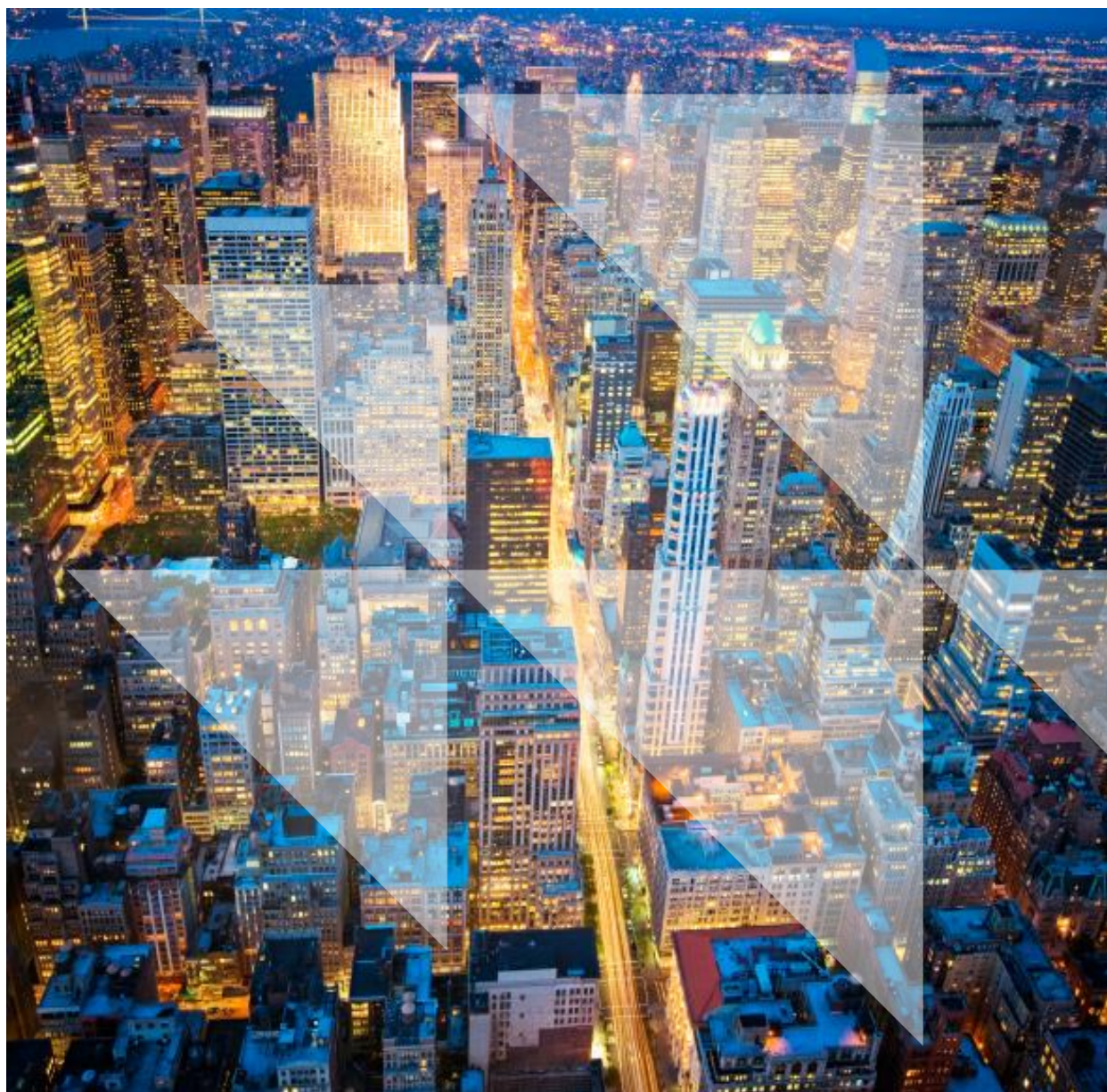

Competitive business in a low carbon economy

Latin America 80 Climate Change Report

December 2014



Report writer | PwC Chile



Acknowledgments and sponsors

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- Fresnillo – México
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¹ 2014 disclosing companies not-included in the sample Latin America 80, that is strictly constituted by listed companies with the biggest market cap based on S&P Latin America Index.

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CEO Foreword



One irrefutable fact is filtering through to companies and investors: the bottom line is at risk from environmental crisis.

The global economy has bounced back from crisis and a cautious optimism is beginning to pervade the markets. As we embrace recovery we must remember that greenhouse gas emissions continue to rise and we face steep financial risk if we do not mitigate them.

The unprecedented environmental challenges that we confront today—reducing greenhouse gas emissions, safeguarding water resources and preventing the destruction of forests—are also economic problems. One irrefutable fact is filtering through to companies and investors: the bottom line is at risk from environmental crisis.

The impact of climate events on economies around the world has increasingly been splashed across headlines in the last year, with the worst winter in 30 years suffered by the USA costing billions of dollars. Australia has experienced its hottest two years on record and the UK has had its wettest winter for hundreds of years costing the insurance industry over a billion pounds. Over three quarters of companies reporting to CDP this year have disclosed a physical risk from climate change. Investing in climate change-related resilience planning has become crucial for all corporations.

Investor engagement on these issues is increasing. In the US a record number of shareholder resolutions in the 2014 proxy season led 20 international corporations to commit to reduce greenhouse gas emissions or sustainably source palm oil.

As mainstream investors begin to recognize the real value at risk, we are seeing more action from some of the 767 investors who request disclosure through CDP.

The Norwegian pension fund, Norges Bank, with assets worth \$260 billion, expects companies to show strategies for climate change risk mitigation and water

management, and have divested from both timber and palm oil companies that did not meet their standards.

There is growing momentum on the policy front with President Obama's announcement of new federal rules to limit greenhouse gases in the US. In the EU, some 6,000 companies will be required to disclose on specific environmental, social and governance criteria as part of their mainstream reporting to investors. In China over 20,000 companies will be required to report their greenhouse gas emissions to the government.

There is a palpable sea change in approach by companies driven by a growing recognition that there is a cost associated with the carbon they emit. Measurement, transparency and accountability drives positive change in the world of business and investment. Our experience working with over 4,500 companies shows the multitude of benefits for companies that report their environmental impacts, unveiling risks and previously unseen opportunities.

We are standing at a juncture in history. With the prospect of a global climate deal coming from the United Nations process, governments, cities, the private sector and civil society have a great opportunity to take bold actions and build momentum in the run up to the Paris 2015 meeting. The decisions we make today can lead us to a profitable and secure future. A future that we can all be proud of.

