62% of our locations in that country could be exposed to coastal flooding due to sea-level rise by 2050. To address this risk, a decision was made—supported by the Board and Schlumberger leadership—to perform a scenario-based assessment across the entirety of the Company for all locations potentially at risk of coastal flooding. This was completed in 2020 and mitigation plans were developed for all locations identified as having a potential future risk of coastal flooding (e.g. reviewing flood insurance and lease agreements), which constituted less than 1% of our global facility footprint.

Acute Physical Risk Case Study: Exposure to acute physical risk to personnel, facilities and assets is an existing risk in the Texas/Louisiana Gulf Coast region related to hurricanes and tropical storms. Approximately 5% of our facilities are located along the Texas/Louisiana Gulf Coast. Mitigation actions related to this risk include: annual reviews of crisis management plans by the relevant management team; required virtual hurricane awareness training for personnel, with an 87% current certification level as of August 5, 2021; and performance of table top drill exercises.

Transition Risk Case Study: Carbon tax represents a potential future liability in 2030 in one of the countries assessed of $1.7 million to Schlumberger and more than 10 times that for our customers operating in that country. Given the potential global impact of a carbon tax, in particular the impact to our customers, we formalized regular carbon regulation tracking with review by our Chief Legal Officer.

Transition Opportunity Case Study: One of the opportunities identified in all of the country assessments we have completed to date is reduced operating costs from incorporating renewables in our facilities. The first installation of our Celsius Energy geothermal solution for building heating and cooling was completed in December 2020 at our facility in Clamart, France. It is already resulting in a 90% reduction of CO2 emissions and a 40% reduction of operational costs, as outlined at https://newenergy.slb.com/resource-library/article/2021/sne-celsius-energy-completes-first-installation-of-building-heating-and-cooling-low-carbon-solution. Given the results from this project and various solar installations at other facilities, we are in the process of evaluating the potential for installing renewable energy sources across our global facility footprint.

Emissions reduction is important to managing a number of identified climate-related risks and opportunities. To position ourselves to achieve our emissions reductions ambitions, we completed an extensive exercise to expand our emissions category registry in line with GHG Protocol and SBTi criteria, including all 15 Scope 3 categories. Following this exercise, Schlumberger announced its commitment to achieving net zero emissions by 2050 across Scope 1, 2 and 3 with minimal reliance on offsets. We set additional interim targets of a 50% reduction in Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2030 and a 30% reduction in Scope 3 emissions by 2030. Annual emissions reduction goals in line with these interim targets are incorporated into the management cash incentive program.

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	We are committed to complying with or exceeding existing regulations in every country in which we work. Schlumberger management has put in place strategies to reduce fuel consumption for our largest sources of emissions, such as pumps, fleet vehicles, and marine vessels. Additionally, we continue to monitor greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reporting requirements in the countries where we operate. The revisions now present in emission reporting and internal auditing have led to the inclusion of the amount of emissions being stated as a function of total revenue as well as per employee per year. One example of a US regulation that we follow closely is the EPA's OOOOa regulation for methane and VOC emissions. Another example of a US regulation we follow closely is the EPA New Source Performance Standards (NSPS). This regulation is monitored in order to assess and incorporate the current landscape of carbon tax regulations in planning for the conversion of our fleet to electric vehicles and facility power to renewable energy sources. We continue to monitor both Federal and state legislation and regulation associated with GHG reduction and reporting for applicability to Schlumberger and/or its customers.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	Emerging regulation spans all three time horizons. Various international, federal and state agencies are currently developing climate-related legislation and regulations to help reduce GHG emissions. As an example, the US EPA has taken steps to regulate GHGs via the Clean Air Act as well as proposing additional reporting rules focused on oil and gas industry operations. The SEC is also working on identifying climate-related metrics for companies to disclose as part of their SEC filings. We monitor these changes closely through our legal, compliance, corporate governance and environmental teams. We evaluate the likelihood and severity of changes in regulatory requirements and political trends related to climate change and the energy transition through risk assessments and risk mapping in line with the recommendations of TCFD.
Technology	Relevant, always included	We believe that increasing customer focus on emerging legislation and ESG priorities could lead to a shift in customer behavior and a decrease in demand for certain products and services and increased demand for others. We engage with customers to anticipate these shifts, which generally occur in the medium- to long-term time horizons. In parallel, we work with our customers to find new opportunities to mitigate potential negative environmental and social impacts of oil and gas operations. For example, Schlumberger offers a portfolio of over 100 technologies with a reduced environmental impact when reviewing the following attributes: emissions reduction, energy consumption reduction, electrification, surveillance and assessment, hazmat reduction, water stewardship, waste reduction and size reduction. These attributes have been incorporated into new product development

		evaluation. Specifically, to address customer emissions, we recently launched our Transition Technologies portfolio, which is focused on reducing our customers' emissions. Additional information at https://www.slb.com/transition-technologies. We also invest in a portfolio of low-carbon solutions as part of our Schlumberger New energy businesses.
Legal	Relevant, always included	Legal risks and liability across multiple lenses (including, but not limited to climate-related issues) are considered as part of the financial severity assessment of our enterprise risk mapping exercise. This is informed by both current and emerging regulation as well as a scheduled quarterly review, internally and with the Board's Nominating and Governance Committee, of compliance incidents and incident trends.
Market	Relevant, always included	As a business-to-business company providing services to oil and gas operators, potential changes in revenue are directly tied to the market outlook of oil and gas operators, and therefore indirectly tied to market demand for fuels and other petroleum products. We routinely monitor oil and gas industry operations and investment activity to determine the market outlook for the oil and gas services industry and how our business will be impacted. For example, a market risk we review regularly is the IEA's research outlining the energy mix and their market predictions between now and 2040. With the renewables market expected to double in size, Schlumberger believes that there is strong opportunity to expand beyond oil and gas in connection with the energy transition, and we announced our Schlumberger New Energy portfolio in early 2020. Schlumberger New Energy activities include ventures in the domains of hydrogen, lithium, carbon capture and storage, geothermal and geoenergy.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	In the context of climate, reputation risk exists across all three time horizons and presents itself in a number of ways, including by not limited to: Workforce motivation and engagement risk: Because our workforce is our greatest asset and directly tied to our reputation, in 2020, with the ongoing pandemic impacting overall morale, we made efforts to increase transparency from the leadership teams to every level of the organization by providing frequent CEO video updates, feedback opportunities through quarterly Q&A with the leadership team and other means. Our yearly employee survey demonstrated that, despite the industry downturn and the pandemic, our company moved up from the third quartile to the second quartile of participating companies with a response rate of 90%. Because corporate sustainability efforts, including the management of climate-related issues, increasingly affect workforce engagement, we incorporated into the survey a question that would measure workforce perception of our corporate sustainability efforts. Survey respondents scored our corporate sustainability efforts

		higher than at other companies, based on similar questions asked in other companies' internal surveys. We also include content related to our climate action strategy in both recruiting and onboarding materials. Media coverage and general public perception risk: Comprehensive governance is the primary vehicle for managing this risk. Transparency related to non-financial disclosures guided by frameworks like TCFD and SASB are another way to mitigate this risk. Well integrity risk: Extreme weather can potentially introduce well integrity risk, which in turn is a risk to reputation. We have addressed well integrity risk, regardless of the root cause, by developing a Well Integrity Barrier Standard containing 10 critical requirements that must be followed by all employees on the job. Development of this standard was a company-wide initiative to raise awareness and to impose mandatory rules defining the minimum requirements in training, certification and knowledge of the barriers we provide.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	Schlumberger operates in areas that are exposed to risks associated with extreme weather such as storm surges (hurricanes, cyclones and tropical storms), droughts, heat waves, flooding and increases or decreases in rain and snow. The financial impact of these events is dependent upon the severity of the tropical storm season and vary from one year to the next, and therefore we monitor the short-term (1-3 years) potential impact of trends in these acute physical risks annually. These risks are incorporated into our annual risk mapping exercise in line with the recommendations of TCFD. Schlumberger has developed and implemented procedures to mitigate the potential disruption caused by the most likely weather events and to maintain business continuity. We have well-established global crisis management systems along with local and regional emergency response systems that include procedures to manage responses to extreme weather events. Additionally, we have frequent drills to test the robustness of our crisis management systems specific to weather events.
Chronic physical	Relevant, sometimes included	As part of our country-level climate assessments (as described elsewhere in this report), we analyze chronic physical risks related to climate change, beginning with an assessment of our Norway operations in 2018. The scenario-based analyses, using both RCP 2.6 RCP 8.5, were conducted to evaluate potential outcomes. This assessment was finalized in 2019 and presented to the Nominating and Governance Committee of the Board. In 2020, our climate assessment program was expanded to additional countries, and our operations representing over 50% of 2019 revenue either have completed such assessments or are scheduled to complete them in 2021. In addition, in 2020, a global sea-level rise assessment was applied to all facilities

		with potential risk of coastal flooding (i.e. within 10km of a body of water). Less than 1% of our global facility footprint has some level of potential exposure to sea-level rise. Findings were presented to the relevant leadership teams of the countries where risks were assessed, and mitigation plans were developed for all of those locations. Additionally, our process for facility construction was updated to reflect the need to assess this risk in order to minimize future exposure.

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

Emerging regulation

Mandates on and regulation of existing products and services

Primary potential financial impact

Increased indirect (operating) costs

Company-specific description

As a business-to-business company providing service to oil and gas operators, our products and services could be subject to new regulations put in place to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from fossil fuels. Any new mandates and regulations could lead to the need to replace non-compliant equipment, such as our vehicle fleet, which would increase our operating costs. Various international, federal and state agencies are developing climate-related legislation and regulations to help reduce greenhouse gas emissions. There is a risk of increased cost of transitioning to low-carbon products, services, and equipment and increased reporting requirements.

The replacement cost of non-compliant equipment due to more stringent regulations would be the bulk of this risk and associated cost. For Scope 1 emissions, that equipment would primarily consist of our vehicle fleet and the financial impact associated with converting that fleet to electric at a faster pace as compared to our

planned replacement schedule. We currently have approximately 15,000 vehicles in our global fleet. Vehicle conversion to electric is an important action in our Scope 1 emissions reduction plan to achieve our Net Zero by 2050 commitment.

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)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

0

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

19,000,000

Explanation of financial impact figure

We believe that increased or more stringent legislation could result in increased operational costs, and the magnitude of those costs continue to be reviewed to estimate the global financial impact. The financial impact will largely be due to increased need for new equipment that is compliant with new legislation as well as an increased need for updated data collection infrastructure and staff commitments on reporting. The financial impact is dependent on timing of future regulation and market conditions associated with replacement technology. If regulation change is slow, an electric option is available commercially at a similar rate, and we are able to replace our fleet at a pace in line with current, planned replacement schedules, we estimate that the financial impact would be negligible based on the assumption that, with appropriate planning, we can mitigate potential increases. The maximum potential impact figure is calculated on the assumption that the pace of change in regulations would be rapid, requiring early, off-cycle vehicle replacement and the need to pay a premium for replacement technology. The maximum potential impact is calculated based on an incremental market premium for an electric option versus a standard option (25%) multiplied by the number of leased vehicles (approximately 15,000) in our fleet and the average cost per vehicle.