Paul Simpson
Chief Executive Officer, CDP

Executive Summary

The contents of the CDP Latin America 80 Climate Change Report 2014 were drawn from the responses of 42 companies (from 80 companies invited to participate in the region according to market cap criteria out of S&P/IFCI Latin America, a subset of the S&P/IFCI Composite, S&P Indices' leading emerging market index) to the 2014 climate change information request. The challenges faced by responding companies and their progress are presented in their value creation through emission reductions, in actions taken to incorporate climate change risks and opportunities into their business and in the way companies engage with the various stakeholders in their value chain.

This executive summary highlights the main findings obtained based on analysis of the responses of the 2014 CDP climate change questionnaire. This year the responses show that some companies managed to capture opportunities through initiatives to reduce emissions as well as to reduce its exposure to related risks. In addition, they linked the developments of these initiatives with business and environmental benefits.

Improvement in Disclosure scores

In general it has been noted, that these years companies responses have been more complete which led to higher overall disclosure scores. For this year, the qualifying threshold to enter the Climate Disclosure Leadership Index (CDLI) in Latin America would have been risen from a disclosure score of 82 in 2013 to 87 in 2014. Since most of best scorers are located in Brazil, CDP Latin America decided to apply an additional criteria to select the best companies scores per country. With the chosen criteria, the average score of companies in the 2014 CDLI is 91.9, 1.5% above the average score of 88.6 in 2013.

Stagnation in Performance scores

Companies still need to improve in order to develop more effective climate change management: within Latin America no company scored sufficiently to feature in the Climate Performance Leadership Index (CPLI) in 2014.

Increase in Scope 1 and falling Scope 2 emissions

In relation to 2013, most sector respondents reported an increase in their Scope 1 (GHG) emissions, totaling an increase of 12% for the reporting year. Respectively to scope 2 emissions, a reduction of close to 3% have been achieved by 31 companies, comparing evolution of its reported emissions in 2013 to 2014.

Concerns about climate change legislation

In addressing climate change risks, opportunities and public policy related activities, companies reported short-term concerns about possible changes in relevant legislation, especially regarding potential compulsory reporting of carbon emissions and the implementation of a market cap and trade. This means that companies are trying to adapt fast through short-term initiatives.

² In addition to the 42 companies present in this report, eight companies (Ambev - Cia de Bebidas das Américas, Antarchile S.A., Banco Santander Chile, Enersis S.A., Sociedad Minera Cerro Verde S.A., Souza Cruz S.A., Telefonica Brasil S.A., Tractebel Energia S.A.) indicated that the information about their activities were already included in the responses from other companies, mostly subsidiaries of multinational companies. They belong to the category "See Another" and their information are not included in the analysis of this report.

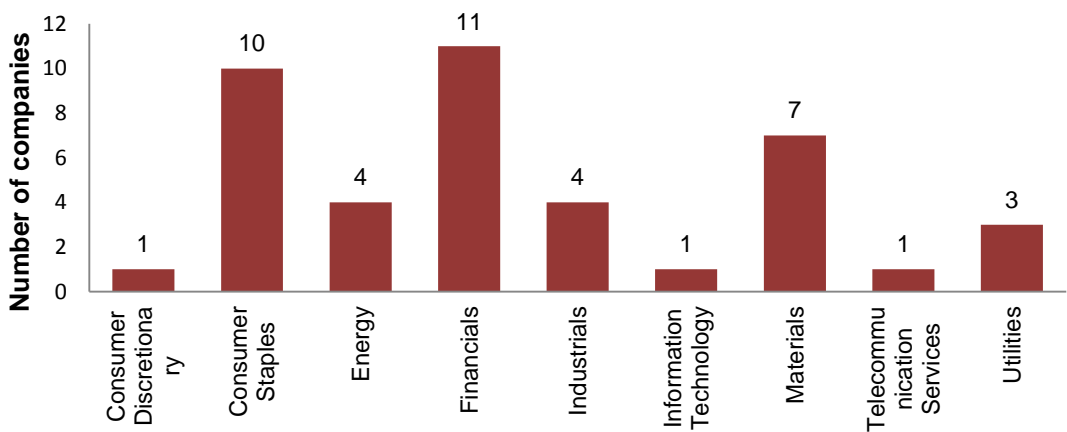
Principal conclusions and recommendations

It is notable that the awareness of climate change and its implications for business is growing in almost all responding companies. Nevertheless there is still an important potential on how to address climate change management in short and long term strategies of companies. For an effective climate change management, board oversight of accountabilities and monitoring is indeed important, which is not the case in all of the companies. On the other hand, many companies still need to improve its methods to estimate financial impacts of climate change related risks and opportunities. In general it has been observed that long term risks and opportunities are still not evaluated as material for many of respondent companies in Latin America. In a fast changing economic, demographic and legislative scenario, this may lead to competitive disadvantages.

Scoring Results

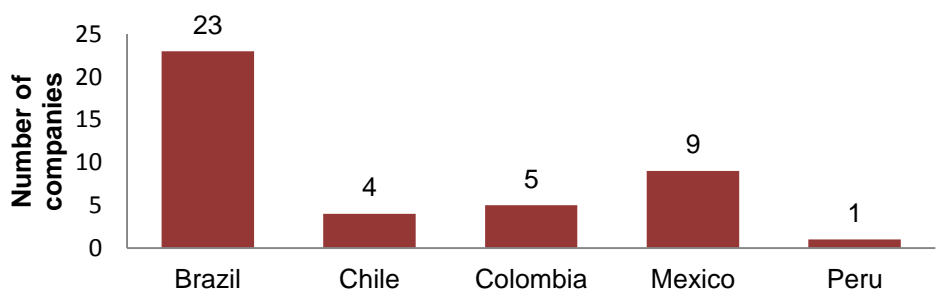
In 2014, 42 Latin American companies responded the CDP Climate Change Questionnaire, increasing 16% in comparison to 2013, where 36 companies disclosed their information. Graph 1 shows the breakdown of responding companies by sector.

Graph 1: Number of companies that responded to CPD by sector in 2014



Regarding the distribution by country, the highest population of respondents owns Brazil with 54% of the responses, following by Mexico 21%, Colombia 12%, Chile 10% and Peru 2%.