Cost of response to risk

0

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

If the risk is well-managed and conversion happens at a planned pace, ahead of regulatory mandates and in conjunction with strategic supplier management, the cost of

response related to vehicle conversion could be effectively zero. We already minimize exposure of changing vehicle requirements by leasing the majority of our light vehicle fleet, rather than buying. We also have engaged in discussions with large suppliers to better understand the landscape specific to our specific vehicle footprint (e.g. what is the current and planned EV infrastructure in the countries where we have the largest vehicle count). To further minimize exposure to this risk, our vehicle conversion timeline considers the regulatory landscape as well electric vehicle infrastructure landscape and our vehicle count by country.

Comment

Identifier

Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Chronic physical

Rising sea levels

Primary potential financial impact

Other, please specify

Cost of relocating facilities located near water further inland

Company-specific description

Schlumberger has more than 1,000 facilities globally. We assessed exposure to rising water levels by 2040 for all facilities within 10 km of a body of water, and identified 14 current facilities as having some level of exposure in that time frame. The majority of those facilities have very low, emerging or medium risk. One facility has high risk of impact from rising water levels by 2040.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

More likely than not

Magnitude of impact

Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

5,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

115,000,000

Explanation of financial impact figure

The financial impact is based on the cost of modifying or replacing at risk facilities. The cost of facility modification of one facility is estimated to be $5,000,000. The minimum impact reflects that amount. The cost of modifying 13 facilities (all facilities with very low to medium risk) at an estimated cost of $5,000,000 per facility, plus an estimated average replacement cost of one facility ($50 million). These estimates are in line with US industrial construction costs of approximately $132 per square foot published by Building Journal in 2019. The $50 million estimate indicates a large facility, including site preparation and auxiliary equipment.

Cost of response to risk

15,000,000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Our response includes addressing risks associated with the 14 facilities with some level of risk as well introducing process to prevent further exposure. Hazard Assessment and Risk Control (HARC) have been completed for all 14 facilities with involvement from central and local subject matter experts in facilities, sustainability and operations. Review of the risk and control plan was conducted with leadership in the impacted operating units. Response cost is based on modifying three facilities. To reduce likelihood of further exposure, the following procedural improvements were implemented:

- All new facilities above a certain value are checked by an external insurance partner for flood exposure.
- Exposure to flood risk has been added to the checklist for purchasing or leasing new facilities where flood risk is being assessed.
- Facility construction guidelines and standard language have been updated to emphasize the importance of evaluating risk associated with climate change as part of the assessment.

Comment

Identifier

Risk 3

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Acute physical

Other, please specify

Increased severity and frequency of extreme weather (water and heat related)

Primary potential financial impact

Other, please specify

Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

Company-specific description

Our business may be impacted by extreme changes in precipitation patterns that result in flooding, changes in road or well-site conditions, or damage to facilities. We review acute physical risks in areas susceptible to increased severity and frequency of extreme weather related to water (hurricane, excessive rain, flooding, etc) and/or increased severity and frequency of extreme heat. Either may result in increased operating cost or decreases in revenue through disruptions and damage at our facilities, disruptions in our supply chain, disruptions at well-sites, disruption in logistics, equipment damage and repair requirements, and potential increased insurance premiums. Extreme heat additionally has the potential to physiologically impact human productivity of our workforce. Extreme heat is defined as sustained temperature above 45 degrees Celsius. Exposure to heat stress could reduce worker productivity between 10% to 66% with most studies indicating 20% to 30% to be the most likely range (Fared,A.K& Al. 2018).

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

About as likely as 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)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

0

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

720,000,000

Explanation of financial impact figure

Our business may be impacted by extreme changes in precipitation patterns that result in flooding, changes in road or well-site conditions, or damage to facilities. This may

result in increased operating cost or decreases in revenue through disruptions and damage at our facilities, equipment damage and repair requirements, or increased insurance premiums. Extreme heat also potentially impacts facility cooling costs and cost associated with decreased worker productivity. While there are a number of potential indirect costs, the largest financial impact associated with increased severity and frequency of extreme weather (water- and heat- related) is business continuity loss impacting revenue. The potential financial impact is associated with the days of lost revenue. This is calculated by multiplying lost days by one global average revenue day. The minimum potential impact is zero if there are zero lost days in a year. The maximum potential financial impact is based on the IPCC projections of high heat days and extreme weather events, multiplied by one global average revenue day. The calculation for human productivity loss associated with extreme heat will be based on the estimated extreme heat days from IPCC, the estimated productivity loss of 20%-30% associated with extreme heat and global average cost per employee. Response will also include reviewing measures to protect employee well-being and safety. While a global average will be used for potential impact, some regions are more exposed than others.

Cost of response to risk

2,000,000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

In 2018, Schlumberger began working with a climate consulting firm to conduct a TCFD-aligned climate-risk assessment of Norway, a region that is representative of our global operations and features potential acute and chronic climate-related risks, using both RCP 2.6 and RCP 8.5 scenarios. In 2020, our climate assessment program was expanded to additional countries where we have a large operational footprint, and that have high potential for climate-related risk. This exercise has allowed the Company to identify additional relevant risks and potential mitigating actions to inform our overall climate strategy. The initial planned analysis covers operations representing approximately 50% of our 2019 revenue. That analysis is 75% complete and we expect to finish within the next 12 months.

The cost of response included herein comprises the expected aggregate cost of these climate risk assessments if completed for each of the top 20 countries that we operate in (100,000 USD per assessment multiplied by 20 countries).

Comment

Identifier

Risk 4

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Acute physical

Increased severity and frequency of extreme weather events such as cyclones and floods

Primary potential financial impact

Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

Company-specific description

Acute physical risks in areas susceptible to increased severity and frequency of extreme weather related to water (hurricane, excessive rain, flooding, etc.) and/or increased severity and frequency of extreme heat. Either may result in increased operating cost or decreases in revenue through disruptions and damage at our facilities, disruptions in our supply chain, disruptions at well-sites, disruption in logistics, equipment damage and repair requirements, and potential increased insurance premiums. Extreme heat additionally has the potential to physiologically impact human productivity of our workforce. Extreme heat is defined as sustained temperature above 45 degrees Celsius. Exposure to heat stress could reduce worker productivity between 10% to 66% with most studies indicating 20% to 30% to be the most likely range (Fared,A.K& Al. 2018).

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

0

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

6,000,000

Explanation of financial impact figure

Our business may be impacted by extreme changes in precipitation patterns that result in flooding, changes in road or well-site conditions, or damage to facilities. This may result in increased operating cost or decreases in revenue through disruptions and damage at our facilities, equipment damage and repair requirements, or increased insurance premiums. Extreme heat also potentially impacts facility cooling costs and cost associated with decreased worker productivity. While there are a number of

potential indirect costs, the largest direct financial impact associated with increased severity and frequency of extreme weather (water- and heat-related) is business continuity loss impacting revenue. The potential financial impact is associated with the days of lost revenue. This is calculated by multiplying lost days by one global average revenue day. The minimum potential impact is zero if there are zero lost days in a year. The maximum potential financial impact is based on a single lost day of productivity at 2020 global revenue and hours worked in high heat regions identified by IPCC.

Cost of response to risk

0

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

To manage this risk, Schlumberger works with a third-party loss prevention firm to assess the potential risk to our facilities annually and has standards and guidelines in place to manage specific occurrences. The firm conducts site visits, analyzes risks, and presents mitigating actions and risk scores. A higher risk score often results in high insurance premiums, and we allocate funding to implement recommended mitigating actions to lower our risk and the cost of insurance premiums. Additionally, Schlumberger has developed plans to mitigate the potential disruption caused by the most likely weather events and to maintain business continuity. We have well-established global crisis management systems along with local and regional emergency response systems that include procedures to manage responses to extreme weather events. These systems are regularly tested to confirm personnel evacuation and equipment evacuation procedures are in place and up to date. Schlumberger uses AlertFind technology to quickly warn or evacuate personnel within a specific area in the event of extreme weather or other emergencies. Schlumberger emergency response procedures are communicated to all applicable personnel via periodic awareness training sessions.

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

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Development and/or expansion of low emission goods and services

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description

Expansion of low emissions technology portfolio and development of additional products and services focused on decreasing environmental footprint through reduced emissions, water, waste and strengthened effect on biodiversity. Emerging government regulations and the shifting expectations of our customers require low emission technologies that can reduce the environmental footprint of our operations, and the operations of our customers. Schlumberger continues to invest in technologies that further improve efficiency and reduce our customer's overall carbon footprint. Such technologies are taking an increasingly prominent place within our portfolio of product offerings. Examples of these technologies include a recently deployed well cleanup solution in Oman which helped the operator (BP) significantly reduce CO2 emissions: https://www.slb.com/resource-library/case-study/ts/bp-oman-green-completions-cs. We continue promoting these technologies and developing additional solutions to meet regulatory requirements and customer needs. We have also begun developing customized environmental plans with key customers to strengthen the sales of impact-reducing technologies to better meet customer needs.
We recently launched our Transition Technologies portfolio, which is focused on decreasing our customer emissions footprint and accelerating the path to net zero: https://www.slb.com/transition-technologies.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

High

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

Although we do not disclose the financial impact of this opportunity at this time, we do track this figure internally. We review the R&D spend per division and business line annually for projects that have significant sustainability benefits based on our defined process and eight sustainability attributes. With respect to revenue impact, we have a defined list of Transition Technologies (both commercial and in development) that are tracked for revenue growth.

Cost to realize opportunity

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

To realize the opportunity, we continue to promote our current portfolio of low emission technologies and develop additional solutions to meet regulatory requirements and customer needs. We work with our customers to find new opportunities to mitigate the negative environmental and social aspects of oil and gas operations. Schlumberger provides technical support to our customers regarding the environmental benefits of our current portfolio of technologies, which raises awareness among our customers. Schlumberger offers a portfolio of over 100 technologies with a reduced environmental impact when reviewing the following attributes: emissions reduction, energy consumption reduction, electrification, surveillance and assessment, hazmat reduction, water stewardship, waste reduction and size reduction. These attributes have been incorporated into new product development evaluation. Specifically, to address customer emissions, we recently launched our Transition Technologies portfolio.

Comment

Identifier

Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Development and/or expansion of low emission goods and services

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets

Company-specific description

In 2020, Schlumberger announced its Schlumberger New Energy portfolio of businesses and technology ventures, which gives us access to low carbon and carbon-neutral markets associated with the energy transition. Today, Schlumberger New Energy activities include ventures in the domains of lithium, hydrogen, carbon capture, geoenergy and geothermal. While many of the investments are new businesses, we have historical experience in both carbon capture and geothermal.
Carbon Capture is the sector where we have the most history, as Schlumberger has been involved in more than 80 projects around the world since 2005. One example is the Illinois Industrial Carbon Capture and Sequestration Project, a large-scale demonstration project designed to store 1 million tonnes of CO2 annually approximately 7,000 feet underground in the Mount Simon Sandstone. In 2020, Schlumberger actively participated in 15 new CCUS carbon capture projects.
Geothermal is another business where we have over a decade of experience through GeothermEx, which has operated since 1973. Schlumberger's acquisition of GeothermEx in 2010 placed Schlumberger in a unique position to serve the geothermal industry, with operations in hundreds of geothermal fields in more than 50 countries and participation in 70% of all operating geothermal projects worldwide. That work has led to the successful installation and operation of nearly 8,000 MW of geothermal power and enabled more than USD 14 billion in geothermal project financing. Our GeoFrame Energy partnership with Thermal Energy Partners (TEP) in 2020, brings together our expertise in the subsurface and drilling with TEP's experience in geothermal power project development, and will contribute to accelerating the energy transition by enabling efficient, profitable geothermal power generation projects. GeoFrame Energy's first project is the 10-MW Nevis geothermal power project to enable the Caribbean island to transition to 100% zero-emission renewable energy for its power supply. Genvia, our clean hydrogen technology venture launched in 2020, will participate in a series of demonstration projects with partners in different use cases for the industrial, energy, and mobility sectors. These projects will pave the way for the development of the full value chain for the utilization of hydrogen as the clean energy carrier of choice. These projects are expected to range from 300-kW systems in 2023 to larger systems with megawatt capacities in 2024.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

Schlumberger's addressable market will be a portion of the USD 1 billion annual spend estimated by IEA. Revenue impact to Schlumberger will depend on the share of the addressable market won by each new technology domain in our Schlumberger New Energy portfolio.

Cost to realize opportunity

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

To realize this opportunity, our investment approach is to leverage existing capability (e.g. subsurface, drilling, ability to industrialize technology, global footprint, etc.), focus on large potentially addressable markets, and utilize a joint venture/partnership business model where possible. Today, Schlumberger New Energy's activities include ventures in the domains of lithium, hydrogen, carbon capture, and geothermal. IEA estimated annual capital spending of approximately USD 1 billion across these sectors would be needed by 2040 in their net zero scenario. This corresponds to at least a doubling of hydrogen production, tripling of lithium production, doubling of geothermal heat and electricity capacity and a doubling of CCUS by industrial emitters by 2030.

Comment

Identifier

Opp3

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Energy source

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Use of lower-emission sources of energy

Primary potential financial impact

Reduced indirect (operating) costs

Company-specific description

Emissions related to energy consumption in our facilities represent a significant portion of our Scope 1 and 2 emissions. Conversion to renewables in our facilities globally is a key action in reducing those emissions on our path to net zero. While there are

potential costs associated with conversion, once converted, operating costs associated with power provision in facilities is expected to decrease.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

Our strategy for renewables implementation is to prioritize implementation considering: the regulatory landscape, renewable infrastructure landscape and feasibility assessment, and our energy consumption in a particular region. Where there are immediate options to consider purchasing Renewable Energy Credits (RECs), we will do that as a temporary solution, as we did for Texas locations in 2020. We will also continue to pursue external commercial financing models to minimize capital requirements involved in converting facilities to renewable energy sources, as we have implemented for two on-site solar projects in Egypt and India. Costs for each of these options will either be “cost adders” or “cost savings”, and we expect them to essentially balance each other out in the long term as feasibility and accessibility of renewable products across the globe grow in the coming years.

Cost to realize opportunity

0

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Our strategy will be to prioritize our implementation timeline considering the regulatory landscape (e.g. where there would be a benefit related to the burden associated with carbon tax), as well as the renewable infrastructure landscape and our energy consumption by country. Where there are immediate options to consider purchasing Renewable Energy Credits (RECs), we may do that as a temporary solution, like we did in Texas in 2020. We have also pursued, and expect to continue to pursue, alternative commercial financing models to minimize capital requirements involved in converting facilities to renewable energy sources, like we did for our solar projects in Egypt and

India. For these reasons, we believe that the cost to realize this opportunity could be negligible. Global conversion of our facility footprint to renewables is an important element in our action plan to reduce both Scope 1 and 2 emissions and ultimately get to Net Zero.

Comment

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

(C3.1) Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your organization's strategy and/or financial planning?

Yes, and we have developed a low-carbon transition plan

C3.1a

(C3.1a) Is your organization's low-carbon transition plan a scheduled resolution item at Annual General Meetings (AGMs)?

	Is your low-carbon transition plan a scheduled resolution item at AGMs?	Comment
Row 1	No, and we do not intend it to become a scheduled resolution item within the next two years	Consistent with US practice, we do not intend to include a management resolution in the Company's proxy statement for our annual meeting in the next two years to approve our low-carbon transition plan, as we have already adopted a low-carbon transition plan following stakeholder feedback (including investor feedback). Our plan includes a net zero target across Scope 1, 2 and 3, interim emissions reduction goals, sustainable technology portfolio to help our customers reduce their emissions and expanding beyond oil and gas as part of our Schlumberger New Energy businesses. There is alignment across our stakeholders that having a decarbonization strategy is important. Schlumberger's focus on sustainability is tightly linked to our corporate strategy as shown in newly formed position of Chief Strategy and Sustainability Officer.

C3.2

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

Yes, qualitative and quantitative

C3.2a

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

Climate-related scenarios and models applied	Details
RCP 2.6 RCP 8.5 IEA B2DS	In 2018, Schlumberger began working with a climate consulting firm to facilitate a climate assessment pilot program. We selected Norway, a region that is representative of our global operations and features a dynamic political and social landscape regarding climate issues. After a detailed evaluation of our operations in the region, our top climate-related risks and opportunities were identified, and scenario-based analyses were conducted to evaluate potential outcomes. This included both acute and chronic physical climate risks as well as potential risks and opportunities associated with the energy transition. In alignment with the TCFD recommendations, we used different forward-looking scenarios, including at least a two-degree scenario, for the assessment of Schlumberger climate-related risks and opportunities. The climate scenarios used for analysis include IEA B2DS, RCP 2.6 and RCP 8.5. B2DS was chosen to represent the more ambitious transition scenario, whereas RCP8.5 was chosen to represent the physical scenario with the worst potential impacts on our activity. In particular, for the physical risk assessment, a regional climate model with a 12-km resolution was used. Time horizons considered were 2030 for transition risks, which is consistent with our investment's timeline, and 2050 for physical risks, to take into account the trends in chronic risks (e.g. sea-level rise). This pilot program shows that some of our sites are at risk of coastal flooding over a long-term time horizon. Findings from this project were communicated to Schlumberger management and our Board and are further shaping our internal climate strategy. Following these findings, a decision was made to review flood insurance and lease agreements for our Norway locations, as well as perform a sea-level rise assessment across the entirety of the Company for all locations potentially at risk of coastal flooding. To reduce likelihood of further exposure, the following procedural improvements were implemented. - All new facilities above a certain value are checked by an external insurance partner for flood exposure. - Exposure to flood risk has been added to the checklist for purchasing or leasing new facilities where flood risk is being assessed. - Facility construction guidelines and standard language have been updated to emphasize the importance of evaluating risk associated with climate change as part of the assessment. The assessment was completed in 2020. We have also expanded our climate assessment project to additional countries covering material portions of our revenue. Impact and Case Study on Business Objectives and Strategy

	The increasing carbon tax on our clients in the more ambitious transition scenarios paves the way for us to propose more low-carbon solutions as outlined in our recent launch of our Transition Technologies portfolio: https://www.slb.com/transition-technologies. This scenario analysis also helped to solidify our focus on emission reduction and set (in 2020) an initial emissions reduction target of 30% reduction in Scope 1 and 2 by 2025, in line with criteria defined by the science-based targets initiative and the Greenhouse Gas protocol. We have since added to this commitment with our 2021 announcement of a 2030 target of 50% reduction of Scope 1 and 2 and 30% reduction in Scope 3; and a Net Zero commitment by 2050 with minimal reliance on offsets. Our Net Zero emissions goal includes our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions. Additionally, our review of climate-related risks and opportunities helped strengthen our commitment to expanding beyond oil and gas, and in 2020, we introduced Schlumberger New Energy—our portfolio of businesses and technologies with a differentiated approach to participating in the low-carbon economy with low-carbon and carbon neutral energy technologies.
2DS IRENA IEA Sustainable development scenario BNEF NEO Other, please specify IEA NZE, IHS GES to 2050, IHS LEP to 2050, Rystad + Sigma, Rystad Mean, Rystad SDS	Climate-related scenarios are an integral part of our scenarios- based portfolio strategy. We review different scenarios to evaluate our business resilience and confirm our portfolio's alignment with our energy transition ambitions related to those scenarios. For example, both 2DS and IEA NZE were useful in understanding the role that CCS will play in the path to net zero. While we have been in the carbon capture business for more than 15 years, the scenarios give us confidence that the potential addressable market in carbon capture warranted continued investment and integrating that business into our Schlumberger New Energy portfolio. IHS and Rystad both had scenarios that informed our view of regional and local distribution of the energy mix, and therefore influenced our specific regional technology strategies. Lastly, reviewing scenarios with a 2040 time horizon against those with a 2050 time horizon helped inform certain of our long-term portfolio mix decisions. We will continue to use scenarios to inform strategy and financial planning, utilizing scenarios that offer a range of time horizons, ambition with respect to transition, and varied perspectives to help us better understand the risks and opportunities that climate change and the energy transition present. We also will continue to review the accuracy of our scenario predictions in the aim of working from best available predictive information regarding the coming decades.