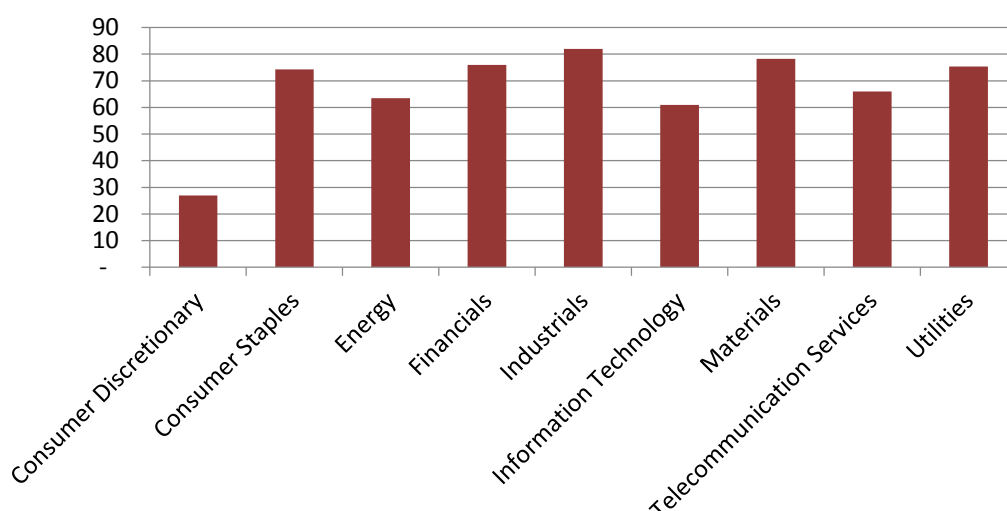
Graph 2: Number of companies that responded to CDP by country in 2014



To enter the CDP Carbon Disclosure Leadership Index (CDLI), companies must achieve a score within the top 10% of the total regional sample population. In Latin America in 2014, 80 companies were invited to disclose their information and 8 companies were recognized for their disclosure leadership (see Table 1).

In 2014, the average disclosure score of the 42 respondent companies out of the Latin American 80 sample companies is 74.

Graph 3: Average disclosure score breakdown by sector



The 2014 results indicate an improvement of the quality and transparency of information on climate change disclosed by Latin American companies in the CDP questionnaire responses. The threshold for inclusion in the CDLI (*Carbon Disclosure Leadership Index*) would have been increased to 87 disclosure points this year (82 in 2013). Nevertheless, most of high scorer companies are situated in Brazil. This year, CDP decided to redistribute inclusion criteria to figure part of CDLI according country and participation in the sample (see table 1).

Table 1: Inclusion criteria CDLI Latin America 80

Country	N° of companies invited	% of sample	N° of CDLI companies
Brazil	31	38.75%	4
México	24	30%	2
Colombia	12	15%	1
Chile	11	13.75%	1
Perú	2	2.5%	-

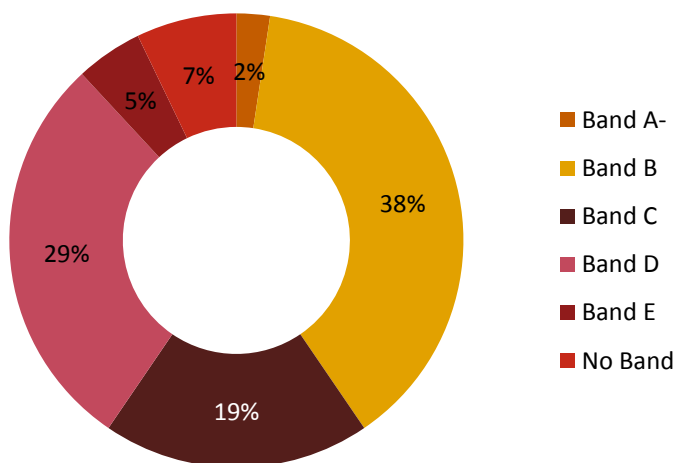
Applying the criteria by country and respective participation, following companies stated in table 2 have been selected to be part of CDLI in the Latin America 80 sample. Nevertheless, Brazilian companies which obtained a score above 88 disclosure points have been recognized and are part of CDLI in the recently published CDP climate change report for Brazil. The full list of corporate respondent scores can be found in Appendix I.

Table 2: CDLI breakdown 2014; top companies on transparency

Company	Disclosure Score	Performance Score
Braskem S/A	97	B
Vale	97	B
CEMEX	95	B
BRF S.A	92	B
Itaú Unibanco Holding S.A.	91	B
LATAM Airlines Group S.A.	90	A-
Grupo Financiero Banorte SAB de CV	88	B
BanColombia SA	85	B

Graph 4: 2014 Latin America simple Performance Band Breakdown

In order to be included in the CDP Carbon Performance Leadership Index (CPLI), companies must attain a performance score greater than 85, equivalent to the performance band classification presented in Appendix I – 2014 Leadership Criteria. In 2014, no Latin American company entered the CPLI. Graph 4 shows the percentage of Latin American company scores by band. This result demonstrates that Latin American companies still need to mature their strategic integration of climate change topics into their priorities.

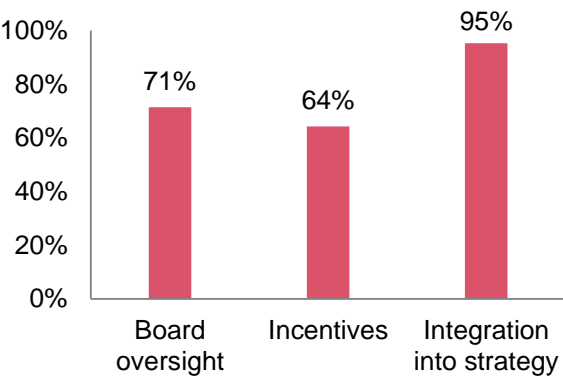


Governance and strategy

In 2014, 2 respondents of 42 reported that they do not integrate climate change in their company strategy (Graph 5), one more than the year before, where 1 company of 36 did not count with it.

Graph 5: Self-assessment of enterprise respondents on governance (%)

In order to be effective, this process must have the involvement of senior leadership who must discuss the most relevant issues with the Executive Board and the Committees within the Board of Administration; 71.4% of respondents reported the use of this practice. 64.3% of the respondent companies informed the use of incentives for climate change responsibilities (financial or other) related to the accomplishment of established targets of emission reductions.



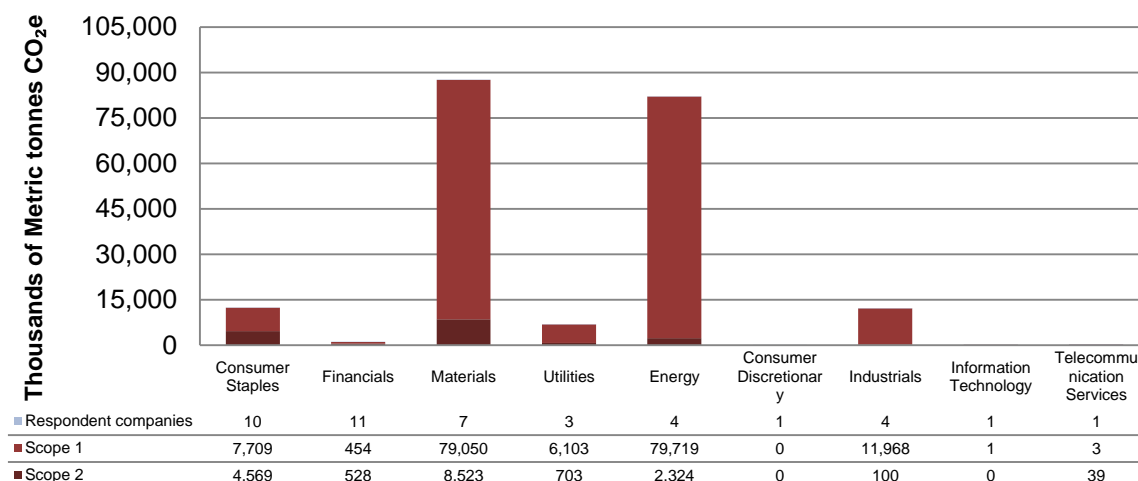
Emissions management

As it is shown in the chart below, the Materials and Energy sectors are the ones with the highest Scope 1 emissions. The Energy sector is composed by 4 companies of the Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels industries, the Materials sector by 7 companies, most of them are Metals&Mining and Paper&Forest companies, which due to the type of processes, explains the high amount of Scope 1 emissions.

The Materials sector is the one with the highest Scope 2 emissions, again due to the nature of their energy intense production processes.

The type of industry also explains the sectors with the lowest scope 1 and 2 emissions. These sectors are composed by companies that provide mostly services (Financials, Information Technology, and Telecommunication Services).

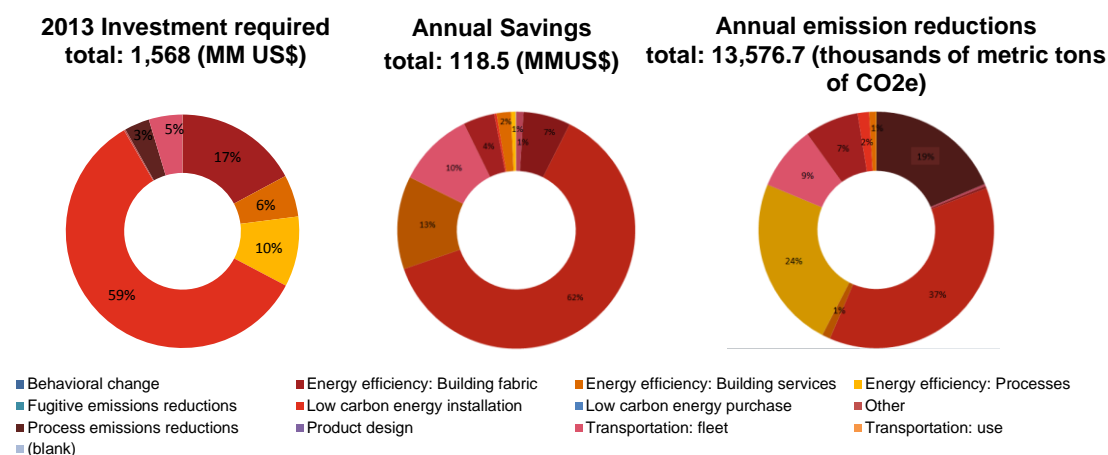
Graph 6: Scope 1&2 Emissions Breakdown by Sector



25 of 42 responding companies have a complete third party verification process of both scope 1 and 2 emissions and 5 of them have a verification process underway for the reporting year which has not yet completed until reporting deadline.

The following graph 7 shows the relation between investments, annual savings and annual reduction on significant emissions by type of initiativeCO₂e. In general, companies invest in activities that have the potential to reduce their operating costs, such as the generation of low carbon energy (59%), and other activities related to energy efficiency. In fact, among the highlighted initiatives, almost 43% are correlated to annual savings, evidencing its contribution to a better business performance. The largest reductions (37%) are achieved due to energy efficiency activities, followed by low carbon energy installation activities (24%) and Behavioral change activities (19%).

Graph 7: Investments, annual savings and annual reduction on significant emissions by type of initiative ³



Most reported initiatives have a short payback period (table 3).

Table 3: Payback period of reported initiatives and annual CO₂ savings

Payback period	Number of initiatives	Estimated annual CO ₂ e savings (metric tons CO ₂ e)
<1 year	43	2,126,096
1-3 years	51	1,835,046
4-10 years	16	1,937,936
11-15 years	2	1,209,946
16-20 years	5	144,024
>25 years	3	40,099
Not specified	-	6,283,532
	120	13,576,679

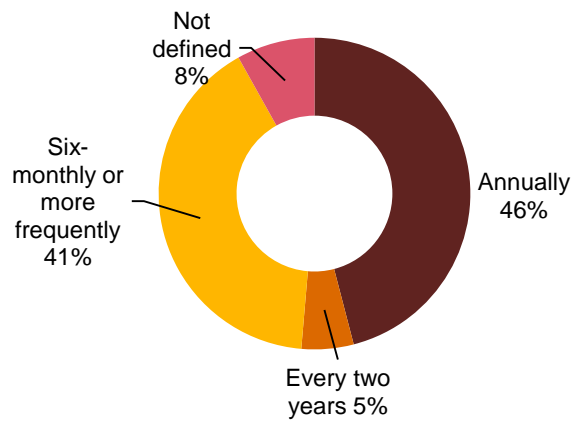
³ For a description of each type of initiative, see page 52 of the 'Guidance manual for respondents companies about climate change on behalf of investors and members of the supply chain 2014'
<http://www.cdpla.net/sites/default/files/CDP2014%20Guia%20de%20Orienta%C3%A7%C3%A3o%20as%20Empresas%20Respondentes.pdf>

Risks & Opportunities

95% of the reporting companies informed that climate change management is integrated into their company strategy as a result of risks and opportunities evaluation concerning climate change. The prioritization of risks and opportunities is mainly driven by the following criteria: probabilities of occurrence, relevance, potential impact and timing, financial impact, some companies also consider the results of the stakeholders' consultation.