C3.3

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

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities	Description of influence

	influenced your strategy in this area?	
Products and services	Yes	All of the scenarios we used in building our strategy allocate some share of the energy mix to oil and gas in the coming decades. Our strategy considers that there is a wide range of energy mix and pace of transition and as such, addresses opportunity across multiple time horizons. Regardless of the contribution of oil and gas to the energy mix, the industry needs to reduce the carbon footprint of operations in oil and gas, and therefore our strategy considers that as well. We recently launched our Transition Technologies, a portfolio of products and services focused on supporting customer climate action through emissions reduction and energy consumption reduction: https://www.slb.com/transition-technologies. Additionally, we see opportunity in expanding beyond oil and gas, and in 2020 we introduced our Schlumberger New Energy portfolio of solutions including hydrogen, lithium, carbon capture and storage, geothermal and geoenergy as outlined on https://newenergy.slb.com/.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	Technology solutions along the value chain will develop at varying paces; therefore, our strategy to respond to climate-related risks and opportunities influencing our supply chain and value chain covers both the short-term and medium-term time horizons. To address risks related to potential increases in climate-related legislation and regulation in the countries where we operate, and to meet customer expectations of increased disclosure of our indirect emissions, Schlumberger included its Scope 3 emissions in its decarbonization strategy and targets and took measurable strides to better quantify where our emissions are coming from across our entire value chain. Starting in 2020, we expanded our greenhouse gas inventory to include all 15 categories of Scope 3 emissions, as defined by the Greenhouse Gas Protocol. Purchased goods and services and emissions associated with the use of the products we sell are the largest contributors to our baseline year Scope 3 emissions. However, our success will rely in part on efficiency improvements, strategic partnerships and scaling of technology by adjacent sectors including steel, chemicals, cement, vehicles and building efficiency (source: IEA's 2020 Energy Technology Perspectives report). We also partnered with CDP Supply Chain to encourage increased transparency regarding supplier emissions among our 500 most carbon-intensive critical suppliers, to manage that aspect of the value chain. One example of our strategic supplier

		partnerships is a technology-driven partnership with LafargeHolcim to explore the feasibility of carbon capture at two cement plants in North America and Europe: https://www.slb.com/newsroom/press-release/2021/pr-2021-0209-lafarge. Also related to our value chain emissions, we evaluated that approximately 75% of our baseline GHG footprint is related to technologies sold to our customers. To address this, we launched the Transition Technologies portfolio, which is designed to help our customers reduce their Scope 1 and 2 emissions, which will in turn reduce Schlumberger's Scope 3 emissions.
Investment in R&D	Yes	In 2020, we invested approximately 580 million USD in the research and engineering of various technologies, many of which offer our customers reduced environmental impacts, including several directly related to climate-related risks and opportunities. For example, our recently launched Transition Technologies portfolio focuses on taking climate action through emissions reduction and energy consumption reduction: https://www.slb.com/transition-technologies. We have over 100 commercialized technologies as part of our sustainable technology portfolio and have a pipeline of technology planned for future commercialization. Maintaining a strong pace of emissions reductions post-2030 will require a relentless focus on energy and material efficiency, electrification, and a strong role for low-carbon liquids and gases. As more renewable power becomes available, the Company will endeavour to transition as many electrical functions as possible to renewable sources of electricity. Applications that require the transportation of energy to the place of use will be converted to energy carriers, such as hydrogen or lithium-based batteries. Low-carbon hydrogen and carbon capture and sequestration will scale up significantly. Increasing numbers of governmental net-zero targets will increase the need for carbon capture and sequestration (CCS), without which the net-zero goals would likely be unachievable. Our strategy for our Schlumberger New Energy portfolio of investments reflects this.
Operations	Yes	We use scenarios to understand potential energy mix as well as geographical mix. Many of the scenarios support the expectation that the energy transition will contribute to increasing regionalization and localization of energy markets. This represents a risk and an opportunity for Schlumberger. As part of our overall corporate strategy, we developed regional

		technology strategies to help address this, including Fit for Basin and Technology Access which are both described in our annual report. https://investorcenter.slb.com/static-files/c6adfd3f-5bf4-43bf-9794-04c52433c474.

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 Assets Liabilities	Revenues: Our revenue is directly impacted by our ability to provide quality and reliable products and services to our customers. Therefore, our ability to proactively meet and exceed the expectations of our customers and emerging regulations is a business imperative. We routinely monitor regulatory and industry trends, and continue to develop new technologies to create additional revenue streams. We have identified, as both short- and mid-term opportunities, increased revenue from impact-reducing products and services, specifically our newly introduced Transition Technologies focusing on reducing emissions for our customers. To address this opportunity, we are in the process of finalizing customized technology plans for our top 20 customers to increase visibility on where added revenue could be achieved. We also closely monitor changing government regulations for potential risks to revenues Indirect Costs: Our business may be impacted by extreme changes in precipitation patterns that result in flooding, changes in road or well-site conditions, or damage to facilities. This may result in increased operating cost or decreases in revenue through disruptions and damage at our facilities and equipment damage and repair requirements. We work with a third-party loss prevention firm to assess the potential risk to our facilities annually. The firm conducts site visits and analyzes risks, and presents mitigating actions and risk scores. A higher risk score often results in high insurance premiums, and we therefore allocate funding to implement recommended mitigating actions. Additionally, emerging government regulations and the shifting expectations of our customers may favor low emission technologies that can reduce the environmental footprint of our operations, and the operations of our customers. Schlumberger continues to invest in technologies that further improve efficiency and reduce our customer's overall carbon footprint which can increase our research and engineering operating costs. Capital expenditures / Capital Allocation: Our profitability is directly

		impacted by our ability to provide quality and reliable products and services to our customers. Therefore, our ability to proactively meet and exceed the expectations of our customers and emerging regulations is a business imperative. Over the past three years, Schlumberger invested an average of 2.3% of revenue into research and engineering, and has developed and commercialized over 100 technologies that reduce environmental impacts, including solutions with attributes spanning emissions reduction, energy consumption reduction, electrification, surveillance and assessment, HazMat reduction, water stewardship, waste reduction and size reduction. We expect to continue allocating a substantial portion of our annual research and engineering budget to developing additional products and services with a low environmental impact. If we fail to continue investing in technologies with a low environmental impact, it may cause us to miss out on additional revenue streams in the future. Acquisitions and divestments: Acute physical risks are incorporated into the due diligence phase of any mergers and acquisition, along with other environmental concerns such as pending environmental investigations and potential remediation actions. We also account for the historic risk exposure of our current assets during the due diligence process to inform our decisions regarding overall risks associated with assets that may be acquired through a merger or acquisition. For example, we may exclude the purchase of land from a deal if assets are located in a high-risk area. Assets: Our business may be impacted by extreme changes in precipitation patterns that result in flooding, changes in road or well-site conditions, or damage to facilities. This may result in increased operating cost or decreases in revenue through disruptions and damage at our facilities and equipment damage and repair requirements. We work with a third-party loss prevention firm to assess the potential risk to our facilities annually. The firm conducts site visits and analyzes risks, and presents mitigating actions and risk scores. A higher risk score often results in high insurance premiums, and we therefore allocate funding to implement recommended mitigating actions to lower our risk and the cost of insurance premiums. Liabilities: Acute and chronic physical risks can impact the insurance premiums associated with our assets. We work with a third-party loss prevention firm to assess the potential risk to our facilities annually. The firm conducts site visits and analyzes risks, and presents mitigating actions and risk scores. A higher risk score often results in high insurance premiums. The overall increased cost of insurance is incorporated into risk analysis. We allocate funding to implement

		recommended mitigating actions, which varies by mitigation required, facility type, and location.

C3.4a

(C3.4a) Provide any additional information on how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy and financial planning (optional).

We will continue to use scenarios to inform strategy and financial planning, utilizing scenarios that offer a range of time horizons, ambition with respect to transition, and varied perspectives in order to help us understand the risks and opportunities that climate change and the energy transition present. We also will continue to review scenario predictive accuracy in order that our portfolio of reference scenarios may help give the best view of the coming decades.

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

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

Absolute target

C4.1a

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

Target reference number

Abs 1

Year target was set

2019

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)

Scope 1+2 (market-based)

Base year

2019

Covered emissions in base year (metric tons CO2e)

2,017,000

Covered emissions in base year as % of total base year emissions in selected Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)

100

Target year

2025

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

30

Covered emissions in target year (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]

1,411,900

Covered emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1,636,000

% of target achieved [auto-calculated]

62.9647992067

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this a science-based target?

No, but we are reporting another target that is science-based

Target ambition

Please explain (including target coverage)

Our 2019 baseline for this target was restated in 2020 to account for the sale of our North American fracturing business at the end of 2020.
Covered emissions in this reporting year do not accurately represent a reduction trend due to business disruption in 2020.
Schlumberger announced in June 2021 its commitment to achieve net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. Guided by climate science, Schlumberger has spent 18 months conducting extensive analysis and working with experts to produce a decarbonization plan. With minimal reliance on offsets, the plan is focused on reducing Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions across the oil and gas value chain—including the introduction of its Transition Technologies portfolio to assist its customers and the wider industry in their decarbonization commitments.
Schlumberger is committed to getting to net zero, using 2019 as a baseline year, supported by a comprehensive near-term emission reduction roadmap and interim targets:
• By 2025, a 30% reduction in Scopes 1 and 2
• By 2030, a 50% reduction in Scopes 1 and 2; 30% reduction in Scope 3
• By 2050, Net Zero, with minimal reliance on offsets
Along this journey to net zero, Schlumberger will maintain transparency in alignment with the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) and Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) frameworks. In this context, Schlumberger is working with the Science-Based Targets initiative for formal external validation of its 2030 target.

Source: https://www.slb.com/newsroom/press-release/2021/pr-2021-0622-slb-net-zero-2050.

Target reference number

Abs 2

Year target was set

2020

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)

Scope 1+2 (market-based)

Base year

2019

Covered emissions in base year (metric tons CO2e)

2,017,000

Covered emissions in base year as % of total base year emissions in selected Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)

100

Target year

2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

50

Covered emissions in target year (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]

1,008,500

Covered emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1,636,000

% of target achieved [auto-calculated]

37.778879524

Target status in reporting year

New

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but it has not been approved by the Science-Based Targets initiative

Target ambition

1.5°C aligned

Please explain (including target coverage)

Covered emissions in this reporting year do not accurately represent a reduction trend due to business disruption in 2020.
Schlumberger announced in June 2021 its commitment to achieve net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. Guided by climate science, Schlumberger has spent 18 months conducting extensive analysis and working with experts to produce a decarbonization plan. With minimal reliance on offsets, the plan is focused on reducing Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions across the oil and gas value chain—including the introduction of its Transition Technologies portfolio to assist its customers and the wider industry in their decarbonization commitments.
Schlumberger is committed to getting to net zero, using 2019 as a baseline year, supported by a comprehensive near-term emission reduction roadmap and interim targets:
• By 2025, a 30% reduction in Scopes 1 and 2
• By 2030, a 50% reduction in Scopes 1 and 2; 30% reduction in Scope 3
• By 2050, Net Zero, with minimal reliance on offsets
Along this journey to net zero, Schlumberger will maintain transparency in alignment with the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) and Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) frameworks. In this context, Schlumberger is working with the Science-Based Targets initiative for formal external validation of its 2030 target.
Source: https://www.slb.com/newsroom/press-release/2021/pr-2021-0622-slb-net-zero-2050.

Target reference number

Abs 3

Year target was set

2020

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)

Scope 3 (upstream & downstream)

Base year

2019

Covered emissions in base year (metric tons CO2e)

52,135,000

Covered emissions in base year as % of total base year emissions in selected Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)

100

Target year

2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

30

Covered emissions in target year (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]

36,494,500

Covered emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

38,127,000

% of target achieved [auto-calculated]

89.5623541447

Target status in reporting year

New

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but it has not been approved by the Science-Based Targets initiative

Target ambition

1.5°C aligned

Please explain (including target coverage)

Covered emissions in this reporting year do not accurately represent a reduction trend due to business disruption in 2020.

Schlumberger announced in June 2021 its commitment to achieve net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. Guided by climate science, Schlumberger has spent 18 months conducting extensive analysis and working with experts to produce a decarbonization plan. With minimal reliance on offsets, the plan is focused on reducing Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions across the oil and gas value chain—including the introduction of its Transition Technologies portfolio to assist its customers and the wider industry in their decarbonization commitments.