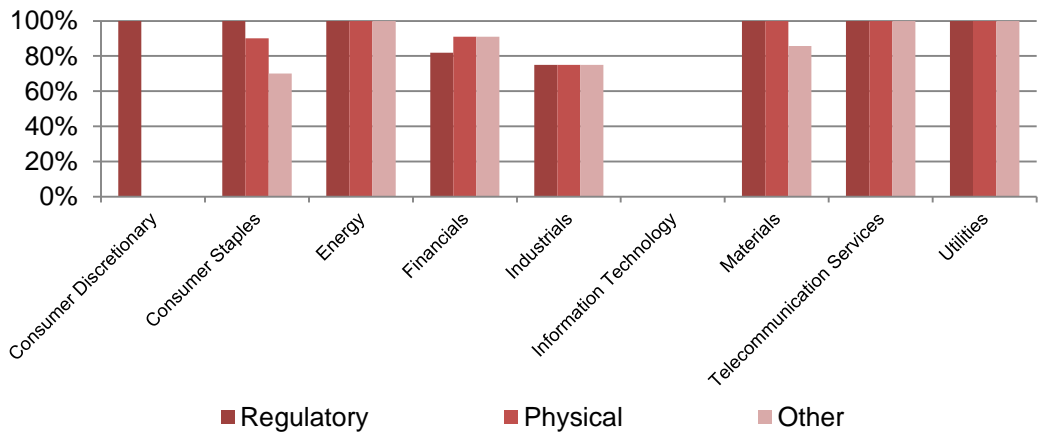
Graph 8: Frequency of the monitoring of risks and opportunities

The frequency of monitoring these climate risks and opportunities is annually for 46% of the reporting companies, every six-months or more frequently for 41% of respondents, and sporadically for the 8% of the companies



Maintaining the stability of operations, without interruptions and unexpected increases in operating costs, requires companies to pay attention to climate change issues. In 2014, most companies (95%) reported some risk related to climate change (Graph 9). Only the companies in the sectors of information technology did not report risks of any kind.

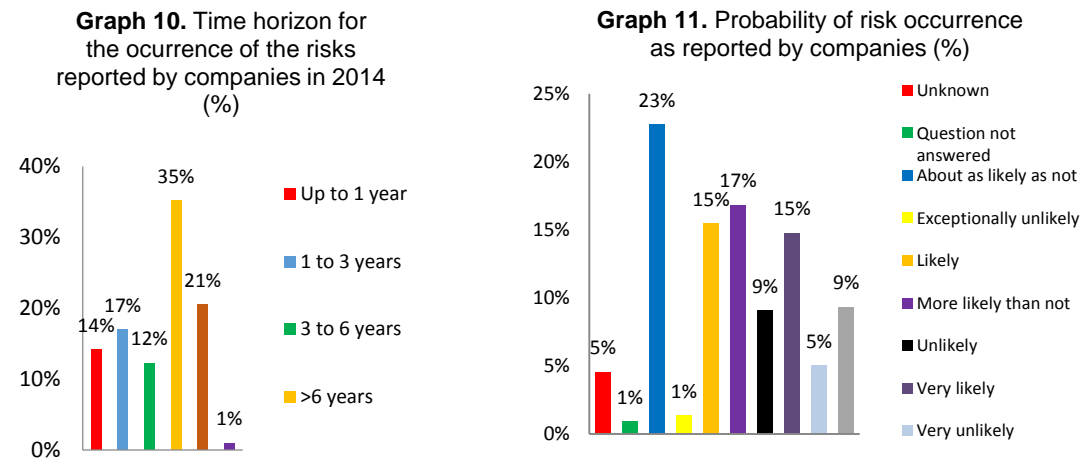
Graph 9: Perceived climate change risks by sector (%)



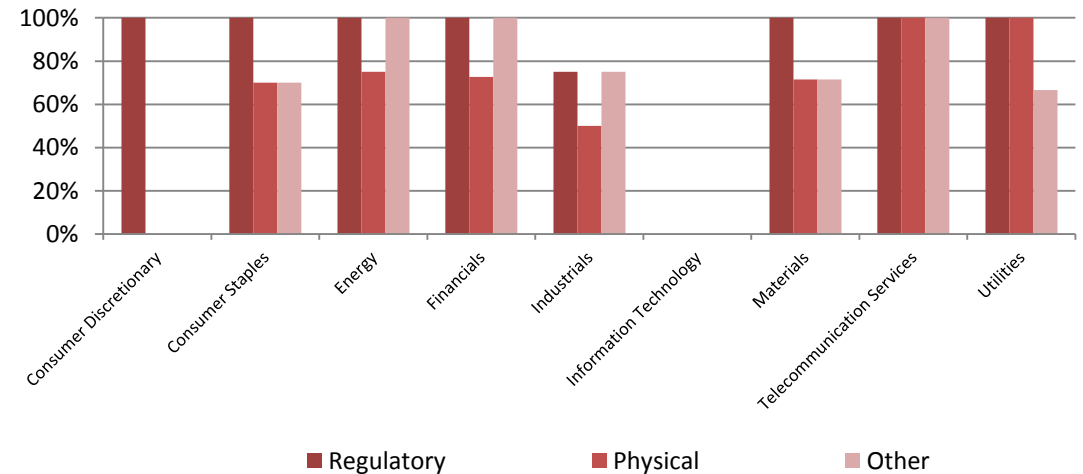
In terms of financial implications of perceived risks may have, results show mostly an absence of an adequate estimation and application of methodologies to manage these risks.

The respondent companies mostly believe that the occurrence of possible effects from climate change will happen in a long-term timeframe, but also in the short and middle term. In addition, there are some companies (21%) that classify as uncertain their risk time frame. Therefore, risks are considered to show up in multiple timespans. Most companies (80%) reports that their identified risks are likely to occur, demonstrating its awareness on addressing them.

Graph 10: Time horizon for the occurrence of the risks reported by companies in 2014 (%)
Graph 11: Probability of risk occurrence as reported by companies (%)

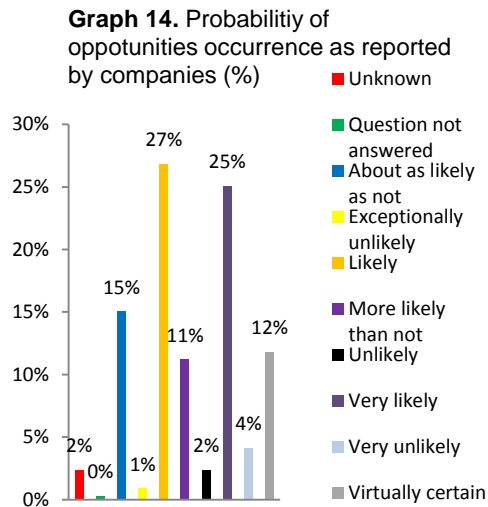
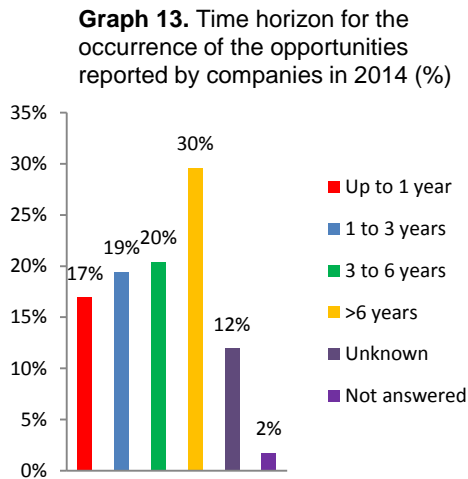


Graph 12: Perceived climate change opportunities by sector (%)



85% of the opportunities are identified as they could happen, what means that companies are aware of the benefits from climate change.

Graph 13: Time horizon for the occurrence of the opportunities reported by companies in 2014 (%)
Graph 14: Probability of opportunities occurrence as reported by companies (%)



Cases

In this section, CDP and PwC Chile selected leading companies out of the CDLI from Mexico, Brazil, Chile and Colombia to highlight good practices of how to address climate change in their business, their strategy and key enabler as involvement of top management.

Country: Mexico
Company: CEMEX
Sector: Construction Materials
Response: Public
Disclosure: 95
Performance: B

Responsibility in the organization:

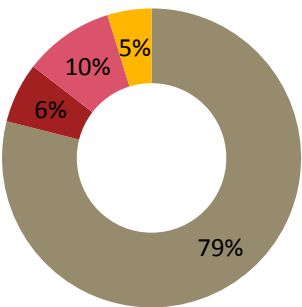
“The Company has created a Sustainability Committee; this committee consists basically of the Board members plus some other key executives at sub-board level; its role is to both give strategic guidance to the Senior VP of Energy and Sustainability and to support the implementation of sustainability initiatives (including those related to Climate Change) in the members' respective regions and areas.”

The way climate change is integrated into business strategy:

“Development and implementation of a Carbon Footprint methodology and tool for our main businesses (cement, aggregates, and ready-mix concrete) the results of which are regularly communicated to our stakeholders; this marks the start of a new era of transparency regarding our full responsibility for climate change. Through the use of this tool we can provide customers with the CO2 footprint of each one of the products we supply to them, so they in turn can calculate the CO2 footprint of their construction projects.”

“We are developing new challenging targets for a number of climate change-related KPIs: Lead in Sustainable Construction, Enhance our carbon strategy, Excellence in Environmental and Biodiversity Management, High Priority to Health and Safety. Our target to reach a share of climate-friendly alternative fuels of 35% by 2015 is to our knowledge the most aggressive in the industry; in 2013 we have already reached a share of 28.4%.”

Cemex: Initiatives implemented; total annual savings: 1,532,450 tCO2e



- Low carbon energy installation
- Other (Alternative Fuels)
- Other (CDM Projects)
- Other (VCS Projects)

Country: Brazil
Company: Braskem S.A
Sector: Materials
Response: Public
Disclosure: 97
Performance: B

Responsibility in the organization:

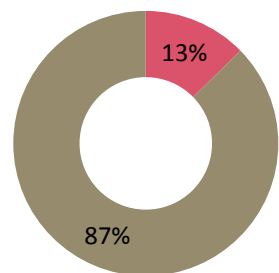
“Braskem’s board of directors (CA), the highest level of governance in the company, has permanent and ad hoc support committees. The Permanent Committees, such as the Strategy and Communications Committee (CEC), are the ones that address issues which nature and objectives do not change with time.”

The way climate change is integrated into business strategy:

“Braskem’s strategy is widely influenced by reputational aspects and those related to changes in consumption habits, keeping in mind the growing demand of clients for products that are less carbon-intensive and use renewable feedstock, that is why Braskem has as a strategic measure the investment in the production of polymers produced from sugar cane.”

“The development of Green Products, produced from renewable feedstock, is aligned with the strategy to become one of the companies that invests the most in biotechnology for the chemicals production from biomass. Braskem understands that this positioning brings important strategic advantages against competitors, since it developed innovative products, some of them with no competitors in the global market.”

Braskem: Initiatives implemented; total annual savings: 88,472 tCO2e



- Fugitive emissions reductions
- Energy efficiency: Processes

Country: Chile
Company: LATAM Airlines Group S.A.
Industry: Airlines
Response: Public
Disclosure: 90
Performance: A-

Responsibility in the organization:

“Our environmental strategy, including our climate change mitigation strategy, springs from our board of directors, who are responsible for:

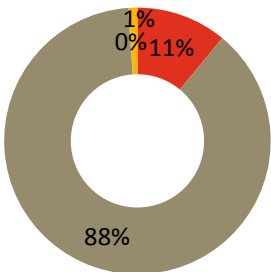
1. The approval of the strategic environmental guidelines,
2. The review of the environmental indicators and
3. The assessment of compliance with environmental commitments.”

The way climate change is integrated into business strategy:

“For LATAM, taking care of the environment is a constant concern, which is managed through the company's corporate strategy. This strategy was consolidated with the conformation of a corporate area that coordinates and manages the company's environmental issues. Due to this growing concern, we have been facing issues like regulatory changes and opportunities to develop green business. In order to address them, we have grouped the topic of our Corporate Environmental Strategy that concern Climate Change and Carbon emissions reduction into our Climate change Mitigation strategy.”

“For us having a young fleet is one of the main pillars of our strategy, and we continue working with a LEAN philosophy for our Fuel Efficiency Program. For the short term we want to improve our infrastructure and our supply chain. And for the long term, keep investing in research and development, especially in biofuels. Most of our environmental actions are based on the measurement, verification and reduction of our carbon footprint. Currently LATAM is one of the most fuel-efficient airlines (10% more efficient than the industry average).”

**LATAM: Initiatives implemented;
total annual savings: 405,100
tCO2e**



- Transportation: fleet
- Energy efficiency: Processes
- Behavioral change
- Other

Country: Colombia
Company: Bancolombia SA
Sector: Banks
Response: Public
Disclosure: 85
Performance: B
Reporting since: 2013

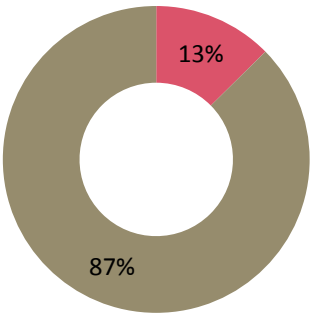
Responsibility in the organization:

“The head of sustainability depends directly from the company’s CEO. Furthermore, we count on a basic support committee where sustainability decisions are made.”

The way climate change is integrated into business strategy:

“Our focus of climate change strategy is the following: to continue developing products and services that support clients on their response and management of climate change; to keep on developing our comprehension and risks and opportunities management regarding climate change; to share our neutral carbon experience and to encourage others to implement sustainable practices; and to involve our people and help them with their daily actions.”

**BanColombia: Initiatives implemented;
total annual savings: 738 tCO2e**



- Process emissions reductions
- Energy efficiency: Building services

Conclusion

In view of the aforementioned, most of the respondent companies consider climate change as a very important matter. This is supported by the fact that they have integrated this into the company strategy. This process has been often successful due to the involvement of senior leadership and the fact that there is either a sustainability committee or a sustainability manager in charge of these issues.