Schlumberger is committed to getting to net zero, using 2019 as a baseline year, supported by a comprehensive near-term emission reduction roadmap and interim targets:

• By 2025, a 30% reduction in Scopes 1 and 2
• By 2030, a 50% reduction in Scopes 1 and 2; 30% reduction in Scope 3
• By 2050, Net Zero, with minimal reliance on offsets

Along this journey to net zero, Schlumberger will maintain transparency in alignment with the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) and Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) frameworks. In this context, Schlumberger is working with the Science-Based Targets initiative for formal external validation of its 2030 target.

Source: https://www.slb.com/newsroom/press-release/2021/pr-2021-0622-slb-net-zero-2050.

Target reference number
Abs 4

Year target was set
2020

Target coverage
Company-wide

Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)
Scope 1+2 (market-based)

Base year
2020

Covered emissions in base year (metric tons CO2e)
1,636,000

Covered emissions in base year as % of total base year emissions in selected Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)
100

Target year
2021

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
11

Covered emissions in target year (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]
1,456,040

Covered emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
1,636,000

% of target achieved [auto-calculated]
0

Target status in reporting year
New

Is this a science-based target?
Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but it has not been approved by the Science-Based Targets initiative

Target ambition
1.5°C aligned

Please explain (including target coverage)
This is an annual emission reduction target and is incorporated into our management incentive program for 2021. Results will be available in 2022. Achievement of this

annual target furthers our progress with respect to our medium-term science-based target. Therefore, we consider this annual target to be science-based and 1.5°C aligned.

C4.2

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

Net-zero target(s)
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
2019

Target coverage
Company-wide

Target type: absolute or intensity
Intensity

Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)
Other, please specify
Other, please specify
Tonnes of CO2e per operating hour

Target denominator (intensity targets only)
Other, please specify
Total Operating Time

Base year
2019

Figure or percentage in base year
5.6

Target year
2020

Figure or percentage in target year
4.8

Figure or percentage in reporting year

4.8

% of target achieved [auto-calculated]

100

Target status in reporting year

Achieved

Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Science Based Targets initiative

Please explain (including target coverage)

This is an annual emission reduction target, and was incorporated into our 2020 management incentive program. It is a measure of tonnes of CO2e per operating hour. When the incentive target was set, emissions in the numerator covered projected Scope 1 and 2 emissions for 2019, and the denominator covered projected operating hours in 2019.

Tonnes of CO2e per operating hour we are using is 2,218,000.
Total Operating Time we are using is: 397,000,000.

C4.2c

(C4.2c) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Target reference number

NZ1

Target coverage

Company-wide

Absolute/intensity emission target(s) linked to this net-zero target

Abs1

Target year for achieving net zero

2050

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, and we have committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative in the next 2 years

Please explain (including target coverage)

Our net-zero target is an absolute reduction of company Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions by 2050 from a 2019 base year. Our entire inventory of Scope 3 emissions is covered by the target. Carbon negative actions may include activities of our New Energy businesses.

We consider this target science-based and have submitted to SBTi and are waiting on approval.

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*	24	3,200
Implementation commenced*	0	0
Implemented*	6	85,889
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

Low-carbon energy consumption

Solar PV

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

900

Scope(s)

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

320,000

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

600,000

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

21-30 years

Comment

As part of our focus on reducing our Scope 2 emissions at our facilities, in 2019 Schlumberger worked with a third party to install solar panels in multiple Schlumberger facilities in Egypt and India, resulting in an estimated savings of 940 metric tons of CO2 in 2019. In 2020, this effort continued to support decarbonization efforts and led to an additional reduction of 900 metric tons of CO2.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

Other, please specify

Energy Management Partnership.

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

370

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

144,000

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

0

Payback period

No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Ongoing

Comment

Engage with employees and improve employee awareness of energy savings opportunities, optimization with our building efficiency management system, and project prioritization. Exceeding goal of 20% reduction in energy consumption in three years across five industrial facilities in Norway.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

Other, please specify

Green E-Recs, Solar PV + Wind

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

62,955

Scope(s)

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

0

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

250,000

Payback period

No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Ongoing

Comment

Schlumberger participated in the advancement of renewable technologies in Texas (region management by the Energy Reliability Council of Texas) by backing our power usage with Green-E RECs and pursuing long-term solutions for renewable energy in our Texas locations. In addition to decarbonizing our power, we improved the efficiency of our built environment by installing LEDs at our Sugar Land, Texas facility and our Katy Technology Center.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Other, please specify

Other, please specify

HVAC, LED, Water Treatment

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

474

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

155,368

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

215,000

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

Our Iraq Sustainable Facilities Plan included reducing AC sizes from 2 ton to 1 ton, replacing all light to LED in accommodations and office spaces, engaging workforce behavior to "switch off" when away from office, implementing a water treatment unit for camp water and sewage, and improving waste management practices by using water dispensers and re-use of personal water bottles.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Other, please specify

Other, please specify

PV, HVAC, electricity

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

3,200

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

1,200,000

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

1,950,000

Payback period

4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

21-30 years

Comment

This initiative is part of our ESG Capex funded projects. Schlumberger's ESG Capex fund is designed to support funding and implementation of sustainability initiatives across our global facilities.
We currently have approved funding for 24 sustainability projects across 19 countries, with plans to expand on these projects annually.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Other, please specify
Other, please specify
Geothermal

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

40

Scope(s)

Scope 1
Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

41,400

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

414,000

Payback period

4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

21-30 years

Comment

Celsius Energy, a Schlumberger New Energy business venture focused on the utilization of geoenergy for heating and cooling of buildings, completed the first installation of its building heating and cooling solution in December 2020 at our Schlumberger Riboud Product Center in Clamart, France. The result of this project is a 90% reduction in CO2e emissions and a 40% reduction in operational costs for this single building.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings
Other, please specify
Global Facilities Rationalization Efforts

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
21,150

Scope(s)
Scope 1
Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

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

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
0

Payback period
No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
1-2 years

Comment
In 2020, we reduced the number of sites in our global facilities portfolio by 230, which represented a reduction of 21,150 metric tons of CO2e as compared to our 2019 baseline.

C4.3c

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

Method	Comment
Partnering with governments on technology development	Government and regulatory officials and other stakeholders seek out Schlumberger domain experts for their knowledge and experience in many aspects of the oil and gas industry. Although the Company is politically neutral and does not lobby, we provide technical assistance to regulatory officials interested in gaining practical understanding of the technologies and processes that can reduce emissions and carbon footprint.
Employee engagement	The Schlumberger Energy Transition Technologies Special Interest Group (SIG) and Global Stewardship (SIG) bring together employees with an interest in technologies that are environmentally sustainable, profitable and matched to the core competencies of Schlumberger. As climate change continues to have a major impact worldwide, sustainability is a key issue facing all sectors of business and government. These SIGs were established to bring together

	employees across different technical disciplines, geographies, and operational expertise to work on environmental sustainability from a scientific and technical perspective. The aim is to become the key participant in scientific and technological discussion across disciplines on energy transition technologies. Members learn what Schlumberger and other oil and gas companies are doing in the areas of oil and gas, new fuels, climate change, and energy use. They gain a fact-based understanding of global issues, backed by scientific analysis, develop insights on using existing technologies in a new way, and make connections with others for greater collaboration. The community is aimed at employees working on aspects of science and technology that are relevant to the global energy transition. The primary focus areas of the Energy Transition Technologies SIG are: Schlumberger New Energy portfolio of low-carbon and carbon neutral solutions; addressing climate change; sustainable oil and gas operations; alternative energy sources; and energy consumption. The primary focus areas of the Global Stewardship SIG are: updating the company on our sustainability strategy and social and environmental progress; outlining both corporate and geographical sustainability priorities; and showcasing alignment with the UN Sustainable Development Goals.
Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D	In order to increase the availability of low-carbon services focused on emissions reduction activities, in 2020 Schlumberger introduced our Schlumberger New Energy portfolio of low-carbon services which includes a dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D. Additionally, in 2020, our existing oil and gas portfolio of products and services was further qualified to identify which technologies significantly reduced carbon emissions in line with UN SDG 13, Climate Action. In 2021, these emissions reduction technologies were branded as Transition Technologies: https://www.slb.com/transition-technologies. Qualifying and quantifying this existing technology portfolio drives investment in emissions reduction activities, as we are able to focus on these services and strengthen how we market them to customers to best align with their sustainability and emissions reduction goals. In parallel, we are investing in technologies and taking a joint venture approach to our portfolio of products and services beyond oil and gas with our Schlumberger New Energy businesses in lithium, hydrogen, geothermal, and geoenergy, to add to our historical carbon capture and storage business.
Dedicated budget for energy efficiency	The Schlumberger Facilities team has set a dedicated budget to support local energy efficiency investments including LED replacements, solar panel installations and HVAC upgrades. To date we have six projects completed globally. In 2020, an additional fund was introduced to enable employees at various facilities to submit facility sustainability proposals in line with our focus on reducing the environmental impact of our locations. We selected 24 projects across 19 countries that span implementations of solar, energy efficiency, electrical infrastructure, waste conservation and water, for a projected spend of $1.95 million, and an estimated reduction of 3,200 tons of CO2 equivalent.

Employee engagement	In 2020, we continued focusing on reduced fuel consumption through a campaign to reduce idle time and prevent wasted fuel consumption to decrease our Scope 1 emission. The implementation of this initiative is ongoing across our operations, and to date we are already seeing significant decreases in fuel consumption, with some locations achieving fuel cost savings of up to 35%.

C4.5

(C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products or do they enable a third party to avoid GHG emissions?

Yes

C4.5a

(C4.5a) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products or that enable a third party to avoid GHG emissions.

Level of aggregation

Group of products

Description of product/Group of products

Schlumberger's technology portfolio includes over 100 technologies which help our customers reduce their emissions, lower water usage, decrease waste and use fewer natural resources. Our corporate and climate change strategy is to develop improved technologies for faster drilling, remote operations, produce inert (neutral) chemistry for downhole operations, and better reservoir development and production, all of which contribute to lowering resource requirements and creating fewer emissions per barrel produced. In 2020 and 2021, Schlumberger continued to focus on the integration of technologies and workflows into service offerings that improve reservoir performance, reduce technical risk and offer environmental benefits. Our Transition Technologies methodology and focuses, including addressing fugitive emissions, minimizing CO2 footprint, reducing or eliminating flaring, electrifying infrastructure and developing full field solutions, is outlined at https://www.slb.com/transition-technologies. In one example from 2020, Schlumberger developed a fit-for-basin solution for BP Oman to achieve a significant reduction in CO2 emissions to clean up and produce gas from the Khazzan Field after fracturing. This technique was applied to ten wells and resulted in 80,000 tons of CO2 emission reduction (https://www.slb.com/-/media/files/testing-services/case-study/bp-oman-green-completions-cs.ashx).

In addition, in 2020 we introduced our Schlumberger New Energy portfolio of businesses and ventures focused on low-carbon and carbon neutral energy technologies, which is outlined at https://newenergy.slb.com/. Our announcements regarding these ventures in hydrogen, lithium, CCS, geoenergy and geothermal are available at https://newenergy.slb.com/newsroom.

Are these low-carbon product(s) or do they enable avoided emissions?

Low-carbon product and avoided emissions

Taxonomy, project or methodology used to classify product(s) as low-carbon or to calculate avoided emissions

Other, please specify

We do not use any particular taxonomy

% revenue from low carbon product(s) in the reporting year

4

Comment

Our investment in technologies to reduce environmental impact vary from year to year. In 2020 we invested 580 million USD in the research and development of various technologies, many of which offer environmental benefits including emissions reductions. In 2021, Schlumberger increased transparency around the methodology used to both qualify and quantify this portfolio of sustainable technologies, specifically Transition Technologies with a focus on reducing emissions, in support of the environmental United Nations SDGs as outlined at https://www.slb.com/transition-technologies. Additionally, the percentage of revenue derived from our low-carbon products and services was closely reviewed and an internal target was put in place to double the percentage of revenue from these technologies by 2025.

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Provide your base year and base year emissions (Scopes 1 and 2).

Scope 1

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1,386,000

Comment

Our base year has been changed from 2014 to 2019. This is consistent with our Science Based Target submission and our long-term decarbonization goal. In addition, we revised our 2019 Scope 1, 2 and 3 estimates in this CDP filing due to the sale of our North American fracturing business at the end of 2020. Our Scope 1 and Scope 2 inventory has been expanded to include combustion of fuel and consumption of electricity provided by customers at remote work sites.

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start
January 1, 2019

Base year end
December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
631,000

Comment
In 2018, we changed our baseline year to 2014 to correspond with the creation of our Global Stewardship Program in 2014 and the publication of our first Global Stewardship Report, and to align our baseline year with our then-current operating footprint (and therefore our then-current emissions profile). The setting of our science-based emissions reduction target uses a re-stated 2019 baseline which we developed in 2020 and 2021 as we expanded the categories included in our Scope 1, 2 and 3 categories in line with criteria defined by SBTi and GHGProtocol.

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start
January 1, 2019

Base year end
December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
631,000

Comment
Not applicable; at present we only report location-based Scope 2 emissions.

C5.2

(C5.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

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)

1,125,000

Start date

January 1, 2020

End date

December 31, 2020

Comment

Schlumberger wellsite activities decreased in 2020, leading to a reduced volume of liquid hydrocarbon fuel consumption.

Past year 1

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1,386,000

Start date

January 1, 2019

End date

December 31, 2019

Comment

Base year 2019 was restated to account for the sale of our North American fracturing business at the end of 2020. We have not restated emissions for years earlier than 2019.

Past year 2

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1,422,000

Start date

January 1, 2018

End date

December 31, 2018

Comment

Past year 3

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1,358,000

Start date

January 1, 2017

End date

December 31, 2017

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 are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment

We report market-based Scope 2 emissions at facilities where GHG intensity or purchased electricity is available in the contract. Location-based accounting is used for remaining facilities.

C6.3

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

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based

511,000

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

511,000

Start date

January 1, 2020

End date

December 31, 2020

Comment

A reduction in staff and business activity levels in 2020 resulted in lower electricity consumption at our facilities. In addition, our facility portfolio is being modernized for improved energy efficiency. Lower customer activity levels also contributed to reduced electricity consumption by field equipment.

Past year 1

Scope 2, location-based

631,000

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

631,000

Start date

January 1, 2019

End date

December 31, 2019

Comment

Scope 2 emissions in base year 2019 were revised to account for the sale of our North American fracturing business. Years earlier than 2019 will not be restated.

Past year 2

Scope 2, location-based

642,000

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

Start date

January 1, 2018

End date

December 31, 2018

Comment

Past year 3

Scope 2, location-based

561,000

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

Start date

January 1, 2017

End date

December 31, 2017

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

Metric tonnes CO2e

4,924,000

Emissions calculation methodology

Economic input-output using categorized spending data from our supply chain organization. At least 95% of spend is included.

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

0

Please explain

In the 2019 base year, and in 2020, 100% of Category 1 was calculated using supply chain spend data. Accommodation has been made in our accounting system to include supplier estimates and measurements.

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

68,000

Emissions calculation methodology

Economic input-output using categorized spending data from our supply chain organization. At least 95% of spend is included.

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

0

Please explain

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

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

63,000

Emissions calculation methodology

Economic input-output using categorized spending data from our supply chain organization. At least 95% of fuel-related spend is included.

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

0

Please explain

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

1,038,000

Emissions calculation methodology

Company logistics databases including distance, weight and transport mode for each shipment were converted to GHG estimates using standard intensity factors.

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

0

Please explain

We are collecting GHG estimates directly from some transportation suppliers, but have not incorporated them into our accounting system for the 2020 reporting period.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

120,000

Emissions calculation methodology

Economic input-output using categorized spending data from our supply chain organization. At least 95% of waste management spend is included.

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

0

Please explain

Business travel

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

39,000

Emissions calculation methodology

Companywide estimates were provided by our travel vendor.

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

100

Please explain

This field includes air travel, which is the dominant part of the company's business travel footprint.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

50,000

Emissions calculation methodology

Estimates related to a facility optimization exercise conducted in 2019 and 2020.

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

0

Please explain

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

841,000

Emissions calculation methodology

Economic input-output using categorized spending data from our supply chain organization. At least 95% of spend on equipment provided to Schlumberger on a rental basis.

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

0

Please explain

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

1,000

Emissions calculation methodology

Large capital goods requiring specialized transportation are the primary products sold by Schlumberger which fit the description of Category 9. A screening of these deliveries in 2019 and 2020 indicated a small GHG contribution based on low sales volume, shipment weight, average distance and mode of transport.

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

0

Please explain

A screening exercise indicated that very few shipments from Schlumberger fit the definition of Downstream transportation and distribution.

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

No meaningful business activities fitting the description of Processing of sold products were identified in a broad screening exercise.

Use of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

26,520,000

Emissions calculation methodology

This is an aggregate of Schlumberger products sold in the reporting year that consume liquid hydrocarbon fuels, natural gas or electricity. Estimates of sold products that have direct air emission of greenhouse gases from customer oil and gas wells are also included.

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

0

Please explain

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

333,000

Emissions calculation methodology

Estimate based on quantity of recyclable metals purchased through Schlumberger's supply chain in the reporting year.

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

0

Please explain

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

1,192,000

Emissions calculation methodology

The calculation method is similar to Use of Sold Products. Schlumberger tracks equipment leased to customers separately from product sales. This allows estimation of GHG related to use of leased products within the reporting year, rather than over the design lifespan.

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

0

Please explain

Franchises

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Franchises are not a part of our business model

Investments

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

3,304,000

Emissions calculation methodology

Investments are classified for GHG accounting based on the degree of operational involvement by Schlumberger. When GHG estimates are provided by an investment entity, they are added to the Investments category at equity share. GHG related to entities without climate reporting programs are estimated using equity share of revenue and the economic input-output conversion most closely related to that business.

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

80

Please explain

Included to the extent that Schlumberger receives from the applicable investment entity sufficiently reliable GHG emissions data, according to our internal standards.

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

Please explain

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Please explain

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

0.0000743636

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

1,636,000

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

22,000,000,000

Scope 2 figure used

Location-based

% change from previous year

10

Direction of change

Increased

Reason for change

Revenue decreased faster than emissions in 2020 when compared to 2019. Global economic disruption reduced demand for our services and technology in 2020, and pricing fell as a result.

Intensity figure

0.0000673816

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

2,218,000

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

32,917,000,000

Scope 2 figure used

Location-based

% change from previous year

7.1

Direction of change

Increased

Reason for change

Revenue stayed relatively flat from 2018 to 2019. However, combined Scope 1+2 emissions increased by 7% due to increased business activity in North America.

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	1,112,000	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 20 year)
N2O	2,000	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 20 year)
CH4	11,000	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 20 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)
Americas	270,000
Other, please specify Asia	87,000
Other, please specify Middle East and North Africa	260,000
Other, please specify Atlantic Basin and Offshore	214,000
Other, please specify Russia and Central Asia	123,000
Other, please specify Global, not included above	171,000

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)
Digital and Integration	181,000
Reservoir Performance	392,000
Production Systems	27,000
Well Construction	214,000
Global support facilities, manufacturing and HQs, not included in above	311,000

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)	Purchased and consumed electricity, heat, steam or cooling (MWh)	Purchased and consumed low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling accounted for

				in Scope 2 market-based approach (MWh)
Americas	212,000			
Other, please specify Asia	80,000			
Middle East and North Africa (MENA)	54,000			
Other, please specify Atlantic Basin and Offshore	67,000			
Other, please specify Russia and Central Asia	35,000			
Other, please specify Global support facilities, manufacturing and HQs, not included in above	63,000			

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)
Digital and Integration field operations	0	
Reservoir Performance field operations	4,000	
Production Systems field operations	26,000	
Well Construction field operations	33,000	
Global shared facilities, manufacturing and HQs, not included above	448,000	

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?

Decreased

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	64,000	Decreased	11	A majority of our Texas facilities were converted to electricity contracts backed by renewable energy sources in 2020. This resulted in a reduction of 64,000 tonnes of Scope 2 emission in 2020. The calculation is the difference in electricity consumption at grid average GHG intensity, and renewable electricity consumption at the same facilities.
Other emissions reduction activities	0	No change	0	
Divestment	744,000	Decreased	128	Our North American fracturing business was sold at the end of 2020. The difference impact is a Scope 1+2 reduction of 744 k tonnes CO2e. This was calculated with a combination of fuel and electricity purchase records, and estimates of fuel provided by our customers.
Acquisitions	0	No change	0	
Mergers	0	No change	0	
Change in output	145,000	Decreased	25	After correcting for the divestiture and boundary change noted elsewhere in this table, our projected 2020 Scope 1+2 total was 145k tonnes higher than actual. We attribute the difference to a combination of factors, including reduced demand in 2020 for our services and technologies, resulting from disruption to oil and gas markets in the same year. Operating hours and vehicle miles are useful indicators of

				activity. When compared to 2019, these fell by 21% and 31%, respectively. Additionally, facility reduction and energy efficiency projects supported by a dedicated corporate fund contributed an estimated 22,000 tonnes to the reduction shown in this box.
Change in methodology	0	No change	0	
Change in boundary	371,000	Increased	64	The scope of data collection related to fuel and electricity supplied by our customers was increased to global coverage via corporate supply chain data, replacing a sum of estimates from our field locations which included a combination of accounting methods. Scope 1 and 2 fuel and electricity purchase records accounted for 1,265 k tonnes CO2e in 2020. The 2020 total including customer-supplied fuel and electricity was 1,636 k tonnes, a difference of 371 k tonnes CO2e.
Change in physical operating conditions	0	No change	0	
Unidentified	0	No change	0	
Other	0	No change	0	

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?