In general, companies of all sectors have identified risks and opportunities driven by climate change. A great opportunity for improvement was identified in the monetization of financial implications and costs of management of these risks and opportunities.

For emissions management most of the companies that have emission reduction activities in place consider a payback period of less than 3 years. This statement reveals that these activities generate short term earnings and help to improve business performance; in fact most of shown activities aim to improve energy efficiency and low carbon energy installation or purchase, alternatives which reduce the energy bill instantly. This represents a business case and opportunity for those companies who have not started yet to implement these kinds of activities.

However, for most of the companies it is recommendable to integrate climate change in their long term strategy, identifying and monetizing financial impacts of risks and opportunities in a wider time frame to guarantee resilience in a more competitive environment and harder legislative requirements. These developments are already in place and companies are facing higher costs and resource restrictions, some companies are working with governments and stakeholders to reduce their contribution to climate change. Positive examples like development of low carbon products and engagement with providers for a low intensive carbon sourcing chain are already in place in a few companies. It is desirable that more companies identify the creation of future value and take action although many related investments represent today a lower rate of return in the actual economic and legislative environment, this can set the path toward a competitive low carbon economy.

Appendix I – 2014 Leadership Criteria

Each year, company responses are analyzed and scored against two parallel scoring schemes: performance and disclosure.

The performance score assesses the level of action, as reported by the company, on climate change mitigation, adaptation and transparency. Its intent is to highlight positive climate action as demonstrated by a company's CDP response. A high performance score signals that a company is measuring, verifying and managing its carbon footprint, for example by setting and meeting carbon reduction targets and implementing programs to reduce emissions in both its direct operations and supply chain.

The disclosure score assesses the completeness and quality of a company's response. Its purpose is to provide a summary of the extent to which companies have answered CDP's questions in a structured format. A high disclosure score signals that a company provided comprehensive information about the measurement and management of its carbon footprint, its climate change strategy and risk management processes and outcomes.

The highest scoring companies for performance and/or disclosure enter the Climate Performance Leadership Index (CPLI) and / or the Climate Disclosure Leadership Index (CDLI). Public scores are available in CDP reports, through Bloomberg terminals, Google Finance and Deutsche Boerse's website.

What are the CPLI and CDLI criteria?

To enter the CPLI (Performance Band A), a company must:

- Make its response public and submit via CDP's Online Response System
- Attain a performance score greater than 85
- Score maximum performance points on question 12.1a (absolute emissions performance) for GHG reductions due to emission reduction actions over the past year (4% or above in 2014)
- Disclose gross global Scope 1 and Scope 2 figures
- Score maximum performance points for verification of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions
- Furthermore, CDP reserves the right to exclude any company from the CPLI if there is anything in its response or other publicly available information that calls into question its suitability for inclusion.

Note: Companies that achieve a performance score high enough to warrant inclusion in the CPLI, but do not meet all of the other CPLI requirements are classed as Performance Band A- but are not included in the CPLI.

To enter the CDLI, a company must:

- Make its response public and submit via CDP's Online Response System
- Achieve a score within the top 10% of the total regional sample population*

**Note: while it is usually 10%, in some regions the CDLI cut-off may be based on another criteria, please see local reports for confirmation.*

How are the CPLI and CDLI used by investors?

Good performance and disclosure scores are used by investors as a proxy of good climate change management or climate change performance of companies.

Investors identify and then engage with companies to encourage them to improve their score. The 'Aiming for A' initiative which was initiated by CCLA Investment Management is driven by a coalition of UK asset owners and mutual fund managers. They are asking major UK-listed utilities and extractives companies to aim for inclusion in the CPLI. This may involve filing supportive shareholder resolutions for Annual General Meetings occurring after September 2014.

Investors are also using CDP scores for creation of financial products. For example, Nedbank in South Africa developed the Nedbank Green Index. Disclosure scores are used for selecting stocks and performance scores for assigning weight.

For further information on the CDLI and the CPLI and how scores are determined, please visit www.cdp.net/guidance

Appendix II – Scores of responding companies 2014

Company Name	Sector	Score	Disclosure	Band
Arca Continental, SAB de CV*	Consumer Staples	-	-	-
Banco Bradesco S/A	Financials	87	-	B
Banco Davivienda S.A.*	Financials	-	-	-
Banco do Brasil S/A	Financials	60	-	D
Banco Santander Brasil	Financials	80	-	B
BanColombia SA*	Financials	85	-	B
BM&FBOVESPA	Financials	83	-	C
Braskem S/A*	Materials	97	-	B
BRF S.A.*	Consumer Staples	92	-	B
CEMEX*	Materials	95	-	B
Cia. Brasileira de Distribuicao (CBD) Grupo Pao de Acucar	Consumer Staples	62	-	D
Cia. Siderurgica Nacional - CSN	Materials	71	-	D
Cielo SA	Information Technology	61	-	E
Coca-Cola Femsa Sab-Ser I*	Consumer Staples	-	-	-
Companhia de Concessões Rodoviárias - CCR	Industrials	89	-	B
Companhia de Saneamento Basico do Estado de Sao Paulo - SABESP	Utilities	70	-	D
CPFL Energia SA	Utilities	83	-	C
Credicorp Limited	Financials	35	-	-
Ecopetrol Sa	Energy	61	-	C
Embraer S.A.*	Industrials	-	-	-
Empresas CMPC	Materials	59	-	D
Empresas COPEC S.A.*	Energy	-	-	-
Femsa - Fomento Economico Mexicano*	Consumer Staples	-	-	-
FIBRIA Celulose S/A*	Materials	-	-	-
Grupo Bimbo, S.A.B. de C.V.	Consumer Staples	67	-	D
Grupo de Inversiones Suramericana SA	Financials	73	-	D
Grupo Financiero Banorte SAB de CV*	Financials	88	-	B
Grupo Nutresa S.A.	Consumer Staples	58	-	C
Grupo Televisa S.A.	Consumer Discretionary	27	-	-
Industrias Peñoles	Materials	55	-	E
Isagen S.A. E.S.P.	Utilities	74	-	D
Itaú Unibanco Holding S.A.*	Financials	91	-	B
Itausa Investimentos Itau S.A.	Financials	88	-	B
JBS S/A	Consumer Staples	85	-	C
LATAM Airlines Group S.A.	Industrials	90	-	A-
Natura Cosméticos S.A.	Consumer Staples	77	-	B
Petróleo Brasileiro SA - Petrobras	Energy	80	-	C
Tim Participações S.A.	Telecommunication Services	66	-	D
Ultrapar Participações S/A	Energy	89	-	B
Vale*	Materials	97	-	B
Wal Mart de Mexico	Consumer Staples	71	-	B
Weg S/A	Industrials	76	-	C
Kimberly-Clark de México S.A.B. de C.V.**	Consumer Staples	-	-	-
S.A.C.I. Falabella**	Consumer Discretionary	-	-	-
Ambev - Cia de Bebidas das Américas	Consumer Staples	-	-	-
Antarchile SA	Industrials	-	-	-
Banco Santander Chile	Financials	-	-	-
Enerdis SA	Utilities	-	-	-
Sociedad Minera Cerro Verde SA	Materials	-	-	-
Souza Cruz S.A.	Consumer Staples	-	-	-
Telefonica Brasil S.A.	Telecommunication Services	-	-	-
Tractebel Energia SA	Utilities	-	-	-
* Company in the CDLI				
**Company provided information by sharing the link of its sustainability report, which contains climate change data				
***Company is a subsidiary of a multinational and its information is part of the headquarter response				
****Company chose a non-public response				

Appendix III – 2014 non-respondents

Company Name	Sector	Status
Alfa SAB de CV	Industrials	DP
Almacenes Éxito	Consumer Staples	DP
Banco de Chile	Financials	DP
Cencosud SA	Consumer Staples	DP
COSAN S.A. Indústria e Comércio	Energy	DP
El Puerto de Liverpool SAB de CV	Consumer Discretionary	DP
Gerdau S/A	Materials	DP
Grupo Aval Acciones y Valores	Financials	DP
Grupo Carso S.A.	Industrials	DP
Grupo Financiero Inbursa	Financials	DP
Grupo Mexico S.A.B. de CV	Materials	DP
Mexichem SAB de CV	Materials	DP
Organizacion Soriana	Consumer Staples	DP
BB Seguridade Participacoes SA	Financials	NR
Cementos Argos SA	Materials	NR
Grupo Financiero Santander Mexico SAB de CV	Financials	NR
Impulsora del Desarrollo y El Empleo en America Latina SAB de CV	Industrials	NR
Fibra Uno Administracion SA de CV	Financials	NR
Grupo Lala	Consumer Staples	NR
America Movil	Communications	NR
Banco de Bogota SA	Financials	NR
Banco De Credito E Inversiones	Financials	NR
Empresa de Energia de Bogota S.A. E.S.P.	Utilities	NR
Grupo BTG Pactual	Financials	NR
Grupo Elektra SA De Cv	Financials	NR
Interconexion Electrica Sa	Utilities	NR
Grupo Argos	Materials	NR
Minera Frisco SAB de CV	Materials	NR
Sociedad Quimica y Minera de Chile SA	Materials	NR

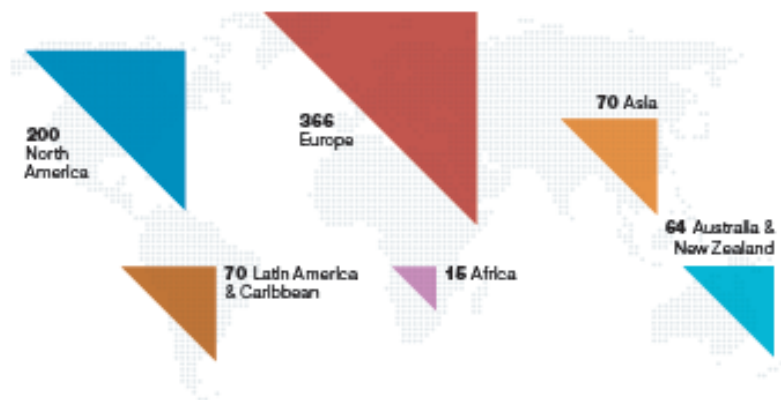
*DP: Declined to participate; NR: no response

Appendix IV – Investor members

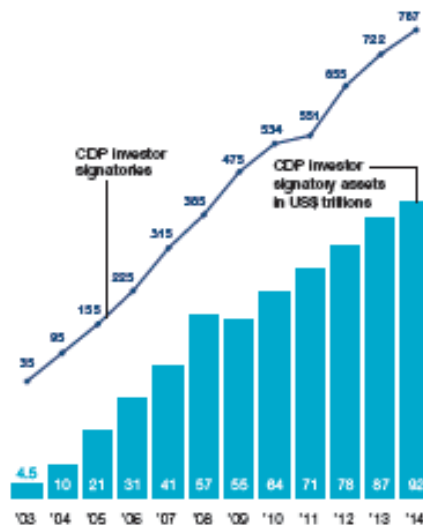


CDP works with investors globally to advance the investment opportunities and reduce the risks posed by climate change by asking over 5,000 of the world's largest companies to report their climate strategies, GHG emissions and energy use through CDP's standardized format. To learn more about CDP's member offering and becoming a member, please contact us or visit www.cdp.net/en-US/WhatWeDo/.

Where are the signatory investors located?*



CDP Investor base continues to grow*



Investors by type

312	Asset managers
256	Asset owners
152	Banks
38	Insurance
27	Other

CDP Investor members 2014

ABRAPP – Associação Brasileira das Entidades
Fechadas de Previdência Complementar
AEGION NV
ATP Group
Awiva plc
Awiva Investors
Bank of America Merrill Lynch
Bendigo & Adelaide Bank Limited
BlackRock
Boston Common Asset Management, LLC
BP Investment Management Limited
California Public Employees' Retirement System
California State Teachers' Retirement System
Calvert Investment Management, Inc.
Capricorn Investment Group, LLC
Catholic Super
CCLA Investment Management Ltd
ClearBridge Investments
DEXUS Property Group
Fachsaf
Fapex
Fundação Itaú Unibanco
Generation Investment Management
Goldman Sachs Group Inc.
Henderson Global Investors
HSBC Holdings plc
Infrainvest
KLP
Legg Mason Global Asset Management
London Pensions Fund Authority
Mobimo Holding A/S
Mongeral Aegon Seguros e Previdência S/A
Morgan Stanley
National Australia Bank Limited
Neuberger Berman
Nordea Investment Management
Norges Bank Investment Management
NEI Investments
Petrobras
PFA Pension
PwC
Real Grandesa
Robeco
RobecoSAM AG
Rockefeller Asset Management, Sustainability & Impact Investing Group
Royal Bank of Canada
Royal Bank of Scotland Group
Sampson KIP Livestock Group A/S
Schroders
Scottish Widows Investment Partnership
SEB AB
Sopros
Sri Lanka
Sampo Japan Nipponkoa Holdings, Inc.
Standard Chartered
TD Asset Management
The Wellcome Trust

* There were 767 investor signatories on 1st February 2014 when the official CDP climate change letter was sent to companies, however some investors joined after this date and are only reflected in the 'geographical' and 'type' breakdown.

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Latin America 80 Climate Change Report

“Negocios más competitivos en una economía bajo carbono”