Market-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

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

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

C8.2

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

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

C8.2a

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

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	HHV (higher heating value)	0	4,831,000	4,831,000
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity		192,000	816,000	1,008,000
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat		0	52,000	52,000
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling		0	1,000	1,000
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy		0		0

Total energy consumption		192,000	5,700,000	5,892,000

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	Yes
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.

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Other, please specify

Natural gas and propane

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1,472,000

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

1,472,000

Emission factor

2.01

Unit

kg CO2e per m3

Emissions factor source
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

Comment

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)
Diesel

Heating value
HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
3,359,000

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
45,000

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

Emission factor
2.713

Unit
kg CO2e per liter

Emissions factor source
American Petroleum Institute Compendium of GHG Emissions

Comment
This is fuel used for fleet vehicles and stationary equipment powered by liquid hydrocarbon fuels .

C8.2d

(C8.2d) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

	Total Gross generation (MWh)	Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)	Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)	Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)
Electricity	45,000	45,000	0	0
Heat	0	0	0	0
Steam	0	0	0	0
Cooling	0	0	0	0

C8.2e

(C8.2e) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in C6.3.

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

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

Description
Land use

Metric value
360,000

Metric numerator
Estimated land disturbed from operations

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)
1

% change from previous year
0

Direction of change
No change

Please explain
We measure disturbed land based on the area footprint of service delivery equipment, and 2020 utilization rates. This is the first year the metric has been reported to CDP.

C10. Verification

C10.1

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

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Third-party verification or assurance process in place

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

C10.1a

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

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Biennial process

Status in the current reporting year

Underway but not complete for reporting year – previous statement of process attached

Type of verification or assurance

Third party verification/assurance underway

Attach the statement

SLB_PwC_limited_assurance_2019.pdf

Page/ section reference

all

Relevant standard

ISAE3000

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 market-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Underway but not complete for reporting year – previous statement of process attached

Type of verification or assurance

Third party verification/assurance underway

Attach the statement

SLB_PwC_limited_assurance_2019.pdf

Page/ section reference

all

Relevant standard

ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1c

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

Scope 3 category

Scope 3 (upstream & downstream)

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Biennial process

Status in the current reporting year

Underway but not complete for current reporting year – first year it has taken place

Type of verification or assurance

Third party verification/ assurance underway

Attach the statement

SLB_PwC_limited_assurance_2019.pdf

Page/section reference

all

Relevant standard

ASAE3000

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
C9. Additional metrics	Other, please specify Total energy consumption; waste generated, water use and hydrocarbon bulk fluids spilled	ISAE3000 PwC has complied with the independence and other ethical requirements of the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code), which is founded on fundamental principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care, confidentiality and professional behavior. PwC applies International Standard on Quality Control 1 and accordingly maintains a comprehensive system of quality control including documented policies and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.	Prior to announcing our Net Zero Target and expanding on our interim emissions reduction targets, Schlumberger worked with climate expert EcoAct to validate the process and expand the breadth of our emissions disclosures using the Greenhouse Gas Protocol. Additionally, we engaged with PwC yearly and in 2020 PwC provided us with a limited assurance report on Environmental and Health and Safety metrics presented in the 2019 Global Stewardship Report. 1

[1]SLB_PwC_limited_assurance_2019.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)?

Yes

C11.1a

(C11.1a) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impacts your operations.

Argentina carbon tax
Canada federal fuel charge
Colombia carbon tax
Denmark carbon tax
France carbon tax
Newfoundland and Labrador carbon tax
Nova Scotia CaT - ETS
Norway carbon tax
Prince Edward Island carbon tax

C11.1b

(C11.1b) Complete the following table for each of the emissions trading schemes you are regulated by.

Nova Scotia CaT - ETS

% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

Period start date

Period end date

Allowances allocated

Allowances purchased

Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

Details of ownership

Comment

C11.1c

(C11.1c) Complete the following table for each of the tax systems you are regulated by.

Argentina carbon tax

Period start date

January 1, 2020

Period end date

December 31, 2020

% of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax

0

Total cost of tax paid

0

Comment

Schlumberger pays an indirect carbon tax on fuel purchases in Argentina. The carbon tax portion is not currently split in our accounting system, and we do not disclose fuel purchase or carbon emission by country.

Canada federal fuel charge

Period start date

January 1, 2020

Period end date

December 31, 2020

% of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax

0

Total cost of tax paid

0

Comment

Schlumberger pays an indirect carbon tax on fuel purchases in Canada. The carbon tax portion is not currently split in our accounting system, and we do not disclose fuel purchase or carbon emission by country.

Colombia carbon tax

Period start date

January 1, 2021

Period end date

December 31, 2020

% of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax

0

Total cost of tax paid

0

Comment

Schlumberger pays an indirect carbon tax on fuel purchases in Colombia. The carbon tax portion is not currently split in our accounting system, and we do not disclose fuel purchase or carbon emission by country.

Denmark carbon tax

Period start date

January 1, 2020

Period end date

December 31, 2020

% of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax

0

Total cost of tax paid

0

Comment

Schlumberger pays an indirect carbon tax on fuel purchases in Denmark. The carbon tax portion is not currently split in our accounting system, and we do not disclose fuel purchase or carbon emission by country.

France carbon tax

Period start date

January 1, 2020

Period end date

December 31, 2020

% of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax

0

Total cost of tax paid

0

Comment

Schlumberger pays an indirect carbon tax on fuel purchases in France. The carbon tax portion is not currently split in our accounting system, and we do not disclose fuel purchase or carbon emission by country.

Newfoundland and Labrador carbon tax

Period start date

January 1, 2020

Period end date

December 31, 2020

% of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax

0

Total cost of tax paid

0

Comment

Schlumberger pays an indirect carbon tax on fuel purchases in Canada where required by Federal or Provincial governments. The carbon tax portion is not currently split in our accounting system, and we do not disclose fuel purchase or carbon emission by country.

Norway carbon tax

Period start date

January 1, 2020

Period end date

December 31, 2020

% of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax

0

Total cost of tax paid

0

Comment

Schlumberger pays an indirect carbon tax on fuel purchases in Norway. The carbon tax portion is not currently split in our accounting system, and we do not disclose fuel purchase or carbon emission by country.

Prince Edward Island carbon tax

Period start date

January 1, 2020

Period end date

December 31, 2020

% of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax

0

Total cost of tax paid

0

Comment

Schlumberger pays an indirect carbon tax on fuel purchases in Canada where required by Federal or Provincial governments. The carbon tax portion is not currently split in our accounting system, and we do not disclose fuel purchase or carbon emission by country.

C11.1d

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

Our strategy includes monitoring of global pricing trends using a combination of local observation and publications such as the World Bank's "States and Trends of Carbon Pricing". We are prepared to assess the financial impact of regulatory changes related to carbon pricing, including the cost of potential mitigation measures.
From a more general perspective, the Company utilizes both internal and external resources to monitor existing policies and regulations, and also monitors proposed legislation in countries where it operates, in order for the Company to be in a position to achieve and maintain compliance with all local requirements.

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?

No, but we anticipate doing so in the next two years

C12. Engagement

C12.1

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

Yes, our suppliers

Yes, our customers

Yes, other partners in the value chain

C12.1a

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

Type of engagement

Information collection (understanding supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

Other, please specify

Information collection of priority suppliers

% of suppliers by number

5

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

20

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

80

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

We follow the 80-20 rule whereby 20% of our biggest suppliers are responsible for 80% of our footprint. 5% is the percentage of suppliers we consider critical because of the significance of Schlumberger to their respective businesses.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

As a part of our science-based target setting exercise, we further reviewed our Scope 3 inventory including carbon intensive supplier data, and we categorized and identified priority suppliers. Using criteria defined by SBTi and the GHG Protocol, we modelled our Scope 3 supply chain emissions and included these calculations in our Net Zero goal we announced in June 2021: https://www.slb.com/newsroom/press-release/2021/pr-2021-0622-slb-net-zero-2050. Additionally, in 2021, we engaged with CDP to send our top 500 suppliers the CDP Supply Chain questionnaire to collect additional emissions data to further increase the transparency of our calculations related to supply chain emissions included in our Scope 3 calculations. The methodology we are following will enable us to further partner with suppliers to reduce their emissions and increase

efficiency projects with a goal of reducing our overall supply chain emissions. Our measure of success for this project is to achieve participation from more than half of our targeted supply base.

Comment

Type of engagement

Innovation & collaboration (changing markets)

Details of engagement

Other, please specify

LafargeHolcim and SLB New Energy are engaging in a technology-driven partnership around Carbon Capture and Storage, studying the feasibility of capturing carbon from two Lafarge cement plants using SLB's carbon sequestration technologies

% of suppliers by number

0

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

0

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

6

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Carbon capture in hard-to-abate industries is part of our low-carbon investment strategy, and emissions associated with cement consumption are part of our Scope 3 emissions profile. Partnering with LafargeHolcim is a unique opportunity to work collaboratively with a strategic supplier with a net zero commitment and demonstrate that Carbon Capture and Storage can be done safely and at scale. This collaboration is an example of an innovative model that joins the world's global leader in building solutions and the subsurface domain expert to cover all aspects of the Carbon Capture and Storage value chain.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

The initial engagement is related to feasibility study. The measure of success for this initial engagement is project completion. This collaboration is a step toward developing a blueprint for large-scale deployment of Carbon Capture and Storage solutions in transformational sectors. We would also use learning to inform future supplier engagement in this spend category.

Comment

C12.1b

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

Type of engagement

Collaboration & innovation

Details of engagement

Other, please specify

one-on-one engagements with customers

% of customers by number

20

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

20

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

Our strategy is to engage customer corporate sustainability experts, operational owners and procurement specialists to fully understand customer climate-related priorities. Some of our discussions include exploring ways to incorporate emissions reduction into the customer procurement model. Our engagements include discussion of our recently announced Transition Technologies portfolio, and which technologies are appropriate for each customer's priorities and operations. Our technologies allow our customers to make choices based on quantified reductions to address their emissions and other sustainability targets.

Many of our customer engagements include discussions relating to jointly impacting emissions reduction. We purposefully engaged customers that represent a majority of our customer-related Scope 3 emissions. The customers have a broad global footprint, and many share similar net zero ambitions to Schlumberger's. These customers represent the best opportunity to reduce industry footprint by applying our impact reducing technologies.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

The impact of this engagement will be to lower our customer-related Scope 3 emissions, which represent 80% of our Scope 3 emissions footprint. This will support our ambition to achieving net zero by 2050. Our measure of success for this impact is Scope 3 emissions reduction in Category 11 and 13 in line with our stated emissions reduction targets. There is also commercial value from selling technology that lowers customer Scope 1 and 2 emissions and Schlumberger Scope 3 emissions. Our measure of success for this impact is a target percentage of revenue coming from this portfolio. This is not a metric we currently disclose externally but one which we track internally.

Type of engagement

Other, please specify

Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

Details of engagement

Other, please specify

One opportunity in line with stakeholder needs and in support of the Paris Agreement is technologies that help reduce emissions and decarbonize operations in oil and gas. We call this portion of our portfolio our “Transition Technologies.

% 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

Information regarding this portfolio of technology is shared on our public website and therefore can reach our entire customer base.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

The impact of this engagement will be to inform our customer base about solutions we have that can reduce their Scope 1 and 2 emissions. The measure of success for this engagement is number of customers who consume the media collateral related to the Transition Technologies portfolio. This is a metric that we don’t currently disclose externally but one which we do track internally. There is also commercial value from selling technology that lowers customer Scope 1 and 2 emissions and Schlumberger Scope 3 emissions. Our measure of success for this impact is a target percent of revenue coming from this portfolio. This is not a metric we don’t currently disclose externally but one which we track internally.

C12.1d

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

Our engagement strategies include one on one meetings with our internal and external stakeholder groups to discuss key ESG areas of focus. Internally we are holding global geographical workshops to prioritize projects focused on reducing emissions specifically Scope 1 and 2 consumption. Additionally, global sustainability training for all employees and contractors was finalized in 2020 and rolled out for all new hires. Additional training is planned for different level of our workforce in 2021 and 2022. We also have an internal key performance objective aimed at increasing the frequency of our external communication efforts (LinkedIn, Instagram, our website, external presentations at forums) to highlight our progress and commitments specifically around setting a Science-Based target, reducing our emissions, helping our customers reduce their environmental footprint, and aligning to the sustainable

development goals. We have also run advertisements in oil and gas trade publications, to publicly reinforce our commitment to environmental and social sustainability.

Schlumberger partners with multiple organizations and stakeholders throughout our value chain. We are actively listening to stakeholder feedback to align our business processes to conform to local and national priorities. Our stakeholder groups range from investors and investments, to industry initiatives and partnerships, academic forums, employees, suppliers, customers, NGOs and the communities where we work. As a part of Schlumberger New Energy ventures, which has a portfolio of investments in promising technologies with start-up companies in a broad range of disciplines, SLB invests in the company GHGSat, which launched a methane detecting satellite and used it to discover one of the world's largest anthropogenic methane emissions (https://agupubs.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1029/2019GL083798). We have also developed efficient methods to deploy airborne methane detectors at basin scale (https://ui.adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2019AGUFMGC51M0965P/abstract), and we have advised on a broad study of numerous mobile methane detectors led by Stanford University. We measure our success of our engagement with investments based on whether they are financially profitable. More information can be found here: https://www.elementascience.org/article/10.1525/elementa.373/.
With respect to industry engagement, Schlumberger plays an active role in IPIECA, the global oil and gas industry association for advancing environmental and social performance, where we co-chair the environmental committee and hold leadership roles on other committees. We were also asked by SASB to moderate three breakout sessions in 2020 during their investor roundtables, where we were able to share Schlumberger's early TCFD recommendation implementation. In 2019, we were asked to share our thoughts on innovation and regulation by the Environmental Defense Fund, a non-profit organization focused on climate change and other global environmental challenges. Our interview with EDF is available at http://blogs.edf.org/energyexchange/2019/04/05/what-the-worlds-largest-provider-of-oilfield-serviceshas-to-say-about-innovation-and-regulation/.
Additional detailed information regarding our numerous stakeholder engagement priorities can be found in the 2019 Global Stewardship Report in the Social and Community section: https://www.slb.com/globalstewardship/reports.html.

C12.3

(C12.3) Do you engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence public policy on climate-related issues through any of the following?

Direct engagement with policy makers
Trade associations
Funding research organizations

C12.3a

(C12.3a) On what issues have you been engaging directly with policy makers?

Focus of legislation	Corporate position	Details of engagement	Proposed legislative solution

Regulation of methane emissions	Support	We provide technical and educational support to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (in conjunction with the Environmental Defense Fund) to find ways for innovative methane detection technologies to be recognized and rewarded, so they can be more quickly adopted by the oil and gas industry.	Schlumberger is politically neutral and has a long-standing policy against making financial or in-kind contributions to political parties or candidates. Schlumberger prohibits the use of Company funds or assets for political purposes, including for contributions to any political party, candidate, or committee, whether Federal, state or local. Although the Company is politically neutral and does not lobby, we often provide technical support to regulatory officials interested in gaining practical understanding of the technologies and processes that can reduce emissions and carbon footprint. We support the adoption of innovative methane detection technologies, and we provided our expertise to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency regarding potential solutions for methane detection and faster adoption of technologies through changes in performance standards.
Adaptation or resilience	Support	We are active participants in the National Petroleum Council (NPC) Carbon Capture, Utilization, and Storage (CCUS) study, requested in 2017 by the US Secretary of Energy to provide analysis on the potential and challenges and opportunities associated with CCUS technology and infrastructure.	Schlumberger is politically neutral and has a long-standing policy against making financial or in-kind contributions to political parties or candidates. We prohibit the use of Company funds or assets for political purposes, including for contributions to any political party, candidate, or committee, whether Federal, state or local. Although the Company is politically neutral and does not lobby, we often provide technical support to regulatory officials interested in gaining practical understanding of the technologies and processes that can reduce emissions and carbon footprint. We support the adoption of CCUS technology, and provided our expertise to the NPC to inform the CCUS study regarding the challenges

			and opportunities associated with CCUS technology.

C12.3b

(C12.3b) Are you on the board of any trade associations or do you provide funding beyond membership?

Yes

C12.3c

(C12.3c) Enter the details of those trade associations that are likely to take a position on climate change legislation.

Trade association

We are sponsors and are active participants in the National Academy of Sciences' Roundtable Project on Unconventional Hydrocarbon Development.

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Please explain the trade association's position

U.S. stores of unconventional hydrocarbon resources such as shale oil and natural gas have been developed rapidly in the past decade. As development has expanded, so has the discussion over the potential advantages and disadvantages of using these resources. This roundtable, launched in late 2015, provides a neutral forum where representatives from government, industry, academia, and non-governmental and international organizations can meet on an ongoing basis to:
- gather, critically examine, and communicate facts and data regarding the scientific, engineering, human and environmental health and safety, regulatory, economic, and societal aspects of unconventional hydrocarbon development; and- assist in informing decision making about development of these resources.

How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?

Schlumberger experts are widely consulted on a variety of technical topics.

Trade association

We have been an industrial sponsor and executive committee member for the International Energy Agency's Greenhouse Gas Research and Development program, and a member of the agency's technical networks addressing monitoring, risk assessment, wellbore integrity, modelling, and social research.

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Please explain the trade association's position

The IEAGHG is an international collaborative research programme established in 1991 as an Implementing Agreement under the International Energy Agency (IEA). IEAGHG studies and evaluates technologies that can reduce greenhouse gas emissions derived from the use of fossil fuels.

How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?

Schlumberger experts are widely consulted on a variety of technical topics.

C12.3d

(C12.3d) Do you publicly disclose a list of all research organizations that you fund?

No

C12.3f

(C12.3f) What processes do you have in place to ensure that all of your direct and indirect activities that influence policy are consistent with your overall climate change strategy?

Schlumberger manages and coordinates active relationships with numerous industry organizations. Most notably, we are members of the Energy Workforce & Technology Council (formerly PESA), the American Geosciences Institute Foundation, the American Petroleum Institute (API), the Society of Petroleum Engineers, the American Association of Petroleum Geologists, and the International Association of Oil and Gas Producers. Schlumberger senior executives serve on the boards and/or advisory committees of these organizations which enables us to stay up to date on the stances of these organizations and share best practices aligned with our climate change position. For example, we supported initiatives at various organizations focused on increasing climate disclosures, which enabled us to share our reporting best practices with our industry peers. Certain of our key memberships are listed here: https://www.slb.com/who-we-are/guiding-principles/corporate-accountability/political-contributions. In addition, Schlumberger was the first associate member of IPIECA in 2016, the global oil and gas industry association for environmental and social issues.
The Company's policy restricts such trade and industry associations from using Schlumberger funds to directly or indirectly engage in lobbying or political expenditures. To help ensure that these associations do not use any portion of the dues or other funds paid by Schlumberger for lobbying or political contributions, Schlumberger periodically informs them of our policy prohibiting any such use of Company funds. Although Schlumberger engages with policy makers, industry associations, and NGOs regarding climate-related issues, Schlumberger has a strict do-not-lobby policy, as outlined in our Code of Conduct. Schlumberger is politically neutral and does not make political contributions. Payments to government officials are forbidden and we do not use Company funds or assets for political purposes. We may engage in dialogue with policy makers, but we do not use lobbyists or seek to bring about particular outcomes or decisions. Additionally, engagements with policy makers, industry associations, and NGOs are initiated and maintained by Schlumberger management, who are trained and

fully understand the Company's stance regarding climate-related issues. Our do-not-lobby policy and practice of informed management engagement are designed such that when we engage with policy makers, industry associations, or NGOs, we are doing so in a way that is consistent with our climate-related strategy.

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

Underway – previous year attached

Attach the document

Schlumberger_GlobalStewardship_2019.pdf

Page/Section reference

Environment & Climate

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

Schlumberger has consistently published an annual sustainability report since 2014. We are in the process of finalizing our 2020 Sustainability Report, which is expected to be published in Q4 2021. Schlumberger continues to align to SASB and TCFD and our index will include disclosures on all listed metric categories. All previously published Schlumberger sustainability reports are available at https://www.slb.com/globalstewardship/reports.html.

Publication

In mainstream reports, incorporating the TCFD recommendations

Status

Complete

Attach the document

Schlumberger_GlobalStewardship_2019.pdf
2021 Proxy Statement.pdf

Page/Section reference

Pg15 Proxy Statement
Pg 5, 13, 52, Global Stewardship Report (TCFD index)

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics
Other, please specify
Diversity Targets

Comment

Our 2021 Proxy Statement highlights Schlumberger's strategy in addressing climate change, as well as our emissions reductions goals tied to leadership cash incentives. It also addresses our strategy, in line with TCFD recommendations, and our approach to mitigating climate-related risks (both acute and chronic physical risks and transition risks, including their possible financial impact) and identifying and assessing climate-related opportunities.

C15. 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.

C15.1

(C15.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	CFO	Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

SC. Supply chain module

SC0.0

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

SC0.1

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

	Annual Revenue
Row 1	

SC0.2

(SC0.2) Do you have an ISIN for your company that you would be willing to share with CDP?

SC1.1

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

SC1.2

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

SC1.3

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

Allocation challenges	Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

SC1.4

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

SC2.1

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

SC2.2

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

SC4.1

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

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I am submitting to	Public or Non-Public Submission	Are you ready to submit the additional Supply Chain questions?
I am submitting my response	Investors Customers	Non-public	No, I will complete the Supply Chain questions and return to submit them by the deadline shown on my dashboard. I understand that if I do not return to submit my additional Supply Chain questions by the deadline, they will not be submitted to customers.

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms