Aegon - Climate Change 2019

C0. Introduction

C0.1

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

Aegon is an international financial services group. We provide life insurance, pensions and asset management. Our main operations are in the US, the Netherlands and the UK. We also have significant businesses in Southern and Eastern Europe, Asia and Latin America. Aegon's businesses offer a range of financial products and services to help customers throughout their working lives and into retirement. These include life insurance, accident & health cover, pensions and retirement plans, annuities, savings products and investments. In some countries, we also offer mortgages, home and car insurance. We insure customers' lives, protect their families and help them save for education and retirement. We help them buy new homes, and manage their long-term investments. When they retire, we provide a stable income. We also help our customers meet care costs – a growing concern in many parts of the world – and ensure, that when they are gone, their families' future is secure. In retirement particularly, we see a connection between health and long-term financial security.

We have four main reporting segments: Americas, Europe, Asia and Asset Management. Of these, the Americas is by far the largest, accounting for nearly 60% of our annual earnings. Europe accounts for almost 39% of our annual earnings (the Netherlands and UK together account for almost 36%). Our Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG reporting therefore focuses on these business segments.

Our holding company, Aegon N.V., is headquartered in The Hague, the Netherlands. Aegon Asset Management manages assets on behalf of third parties and Aegon's own businesses, covering all major asset classes, including fixed income, equity and real estate. We also have Transamerica Ventures – our corporate venture capital firm, which invests in innovative, new technology companies. Our businesses operate locally through two main brands: Aegon (mainly in Europe and Asia) and Transamerica (mainly in the US).

In many countries, we have joint ventures; these give us access to local markets and expertise. In Spain and Portugal, for example, we offer products through Banco Santander's more than 3,000 bank branches. We also have significant joint ventures in China, India, Japan, France, the Netherlands, Brazil and Mexico.

For more information, see our Integrated Annual Report 2018 pages 10-12.

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
Row 1	January 1 2018	December 31 2018	No	<Not Applicable>

C0.3

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

Netherlands
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America

C0.4

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

EUR

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 consolidation approach to your Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas 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
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Aegon's CEO heads the Responsible Business Committee (RBC) (which covers climate change) for the Group.
Chief Risk Officer (CRO)	Climate risks that are assessed as material by the Climate Working Group (CWG) and Responsible Investment Strategy Committee (RISC) are also presented to the Chief Risk Officer (CRO). The CRO also co-chairs the Group Risk & Capital Committee (GRCC) of which the Enterprise Risk Management Committee (ERMC) is a subcommittee. Within the ERMC climate-related issues are covered, see C2.2b.

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 – some meetings	Reviewing and guiding major plans of action Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Reviewing and guiding business plans	Within Aegon's Management Board, the Chief Risk Officer (CRO) monitors climate-related issues from a Risk perspective, while the CEO heads the Responsible Business Committee (which covers climate related issues as a part of Aegon's Responsible Business strategy).

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
Other, please specify (Executive Vice President - Global Head Strategy and Sustainability)	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	As important matters arise
Other committee, please specify (Climate Working Group (CWG))	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	Quarterly
Other committee, please specify (Responsible Business Committee (RBC))	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	More frequently than quarterly
Other committee, please specify (Responsible Investment Strategy Committee (RISC))	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	More frequently than quarterly
Other committee, please specify (Group Risk & Capital Committee (GRCC))	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	More frequently than quarterly
Other committee, please specify (Enterprise Risk Management Committee (ERMC))	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	More frequently than quarterly

C1.2a

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

The Global Head of Strategy and Sustainability is an Executive Vice President who works at Aegon Group level and reports directly to the Management Board. They are responsible for developing and managing the corporate strategy, as well as the Group sustainability strategy and reporting. Climate-related issues are monitored through stakeholder engagement and risk analyses.

The Climate Working Group (CWG) is the primary body responsible for assessing and monitoring climate-related issues within Aegon. The CWG, a working group of the Responsible Investment Strategy Committee (RISC), meets quarterly to evaluate new climate developments affecting investment, insurance and our other business activities, and recommends further action when necessary. It is chaired, on behalf of Aegon, by a representative from Aegon Asset Management's Responsible Business & Public Affairs team, and comprises members from different functional areas across the Company including investment portfolio risk management, operational and underwriting risk management, investment analysis, investor relations and reporting, group strategy and sustainability, public affairs and responsible investment.

The RISC is a Management Board-level committee which meets quarterly and is chaired by the CEO of Aegon Americas (who is also a member of Aegon's Management Board). Aegon's Responsible Business Committee meets six times a year to discuss the Group's Responsible Business strategy. The third pillar of the Responsible Business strategy is to help take care of the environment, under which climate-related issues are being monitored.

Climate-related issues assessed as relevant or material by the CWG and RISC are presented to Aegon's Chief Risk Officer and Aegon's Management Board through the quarterly risk management dashboard. The Management Board may then decide on management actions as appropriate.

C1.3

(C1.3) Do you provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues, including the attainment of targets?

Yes

C1.3a

(C1.3a) Provide further details on the incentives provided for the management of climate-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Types of incentives
Monetary reward

Activity incentivized
Behavior change related indicator

Comment
35% of the CEO's variable compensation is linked is linked to a basket of strategic and personal objectives related to Aegon's strategy. Responsible Business is an integral part of the Aegon strategy and strategy implementation is one of the personal objectives of the Executive Board Members. You can see Responsible Business reflected clearly in our strategy and our investment policy, for example: - Ahead of the Future of Europe summit, Aegon's CEO joined the call for EU political leaders to endorse a long-term decarbonisation strategy to achieve climate neutrality by 2050. - In February 2019, Aegon decided to stop investing in companies involved in oil sands. One of Aegon's three strategic Responsible Business pillars is for the environment (clean energy and sustainable real estate). As an investor, we have an important role to play – in supporting new low-carbon technologies, and improving the carbon footprint of our real estate investments, so we contribute to a cleaner, healthier environment.

Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?
Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

Types of incentives
Monetary reward

Activity incentivized
Behavior change related indicator

Comment
35% of the CFO's variable compensation is linked is linked to a basket of strategic and personal objectives related to Aegon's strategy. Responsible Business is an integral part of the Aegon strategy and strategy implementation is one of the personal objectives of the Executive Board Members. You can see Responsible Business reflected clearly in our strategy and our investment policy, for example: - Ahead of the Future of Europe summit, Aegon's CEO joined the call for EU political leaders to endorse a long-term decarbonisation strategy to achieve climate neutrality by 2050. - In February 2019, Aegon decided to stop investing in companies involved in oil sands. One of Aegon's three strategic Responsible Business pillars is for the environment (clean energy and sustainable real estate). As an investor, we have an important role to play – in supporting new low-carbon technologies, and improving the carbon footprint of our real estate investments, so we contribute to a cleaner, healthier environment.

Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?
Energy manager

Types of incentives
Monetary reward

Activity incentivized
Energy reduction project

Comment
In some countries our energy / recycling / waste management targets do form part of our Energy Managers personal objectives (this is the case in the UK). When these targets are met and / or exceeded then this may be recognized within the level of individual pay award and bonus system.

Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?
Facilities manager

Types of incentives
Monetary reward

Activity incentivized
Emissions reduction project

Comment
In some countries our energy / recycling / waste management targets do form part of our Facility Managers personal objectives (this is the case in the UK). When these targets are met and / or exceeded then this may be recognized within the level of individual pay award and bonus system.

Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?
Other, please specify (Portfolio managers)

Types of incentives
Other non-monetary reward

Activity incentivized
Environmental criteria included in purchases

Comment
At the end of 2018, our socially responsible funds (SRI), excluding China, had EUR 3.4 billion under management, almost 80% more than they had five years before. These funds include those related to climate change. Aegon's Responsible Investment (RI) Policy has been in place since November 2011. It is reviewed annually – to take into account changes in best practice, regulation or society's expectations. Portfolio managers are recognized for the performance of their funds. This can be both monetary and non-monetary. Adherence to the RI policy is one of the items included in the portfolio managers performance.

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

(C2.1) Describe what your organization considers to be short-, medium- and long-term horizons.

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	1	3	This particular timeframe is known as the budget Medium Term Planning process, which takes place annually.
Medium-term	3	10	Upper limit of 10 because Aegon uses 1-10 in several sensitivities.
Long-term	10		Aegon does not limit itself to an upper time limit for long-term horizon planning.

C2.2

(C2.2) Select the option that best describes how your organization's processes for identifying, assessing, and managing climate-related issues are integrated into your overall risk management.

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk identification, assessment, and management processes

C2.2a

(C2.2a) Select the options that best describe your organization's frequency and time horizon for identifying and assessing climate-related risks.

	Frequency of monitoring	How far into the future are risks considered?	Comment
Row 1	Annually	>6 years	Aegon's Group Risk function executes its annual Emerging Risk process to identify newly developing or changing risks which can have a potential impact on Aegon's financial strength, competitive position or reputation.

C2.2b

(C2.2b) Provide further details on your organization’s process(es) for identifying and assessing climate-related risks.

On a company level climate change risk is assessed in two ways as part of our enterprise risk management program.

1. Emerging risks have been identified as risks that can have a potential but significant impact on our business. They are analyzed on a semi-annual basis by a multi-disciplinary team, including but not limited to expertise from financial risk, operational risk, actuarial, treasury & accounting. They are reported to the Enterprise Risk Management Committee.

2. Operational risks have been broken down into several categories including facility risks which looks at damage to our property or assets as a result a variety of factors including flooding, fire and other climate change related incidents. The results of our operational risk assessment are reported to the Enterprise Risk Management Committee.

On an asset level climate change is assessed by the country units who analyse the impact of facility risk on their assets and operations. Country units report on their assessment of facility risk as category in their reporting on operational risk. The results are reported to local risk committees and monitored at group level by the Enterprise Risk Management Committee. As part of our sustainable procurement policy we also assess environmental risk.

At Aegon Asset Management the Climate Working Group, working with Aegon’s Operational Risk function, has identified a number of climate related risks that the business is exposed to: regulatory, strategic, physical, investment, or underwriting risks. Each risk is evaluated on potential financial and reputational impact, as well as its likelihood and timeframe in which it may develop.

C2.2c

(C2.2c) Which of the following risk types are considered in your organization's climate-related risk assessments?

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	We face risk from significant government action or U-turns in public policy.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	We face risk from significant government action or U-turns in public policy.
Technology	Relevant, always included	We continue to investigate the market for clean energy investments and want to contribute to making these projects investable.
Legal	Relevant, always included	We face risk from litigation (and associated financial implications) and reputational damage following from not fully considering or responding to the impacts of climate change, or not providing appropriate disclosure of current and future risks. The risks can relate both to Aegon and the companies in which it invests.
Market	Relevant, always included	Governments may decide to severely restrict certain industries or energy uses in response to natural catastrophes. This risk carries considerable financial impact. We are currently working on more sophisticated assessments and continue to monitor investment risk as it emerges and ensure our investment professionals have the knowledge and ability to address them.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	Reputational risks are identified as most likely to emerge, though with modest financial impact.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	Underwriting and physical damage could result in significant financial risk for our insurance business.
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	Underwriting and physical damage could result in significant financial risk for our insurance business.
Upstream	Relevant, always included	Underwriting and physical damage could result in significant financial risk for our insurance business.
Downstream	Relevant, always included	Underwriting and physical damage could result in significant financial risk for our insurance business.

C2.2d

(C2.2d) Describe your process(es) for managing climate-related risks and opportunities.

Climate change risk can impact our business both as an operational risk where flood or other natural disaster can affect our ability to conduct business and an emerging risk where the effect of climate change can impact the value of the companies we invest in.

Our regional and enterprise risk management committees assess, monitor and manage risk by looking at a wide variety of risks including our operational and emerging risks. Items are prioritized at a regional and enterprise level based on thresholds for accepting and managing risk. As a result, risks that potentially can impact the business at a global level are reported through the process to the Enterprise Risk Management Committee. For all our operational risks we assess the likelihood and likely impact in determining the actions needed to manage the risk.

At Aegon Asset Management, climate-related risks and opportunities are first discussed in the Climate Working Group. If a risk appears material, the group can develop a mitigation plan and present it to the Responsible Investing Strategy Committee (RISC) for implementation.

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

Physical risk

Primary climate-related risk driver

Acute: Increased severity of extreme weather events such as cyclones and floods

Type of financial impact

Increased capital costs (e.g., damage to facilities)

It is also the impact and cost of the operational disruption.

Company- specific description
Physical damage and operational disruption could result in financial risk with respect to the business operations of our entire business. Climate change brings an increased risk of business interruption due to flooding or other extreme weather conditions. We have developed a business disruption and business continuity plan(s) to address such situations.

Time horizon
Current

Likelihood
Likely

Magnitude of impact
Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

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

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

Explanation of financial impact figure
The risk of business interruption could occur at any time. We have contingency plans in place to recover operations so that service to clients is not interrupted. We have contracted with offsite service providers for temporary office space and staff have the ability to work remotely if necessary. We have not made precise estimates of the costs involved.

Management method
Business interruption is a risk that is monitored on an ongoing basis by our operational risk management teams.

Cost of management
0

Comment
There is no additional cost to managing this risk as our operational risk management teams are already monitoring business interruption risk as one of our ongoing operational risks.

Identifier
Risk 2

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

Risk type
Transition risk

Primary climate-related risk driver
Reputation: Increased stakeholder concern or negative stakeholder feedback

Type of financial impact
Reduced revenue from decreased demand for goods/services

Company- specific description
Risk 2 - Public perception of Aegon's management of climate change - Climate change is a long-term risk associated with high uncertainty regarding timing, scope and severity of potential impacts. It is expected to affect our operations and investments. While the specific impacts are difficult to predict, Aegon could be perceived as not actively managing climate impacts and risks on behalf of our clients. This could result in negative coverage of our activities which could result in lower revenues as a result of decreased demand for our products and services.

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?
No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

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

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

Explanation of financial impact figure
The potential exists that, should our reputation be damaged as a result of our operational and investment activities related to the environment, our share price may be impacted. As an office based company the risk of our reputation being damaged by an environmental incident is minimal compared to the risks related to our investments.

Management method
Aegon takes actions on all mentioned aspects of climate risks. We have implemented a Responsible Investment Policy to ensure that environmental, social and governance issues are taken into consideration as part of our investment decision making process. We have an Environmental Policy covering our own operations and a Sustainable Procurement Policy to ensure that we evaluate the environmental, social, and governance risks in our supply chain.

Cost of management
110000

Comment
There is additional cost associated with becoming carbon neutral (The cost of additional renewable energy purchases, including REC's and then offsetting the remainder through the purchase of carbon offsets. This has an approximate annual cost of EUR 110,000.

Identifier
Risk 3

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?
Investment chain

Risk type
Transition risk

Primary climate-related risk driver
Policy and legal: Other

Type of financial impact
Change in revenue mix and sources resulting in decreased revenues

Company- specific description
Risk 3 - Impact of climate-based policy & regulatory developments on value of and return from investments - the wide range and rapidly changing nature of risks associated with the transition to a low-carbon economy and uncertainty of market signals can affect the value of assets and impact the investments portfolios of insurers. For example changes in valuations (e.g. oil and gas majors not realising value from their reserves; or an auto company not making electric vehicles). Equally, the value of investments could be impacted by new liabilities such as regulation on energy consumption, GHG emissions and climate change.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
More likely than not

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)
<Not Applicable>

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

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

Explanation of financial impact figure
Without having more concrete information on new policy and regulation, it is difficult to estimate the possible negative impact on financial returns as a result of potential devaluation of investments in our portfolio.

Management method
Aegon's Responsible Investment policy plays a key role by guiding our investment activities, from governance to ESG positions and exclusions. Aegon's portfolio managers incorporate climate-related factors in their investment decision making process, including vulnerability of investments to policy and legal changes.

Cost of management
0

Comment
This is an ongoing process and so we do not foresee an additional internal cost for our portfolio managers to continue monitoring developments in this area.

Identifier
Risk 4

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

Risk type
Transition risk

Primary climate-related risk driver
Reputation: Increased stakeholder concern or negative stakeholder feedback

Type of financial impact
Increased costs and/or reduced demand for products and services resulting from fines and judgments

Company- specific description
Risk 4 - Litigation around management of climate change - Linked to both the physical and the transition risks, there could be litigation (and associated financial implications) and reputational damage following from not fully considering or responding to the impacts of climate change, or not providing appropriate disclosure of current and future risks. The risks can relate both to Aegon and the companies in which it invests.

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?
No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

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

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

Explanation of financial impact figure
It is difficult to predict possible litigation and as such also any related financial implications from the value of direct penalties and the financial impacts from resulting changes in perception of our reputation.

Management method
Aegon's Responsible Investment policy plays a key role by guiding our investment activities, from governance to ESG positions and exclusions. Aegon's portfolio managers incorporate climate-related factors in their investment decision making process, including vulnerability of investments to policy and legal changes. Aegon seeks to reduce its exposure to risks through risk selection, risk monitoring, and purchasing reinsurance.

Cost of management
0

Comment
This is an ongoing process and so we do not foresee an additional internal cost to managing this risk as our operational risk management teams are already monitoring developments in this area.

Identifier
Risk 5

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

Risk type
Transition risk

Primary climate-related risk driver
Market: Other

Type of financial impact
Increased insurance claims liability arising from climate-related impacts

Company- specific description
Risk 5 - Insurance claim liability - Losses from climate trends (i.e. changing weather patterns and sea level rise) and climate events (i.e. extreme weather and natural disasters). These physical risks impact property & casualty (P&C) insurance, but also life insurance, for instance through higher than expected mortality rates. Losses can also follow from credit risk and collateral linked to the mortgage portfolio. Aegon is exposed to mortality risk and mortgage underwriting risks and has limited exposure to P&C risk, including catastrophic risk.

Time horizon
Long-term

Likelihood
About as likely as not

Magnitude of impact
Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

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

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

Explanation of financial impact figure
The potential exists that changes to the nature of mortality and insurance claims linked to climate-related impacts (particularly sudden changes) could undermine our existing business model / pricing and necessitate changes to maintain ongoing value creation. However, without concrete information it is difficult to model these impacts at the present time.

Management method
Aegon takes actions on all mentioned aspects of climate risks. Aegon seeks to reduce its exposure to the physical risks through risk selection, risk monitoring, and purchasing reinsurance.

Cost of management
0

Comment
This is an ongoing process and so we do not foresee an additional internal cost to managing this risk as our operational risk management teams are already monitoring developments in this area.

Identifier
Risk 6

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

Risk type
Transition risk

Primary climate-related risk driver
Market: Other

Type of financial impact
Increased operating costs (e.g., higher compliance costs, increased insurance premiums)

Company- specific description
Risk 6 - Increasing cost base - for example, increased insurance claims liability arising from climate-related impacts, Aegon could incur increased costs from re-insurance providers and encounter reduced revenues or losses in our own re-insurance business.

Time horizon
Long-term

Likelihood
About as likely as not

Magnitude of impact
Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

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

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

Explanation of financial impact figure
The potential exists that changes to the nature of mortality and insurance claims linked to climate-related impacts (particularly sudden changes) could undermine our existing business model / pricing and necessitate changes to maintain ongoing value creation.

Management method
Aegon takes actions on all mentioned aspects of climate risks. Aegon seeks to reduce and manage its exposure to risks through on-going selection and monitoring of risk by our operational risk management team.

Cost of management
0

Comment
This is an ongoing process and so we do not foresee an additional internal cost to managing this risk as our operational risk management team is already monitoring developments in this area.

Identifier
Risk 7

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

Risk type
Transition risk

Primary climate-related risk driver
Market: Uncertainty in market signals

Type of financial impact
Increased operating costs (e.g., higher compliance costs, increased insurance premiums)

Company- specific description
Risk 7 - Ability of Aegon to adjust to wider societal sustainability goals - Beyond insured losses from physical climate damages, climate change can increase uninsured damages and losses and may have disrupting and cascading effects on the wider economy and across the financial system. It cannot be ruled out that Aegon itself is unable to adjust to environmental and sustainability goals. The transition risks are determined by largely uncertain factors such as policy and regulatory changes, political, social and market dynamics and technological innovations.

Time horizon
Long-term

Likelihood
About as likely as not

Magnitude of impact
Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

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

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

Explanation of financial impact figure
Aegon assesses and takes action on the transition risks of climate change with respect to its businesses and through its responsible investment activities and disclosures. The potential exists that, should our reputation be damaged as a result of our inability to adjust to wider societal sustainability goals, our share price may be impacted. However, without having more concrete information on the wider social, economic and environmental impacts, their liklihood and potential impact on Aegon, it is difficult to estimate those wider financial implications.

Management method
Aegon takes actions on all mentioned aspects of climate risks. Aegon seeks to reduce its exposure to the physical risks through risk selection, risk monitoring, and purchasing reinsurance. We have implemented a Responsible Investment Policy to ensure that environmental, social and governance issues are taken into consideration as part of our investment decision making process.

Cost of management
0

Comment
This is an ongoing process and so we do not foresee an additional internal cost to managing this risk as our operational Risk Management team is already monitoring developments in this area.

Identifier
Risk 8

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?
Investment chain

Risk type
Physical risk

Primary climate-related risk driver
Chronic: Other

Type of financial impact
Write-offs and early retirement of existing assets (e.g., damage to property and assets in "high-risk" locations)

Company- specific description
Risk 8 - Asset write-offs (physical damage to invested assets) - Parts of our investment portfolio (physical assets such as real estate and infrastructure) may be vulnerable to physical damage resulting from increasing frequency and severity of severe weather events. This has the potential to affect the value of assets and impact the investments portfolios of insurers.

Time horizon
Long-term

Likelihood
About as likely as not

Magnitude of impact
Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

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

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

Explanation of financial impact figure
Because of the nature of the physical risks and quantifying those by asset class, it is currently difficult to estimate financial implications.

Management method
Our portfolio managers incorporate climate-related factors in their investment decision making process, in terms of physical risk, Aegon Netherlands has investigated the potential impact of drought on its mortgage portfolio (through potential property damage as a result of subsidence due to lower groundwater levels).

Cost of management

Comment
This is an ongoing process and so we do not foresee an additional internal cost for our portfolio managers to continue monitoring developments in this area.

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

Type of financial impact
Increased revenue through demand for lower emissions products and services

Company-specific description
Climate change has been a focus of Aegon's investment strategy since 2014, and the Company continues to investigate opportunities arising from climate change and the energy transition. Aegon closely monitors regulatory and market trends to understand how these changes may influence the Company's business. Aegon translates these developments into new products and services designed to meet the needs of its clients now and in the future. We continue to investigate the market for clean energy investments and want to contribute to making these projects investable. At the end of 2018, our 'impact investments' totaled EUR 8.4 billion. These include: More than EUR 573m invested in renewable energy (an increase of 31% on 2017) More than EUR 4.9 billion invested in real estate assets where we can help to fight climate change by increasing the energy efficiency of the estate. For example, we are renovating properties in our Amvest fund in the Netherlands to achieve an average B label for energy efficiency (more than half of these properties are rated E or F, with A being the highest possible rating. We have a working group with representatives from our US, UK and Dutch businesses and going forward in 2019 the group will agree a new action plan to examine commercial opportunities and how real estate investments can be linked to Aegon's longer-term climate goals. More than EUR 253m invested in Green Bonds (an increase of 12% on 2017), the proceeds of which are invested in climate related projects, encouraging sustainable energy use. To our Dutch customers, we offer Green residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS) linked to the finance of more energy efficient homes.

Time horizon
Long-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)
<Not Applicable>

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

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

Explanation of financial impact figure
Impact investing is an emerging area that we continue to monitor for future opportunities. As governments continue to stimulate the green economy we believe there will be more attractive investment opportunities for our portfolio which our investors, our customers and wider society can benefit from. We will continue to work with partners to broaden our distribution channel and seek opportunities in the market place for products and services with positive impacts for climate change and the environment.

Strategy to realize opportunity
Climate change has been a focus of Aegon's investment strategy since 2014, and the Company continues to investigate opportunities arising from climate change and the energy transition. Aegon closely monitors regulatory and market trends to understand how these changes may influence the Company's business. Aegon translates these developments into new products and services designed to meet the needs of its clients now and in the future. We continue to investigate the market for clean energy investments and want to contribute to making these projects investable. In terms of our investments in real estate, we have a working group with representatives from our US, UK and Dutch businesses and going forward in 2019 the group will agree a new action plan to examine commercial opportunities and how real estate investments can be linked to Aegon's longer-term climate goals.

Cost to realize opportunity

Comment
The process for monitoring opportunities in this area are already in place as part of our Responsible Investment Team and portfolio managers, so there is no additional cost to the business.

C2.5

(C2.5) Describe where and how the identified risks and opportunities have impacted your business.

	Impact	Description
Products and services	Impacted	Opp 1: The development and expansion of low emission goods and services might provide new opportunities growth both in terms of Aegon's own product development and for new investment opportunities. Aegon continues to adapt its product strategy and the make-up of its investment portfolio accordingly. Impact investing is an emerging area that we continue to monitor for future opportunities. As governments continue to stimulate the green economy we believe there will be more attractive investment opportunities for us. Our Responsible Investment Team continues to monitor opportunities in the impact investing area and report opportunities to the Responsible Investment Committee. This is expected to lead to further investments in the coming years.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Impacted	Risk 2: Public perception of Aegon's management of climate change could affect suppliers and people in our value chain willing to work with Aegon. Risk 6: Increased costs of suppliers like re-insurers might require adjustment of the business model to maintain on-going viability.
Adaptation and mitigation activities	Impacted	Opp 1: The development and expansion of low emission goods and services might provide new opportunities growth both in terms of Aegon's own product development and for new investment opportunities. Aegon continues to adapt its product strategy and the make-up of its investment portfolio accordingly. Risk 1: Physical risks to Aegon's direct business operations from changing climate (extreme weather events) could result in Aegon having to adapt its direct operational activities. Risk 2: Public perception of Aegon's management of climate change through both it's direct operations and the GHG intensity of its investment portfolio may lead to Aegon having to adapt it's operational activities and the make-up of its portfolio. Risk 3: Impact of climate-based policy and regulatory developments on the value and return from investments, e.g. government subsidies shifting from renewable energy may lead to Aegon having to adapt its portfolio. Risk 4: Litigation around management of climate change may require Aegon to take a deeper, forward looking perspective and accordingly the early adaptation of its portfolio. Risk 5: Insurance claim liability may change, requiring adjustment of the business model to maintain on-going viability. Risk 6: Increased costs of suppliers like re-insurers might require adjustment of the business model to maintain on-going viability. Risk 7: Climate change may have disrupting and cascading effects on the wider economy and may require Aegon to take a deeper, forward looking perspective and accordingly the early adaptation of its portfolio. Risk 8: Physical risks to Aegon's portfolio may require Aegon to take a deeper, forward looking perspective and accordingly the early adaptation of its portfolio to minimise the risk of asset write-offs. Risk 9: Policy and regulatory changes may require Aegon to take a deeper, forward looking perspective and accordingly the early adaptation of its portfolio to minimise the risk of asset write-offs associated with new climate-related liabilities of investments.
Investment in R&D	Impacted	Opp 1: The development and expansion of low emission goods and services might provide new opportunities growth both in terms of Aegon's own product development and for new investment opportunities. Aegon continues to adapt its product strategy and the make-up of its investment portfolio accordingly. Further research will help to understand the opportunities that investments in clean energy and sustainable real estate, for example, can offer. Risk 2: Research through existing and ongoing stakeholder engagement and business risk identification / assessment will continue to provide an insight into the link between Aegon's management of climate change and the implications of any reputational risk as perceived by our customers. Risks 3 & 9: Research through existing and ongoing regulatory scanning will continue to be required to provide early insight into the potential Impact of developing climate-based policy and regulatory developments on the value and return from investments. Risk 5: Research through our existing business risk identification / assessment process will be required to monitor long term trends in insurance claim liability in order to adjust the business model as appropriate to secure on-going viability.
Operations	Impacted	Risk 1: Physical risks to Aegon's direct business operations from changing climate (extreme weather events) could result in Aegon having to adapt its direct operational activities.
Other, please specify	Please select	

C2.6

(C2.6) Describe where and how the identified risks and opportunities have been factored into your financial planning process.

	Relevance	Description
Revenues	Impacted	Impacted: Opp 1: The development and expansion of low emission goods and services might provide new opportunities for revenue growth both in terms of Aegon's own product development and for new investment opportunities. Aegon continues to adapt its product strategy and the make-up of its investment portfolio accordingly for continued revenue growth. Risk 2: Our risk identification and assessment process will consider public perception of Aegon's management of climate change through both it's direct operations and the GHG intensity of its investment portfolio to enable Aegon to adapt it's product offering and the make-up of its investment portfolio for continued revenue growth. Risks 3 & 9: Research through existing and ongoing regulatory scanning will continue to be required to provide early insight into the potential Impact of developing climate-based policy and regulatory developments on our investment portfolio to enable Aegon to adapt the make-up of its investment portfolio for continued revenue growth. Risk 7: Climate change may have disrupting and cascading effects on the wider economy and may require Aegon to take a deeper, forward looking perspective and accordingly the early adaptation of its investment portfolio for continued revenue growth. Risk 8: Physical risks to Aegon's portfolio may require Aegon to take a deeper, forward looking perspective and accordingly the early adaptation of its portfolio to minimise the risk of asset write-offs for continued revenue growth.
Operating costs	Not yet impacted	Not yet impacted : As of yet, the highlighted risks and opportunities have not significantly impacted this financial planning.
Capital expenditures / capital allocation	Not yet impacted	Not yet impacted: As of yet, the highlighted risks and opportunities have not significantly impacted this financial planning.
Acquisitions and divestments	Impacted	Impacted: Opp 1: Aegon will be investing more in renewable energy and sustainable real estate - the development and expansion of low emission goods and services might provide new opportunities growth both in terms of Aegon's own product development and for new investment opportunities. Aegon continues to adapt its product strategy and the make-up of its investment portfolio accordingly. Impact investing is an emerging area that we continue to monitor for future opportunities. As governments continue to stimulate the green economy we believe there will be more attractive investment opportunities for us. Our Responsible Investment Team continues to monitor opportunities in the impact investing area and report opportunities to the Responsible Investment Committee. This is expected to lead to further investments in the coming years. For the following risks: Risk 2: Public perception of Aegon's management of climate change through both it's direct operations and the GHG intensity of its investment portfolio may lead to Aegon having to adapt it's operational activities and the make-up of its portfolio. Risk 3: Impact of climate-based policy and regulatory developments on the value and return from investments, e.g. government subsidies shifting from renewable energy may lead to Aegon having to adapt its portfolio. Risk 4: Litigation around management of climate change may require Aegon to take a deeper, forward looking perspective and accordingly the early adaptation of its portfolio. Risk 9: Policy and regulatory changes may require Aegon to take a deeper, forward looking perspective and accordingly the early adaptation of its portfolio to minimise the risk of asset write-offs associated with new climate-related liabilities of investments. In terms of financial planning for assets against these risks, climate change has been a focus of our investment strategy since 2014. We have built consideration for climate change into our daily investment decisions. Aegon has already been divesting from companies that derive 30% or more of their revenues from thermal coal or oil sands production, to this end we have added a number of companies involved oil sands production to our investment exclusion list. Prior to our decision, we had approximately EUR 500 million in these investments.
Access to capital	Not yet impacted	Not yet impacted: As of yet, the highlighted risks and opportunities have not significantly impacted this financial planning.
Assets	Impacted	Impacted: Opp 1: Aegon will be investing more in renewable energy and sustainable real estate - the development and expansion of low emission goods and services might provide new opportunities growth both in terms of Aegon's own product development and for new investment opportunities. Aegon continues to adapt its product strategy and the make-up of its investment portfolio accordingly. Impact investing is an emerging area that we continue to monitor for future opportunities. As governments continue to stimulate the green economy we believe there will be more attractive investment opportunities for us. Our Responsible Investment Team continues to monitor opportunities in the impact investing area and report opportunities to the Responsible Investment Committee. This is expected to lead to further investments in the coming years. For the following risks: Risk 2: Public perception of Aegon's management of climate change through both it's direct operations and the GHG intensity of its investment portfolio may lead to Aegon having to adapt it's operational activities and the make-up of its portfolio. Risk 3: Impact of climate-based policy and regulatory developments on the value and return from investments, e.g. government subsidies shifting from renewable energy may lead to Aegon having to adapt its portfolio. Risk 4: Litigation around management of climate change may require Aegon to take a deeper, forward looking perspective and accordingly the early adaptation of its portfolio. Risk 9: Policy and regulatory changes may require Aegon to take a deeper, forward looking perspective and accordingly the early adaptation of its portfolio to minimise the risk of asset write-offs associated with new climate-related liabilities of investments. In terms of financial planning for assets against these risks, climate change has been a focus of our investment strategy since 2014. We have built consideration for climate change into our daily investment decisions. Aegon has already been divesting from companies that derive 30% or more of their revenues from thermal coal or oil sands production, to this end we have added a number of companies involved oil sands production to our investment exclusion list. Prior to our decision, we had approximately EUR 500 million in these investments.
Liabilities	Not yet impacted	Not yet impacted: As of yet, the highlighted risks and opportunities have not significantly impacted this financial planning.
Other	Please select	

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

(C3.1) Are climate-related issues integrated into your business strategy?

Yes

C3.1a

(C3.1a) Does your organization use climate-related scenario analysis to inform your business strategy?

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

C3.1c

(C3.1c) Explain how climate-related issues are integrated into your business objectives and strategy.

Aegon's business strategy incorporates responsible business and looks specifically at where, as a company, we can create value for society. This approach covers three strategic pillars with initiatives to support each. One of our strategic pillars is 'For the environment: clean energy and sustainable real estate' which includes climate change. Our Climate Working Group (CWG) was set up in 2017 and is the primary body responsible for assessing and monitoring climate-related issues within Aegon.

The CWG, a working group of the Responsible Investment Strategy Committee (RISC), meets quarterly to evaluate new climate developments affecting investment, insurance and our other business activities, and recommends further action when necessary. The CWG is chaired, on behalf of Aegon, by a representative from Aegon Asset Management's Responsible Business & Public Affairs team, and comprises members from different functional areas across the Company including investment portfolio risk management, operational and underwriting risk management, investment analysis, investor relations and reporting, group strategy and sustainability, public affairs and responsible investment.

The RISC is a Management Board-level committee which meets quarterly and is chaired by the CEO of Aegon Americas (who is also a member of Aegon's Management Board). Climate-related issues assessed as relevant or material by the CWG and RISC are presented to Aegon's Chief Risk Officer and Aegon's Management Board through the quarterly risk management dashboard. The Management Board may then decide on management actions as appropriate.

Specifically from a responsible investment perspective, our approach to climate change has been captured in Aegon's Responsible Investment (RI) Policy since 2011; it steers the Company's business and is reviewed annually. Our disclosure against the Task Force for Climate Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) in our 2018 Responsible Investment Report is made in respect of Aegon N.V. in its multiple roles as: an asset owner with EUR 804 billion in revenue generating investments, an insurer with annual gross premiums of EUR 19 billion, and asset manager with assets under management of EUR 316 billion. It builds on Aegon's initial 2017 disclosure and takes into account the final version of the TCFD recommendations, published in July 2017. In our 2018 TCFD disclosure, Aegon worked recently with Ortec Finance to undertake a climate risk assessment to test the Company's current investment strategy against various global warming scenarios. This assessment covered Aegon's General Account and insurance-linked assets in the Netherlands, and projected asset performance through to the year 2100 under four scenarios:

• Orderly transition to 1.5^{o}C, where significant actions are taken to transition to a lower carbon economy, achieving net zero emissions around 2050 and limiting additional physical climate changes

• Disorderly transition to 1.5^{o}C, where actions are taken to limit global warming to 1.5^{o}C, but only following abrupt implementation of policy measures, technology changes, changes in consumer sentiment or the emergence of new legal risks

• 2^{o}C transition, where strong actions are taken to transition to a lower carbon economy, achieving net zero emissions by 2080 and minimizing further physical climate change

• 4^{o}C (or higher) – no significant actions are taken to limit global warming; impacts are dominated by physical changes brought on by irreversible climate damage

As an investor we can make a difference, through engagement with other companies, and by choosing to invest more in clean, renewable energy and energy-efficient real estate. Indeed, we have sold off investments in coal, and invested more in renewable energy, green bonds and new environmentally-cleaner technologies. Currently, we have more than €800 million in green investments (this figure includes current investments in renewable energy, green bonds and sustainable timber). And we have stated that, by 2025, we will double our investments to support the energy transition. In our view, it's important that financial markets understand climate risk, and shift investments to lower-carbon alternatives, so we can begin to put the global economy on a more sustainable footing. Our TCFD analysis complements the measurement of the direct GHG emissions from our business operations, asset-level risk measures, and ESG integration activities. Combined, these serve as a starting point on our journey to understanding the potential impact of climate related risks and opportunities on our investments. Our aim is to continue refining and integrating both top-down and bottom-up climate assessments into our overall strategy, risk management and reporting frameworks. Over the coming years, we expect our approach to evolve and improve in light of new research, data, and emerging best practices.

From the perspective of the direct impact of our business operations, as an office-based company, our GHG emissions footprint is of a lower intensity than other sectors. Nevertheless, from 2016 our main operations (US, NL and UK), which are responsible for around 80% of our emissions (by headcount), became carbon neutral. Of this, in 2018, the US accounted for 88% of emissions, the UK for 4%, and the Netherlands for the remaining 8%. Aegon commits to carbon neutrality through reducing consumption, purchasing renewable energy where possible (incl. REC's in the US) and offsetting where unavoidable. Carbon offset programs were chosen in countries where we operate, and where the programs would deliver the most impact, in line with UN Global Goals for Sustainable Development.

C3.1g

(C3.1g) Why does your organization not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform your business strategy?

Aegon is still in the process of assessing resilience to different climate scenarios. As detailed in Aegon's Responsible Investment report 2018, Aegon worked recently with Ortec Finance to carry out a climate risk assessment to test the Company’s current investment strategy against various global warming scenarios. This assessment covered Aegon’s General Account and insurance-linked assets in the Netherlands, and projected asset performance through to the year 2100 under four scenarios:

• Orderly transition to 1.5ºC, where significant actions are taken to transition to a lower carbon economy, achieving net zero emissions around 2050 and limiting additional physical climate changes

• Disorderly transition to 1.5ºC, where actions are taken to limit global warming to 1.5ºC, but only following abrupt implementation of policy measures, technology changes, changes in consumer sentiment or the emergence of new legal risks

• 2ºC transition, where strong actions are taken to transition to a lower carbon economy, achieving net zero emissions by 2080 and minimizing further physical climate change

• 4ºC (or higher) – no significant actions are taken to limit global warming; impacts are dominated by physical changes brought on by irreversible climate damage

Our TCFD analysis complements the measurement of the direct GHG emissions from our business operations, asset-level risk measures, and ESG integration activities. Combined, these serve as a starting point on our journey to understanding the potential impact of climate related risks and opportunities on our investments. Our aim is to continue refining and integrating both top-down and bottom-up climate assessments into our overall strategy, risk management and reporting frameworks. Over the coming years, we expect our approach to evolve and improve in light of new research, data, and emerging best practices.

Aegon will continue to refine its climate change strategy, governance, and approach to risk and opportunity measurement and implementation in the coming years. As the Company’s experience with climate issues grows, Aegon will look to increase alignment between disclosures and business lines, aiming to include increasing levels of information on different businesses (e.g. insurance vs. asset management) and geographies (e.g. outside the Netherlands).

Aegon will continue to focus on climate risk as part of its broader responsible investment and sustainable business strategy. In 2019, Aegon expects to extend its climate analysis of General Account assets to other geographies (e.g. US) and other asset types where possible, such as mortgage-backed securities and investment funds.

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

Scope
Scope 1 +2 (market-based)

% emissions in Scope
100

Targeted % reduction from base year
100

Base year
2014

Start year
2017

Base year emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
77448

Target year
2018

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

% of target achieved
100

Target status
Achieved

Please explain
It is our objective to operate as a carbon neutral company by purchasing renewable electricity wherever possible for our in-scope locations (US, NL and UK business operations), purchasing renewable energy credits (RECs) where it is not possible to purchase renewable electricity, and offsetting remaining emissions through the purchase of CO2 offsets (aligned with our priority UN Sustainable Development Goals, which include 'Climate Action').

C4.2

(C4.2) Provide details of other key climate-related targets not already reported in question C4.1/a/b.

Target
Renewable electricity consumption

KPI – Metric numerator
% renewable energy consumed

KPI – Metric denominator (intensity targets only)
N/A

Base year
2015

Start year
2015

Target year
2018

KPI in baseline year
34

KPI in target year
100

% achieved in reporting year
100

Target Status
Achieved

Please explain
In the UK and NL it is possible to purchase renewable electricity direct from our energy supplier. In the US however this is more difficult due to state-mandatory energy suppliers - therefore we purchase certifiable renewable energy credits (RECs) in the US which we account as renewable energy.

Part of emissions target
N/A

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?
No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

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	5	65
To be implemented*		
Implementation commenced*	6	66.7
Implemented*	5	210.7
Not to be implemented		

C4.3b

(C4.3b) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Initiative type
Energy efficiency: Building services

Description of initiative
Lighting

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
178

Scope
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
24694

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

Payback period
Please select

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
Please select

Comment
US: No information on initial investment. Starting on November 19, 2018 the following sites had energy efficient LED parking lot lights installed: (6400,6300,6350,6250,6910). Therefore, the lights only had 12 days of use that will count against the 2018 report. However, going forward, annual energy savings estimated at 291,790KWh. Saving approx. $29,179 USD per year. A reduction of approximately 178 tonnes of CO2 is expected for 2019.

Initiative type
Energy efficiency: Building services

Description of initiative
Lighting

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
31.3

Scope
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
8200

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

Payback period
Please select

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
Please select

Comment
NL: Den Haag - Parklane halls (1 to 5) lighting replaced by LED (55 fixtures) Parklane (halls 1 and 5) wallwasher replaced by LED (6 fixtures), replaced (ring) lighting of the ground floor and the third floor of the Atrium with LED lighting, Replaced lighting Atrium (6) halls (168 fixtures) with LED (54 fixtures). No information on initial investment. Monetary savings calculated on basis of electricity savings of 50,453 kWh at EUR 0.17 / kWh.

Initiative type
Energy efficiency: Processes

Description of initiative
Machine replacement

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
1.4

Scope
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
370

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

Payback period
Please select

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
Please select

Comment
NL: Den Haag - Sodexo equipment, including flake ice machine, boiling kettle (soup) and dishwashing machine. No information on initial investment. Monetary savings calculated on basis of expected annual electricity savings of 2176 kWh at electricity cost EUR 0.17 / kWh.

Initiative type
Energy efficiency: Building services

Description of initiative
Lighting

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
66.7

Scope
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
12700

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

Payback period
Please select

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
Please select

Comment
NL: Den Haag - Replace uplighters Boulevard 2nd Verd. Geb.MB and MC (54 fixtures) by LED (54 fixtures), replacement lighting div. locations, traditionally by LED, 418 luminaires by 338 LED. Monetary savings calculated on basis of expected annual electricity savings of 74,709 kWh at electricity cost EUR 0.17 / kWh. No information on initial investment.

Initiative type
Energy efficiency: Building services

Description of initiative
Motors and drives

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
18.2

Scope
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
4760

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

Payback period
Please select

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
Please select

Comment
NL: Den Haag - Modernisering GEN2 lift E3912, Modernisering GEN2 lift E3913, Modernisering GEN2 lift E3914, Modernisering GEN2 lift E3915. Projects projected to result in combined 28,000 kWh electricity saving, annual financial saving EUR 4760 at EUR 0.17 / kWh. No information on initial investment.

Initiative type
Energy efficiency: Building services

Description of initiative
Lighting

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
65

Scope
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
15236

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

Payback period
Please select

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
Please select

Comment
NL: Den Haag - The lighting the main stairwell on a switchable light / dark. (47 fixtures), Test replacement 1 LBK, Replacing basic lighting Mock-up 2nd Verd. Geb.MC (102 fixtures) by LED (154 fixtures), lighting of restaurant BG and 1st floor (ex vide & kitchens) replaced, trad. by LED, same as redesign. Projects projected to result in combined 65 tonne saving GHG emissions as a result of reduced electricity and gas consumption. Annual financial saving EUR 15,236 at EUR 0.17 / kWh with 89,624 annual electricity saving.

C4.3c

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

Method	Comment
Employee engagement	Employee engagement - In the United Kingdom, we developed and delivered roadshows to make employees aware of how to contribute to energy reduction and make them aware of our and their impact on the environment. We have also introduced agile working arrangements, reducing the need for as many "personal printers" therefore reducing our consumption of paper and toner cartridges.
Internal incentives/recognition programs	Internal incentives/recognition programs - Several of our facilities managers have energy reduction targets built in to their yearly goals and objectives, which in turn contributes to their overall performance and eligibility for bonus and compensation.
Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities	Dedicated budget for other emissions programs - In our US operations it is not possible to purchase renewable energy direct from our energy suppliers, so in these cases we purchase Renewable Energy Credits (REC's) for our US electricity consumption.

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
In Hungary we offer a socially responsible investment fund where clients can invest in wind energy. This fund is called the Aegon Climate Change Equity Fund. More on this here: https://www.aegonalapkezelo.hu/en/investment-funds/classic/aegon-climate-change-equity-fund/ The primary investment targets are companies that benefit from global climate change (Clean Tech, Energy efficiency, Environmental management), utilize alternative energies (renewable energy, water) or are involved in the agribusiness (agricultural commodity producer, livestock and aquaculture producers, producers of agrochemicals, biofuel industry). Additionally, we manage €8.4 billion in impact investments that deliver the kind of financial returns we expect, but also bring definite social or environmental benefits. These include several investments in wind and solar energy. Solar tax credits – United States In 2014, Aegon US Realty Advisors (AURA), began investing in the Solar Investment Tax Credit (SITC). Today, AURA has a total of five SITC investments. These five investments are comprised of 28 utility-scale facilities ranging in size from 2 MW DC to 50 MW DC and total nearly 2000 MW DC. Power generation across these investments for 2016, a year in which many of the facilities were coming online and were not fully operational, totalled 158 million kWh. Windfarms in Germany and Norway Aegon Asset Management invested in an offshore windfarm located in the German North Sea, called Meerwind, The project, consisting of 80 turbines with a total capacity of 288 MW peak, is meeting the electricity demand of approximately 360,000 German households. Aegon Asset Management also made a EUR 22 million investment in wind energy, in the Tellenes windfarm in Norway. The windfarm includes 50 wind turbines, capable of generating 500 million kWh of energy annually, for use in Google data centers.

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

Taxonomy, project or methodology used to classify product(s) as low-carbon or to calculate avoided emissions
Other, please specify (US EPA Greenhouse Equivalencies calc)

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

Comment
The projects generate tax credits for each megawatt hour (‘MWh’) of electricity produced for the first ten years of the project life.

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 2015

Base year end
December 31 2015

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
3672

Comment

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start
January 1 2015

Base year end
December 31 2015

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
48811

Comment

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start
January 1 2015

Base year end
December 31 2015

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
38207

Comment

C5.2

(C5.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate Scope 1 and Scope 2 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)
4290

Start date
January 1 2018

End date
December 31 2018

Comment

C6.2

(C6.2) Describe your organization’s approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based
We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

Scope 2, market-based
We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment

C6.3

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

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based
40354

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
35794

Start date
January 1 2018

End date
December 31 2018

Comment

C6.4

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

C6.5

(C6.5) Account for your organization’s Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Explanation
We are a financial services, office-based company and as a result our purchases of goods and services is proportionally much smaller than other industries. Additionally, a large portion of the good and services we procure are professional services such as consulting, audit etc. provided by similarly office-based organisations which have a similar operation GHG emissions profile to Aegon.

Capital goods

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Explanation
We are an office-based financial services company and our expenditure on and use of capital goods is not material to the delivery of our services.

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

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Explanation
We are an office-based financial services company and our use of energy is not sufficiently material to justify analysis for upstream / indirect GHG emissions (our Scope 1 direct emissions were 4290 tonnes in 2018).

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Explanation
We are an office-based financial services company and upstream transportation and distribution is not material to the delivery of our services.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Explanation
We are an office-based financial services company and we do not generate a material volume of waste from our direct business operations.

Business travel

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e
11814

Emissions calculation methodology
As primarily a business to business operation, and given our global product distribution methods, the majority of our business-related travel is by air as opposed to road and rail. In terms of calculation of GHG emissions, Aegon has contracted travel booking agents who supply data on distance travelled and seat class, as well as GHG emissions. Aegon checks the validity of this data by point to point distances (using great circle distance), assigns the appropriate route type (Domestic/Short Haul, Medium Haul, Long Haul) and seat class (using point to point distance for each leg, not round-trip) and applying the appropriate GHG emission factor for each journey. Aegon used the latest Defra GHG emission Conversion Factors (radiative forcing not applied while the science around that is still uncertain).

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
100

Explanation
Aegon has contracted travel booking agents who supply data on distance travelled and seat class, as well as GHG emissions. Aegon checks the validity of this data. Employee are required to book air travel through the dedicated booking systems. Any air travel purchased directly and expensed by the employee is very limited and not material.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status
Relevant, not yet calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Explanation
We do not currently measure GHG emission from employee commuting across the entire business. However some of our business units (e.g. Aegon NL) run their own programmes to manage employee commuting and measure their success by distance and GHG emissions saved, for example In the spring of 2018, the office in Leeuwarden actively participated in the Elfwegentocht: 2 weeks of traveling without a drop of petrol in the province of Friesland. Employees themselves invented playful ways to get to the office, including swimming. In the autumn, Aegon organized a Low Car Diet: a competition between branches, departments and individually. The aim was to encourage employees to travel with as little CO2 as possible, both for business as commuting travel. The Low Car Diet took a month and we saved 43% CO2 (15206 kg).

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Explanation
We are an office-based financial services company and our expenditure on and use of upstream leased assets is not material to the delivery of our services.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Explanation
We are an office-based financial services company and the nature of our products and their downstream transportation and distribution is not material with respect to GHG emissions.

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Explanation
We are an office-based financial services company and the nature of our products means that processing of those products is not material with respect to GHG emissions.

Use of sold products

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Explanation
The use of our sold products (insurance, pensions) is not relevant with regards to GHG emissions.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Explanation
There is no end of life treatment associated with our sold products (insurance, pensions) and as such this is not relevant with regards to GHG emissions.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Explanation
We are an office-based financial services company and our expenditure on and use of downstream leased assets is not material to the delivery of our services.

Franchises

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Explanation
We do not operate under a franchise system.

Investments

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e
6057000

Emissions calculation methodology
For 2018, Aegon calculated the carbon footprint of some of its General Account investments. Measurement focused initially on assets held by Aegon the Netherlands; this was in response to interest from local stakeholders, including Aegon's own operations. By assets under management, Aegon the Netherlands' General Account is approximately 73% sovereign fixed income, 15% corporate fixed income, and 12% other securities (primarily asset and mortgage-backed securities). Absolute emissions for each are broken down as follows: Corporate Fixed Income 223,000 tonnes CO2e Sovereign Fixed Income 4,967,000 tonnes CO2e Equity 867,000 tonnes CO2e For corporate equity and fixed income, metrics were calculated using the methodology outlined by the Platform Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF). However, due to data availability, calculations for sovereign fixed income were completed using country-level emissions and GDP. Weighted average carbon intensity was calculated using TCFD recommendations. Further investigation will be required to identify an appropriate methodology and corresponding data sources for asset-backed securities, mortgages, and other asset types currently not included in Aegon's calculations.

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

Explanation
Our disclosure against the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), is made in respect of our role as an asset owner with EUR 804 billion in revenue generating investments, an insurer with annual gross premiums of EUR 19 billion, and asset manager with assets under management of EUR 316 billion. INVESTMENTS & HOLDINGS General Account: Measurement focused initially on assets held by Aegon the Netherlands; this was in response to interest from local stakeholders, including Aegon's own operations. By assets under management, Aegon the Netherlands' General Account is approximately 73% sovereign fixed income, 15% corporate fixed income, and 12% other securities (primarily asset and mortgage-backed securities). Sovereign fixed income: 95% of holdings originate within the European Union, and the Netherlands has the highest weighting; as a result, the weighted average carbon intensity is slightly lower than that of the Dutch economy overall (241 tCO2e/EUR million GDP). Aegon also measured climate vulnerability using the ND-GAIN Country Index, which scores and ranks countries based on their vulnerability to climate change and capacity to improve climate resilience; with a weighted score of 62.86, Aegon's holdings rank between Spain (62.6) and Poland (63.1); this is 5% lower than the Netherlands (66.5). Corporate fixed income: Holdings are largely concentrated on European-based companies, though Asian and North American holdings have a disproportionate influence on emissions. Emissions by sector are largely the inverse of their financial weighting – for example, Financials are the largest sector by weight, but Energy & Utilities are the largest by emissions. INSURANCE-LINKED EQUITY Aegon calculated the same metrics for its Netherlands-based insurance-linked equity holdings. Holdings are evenly distributed geographically, though European holdings have a marginally larger influence on emissions. Emissions by sector are largely the inverse of their financial weighting – for example, Financials are the largest sector by weight but Energy & Utilities are the largest by emissions. The holdings have a weighted average for carbon intensity almost 15% lower than the MSCI ACWI index (213.4 tCO2e/USD million revenue), which reflects Aegon's divestment and exclusion activities. The holdings have a Carbon Risk Rating of 9.85, considered to be low.

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Explanation
We are an office-based financial services company and we have not identified any other material sources of upstream GHG emissions.

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Explanation
We are an office-based financial services company and we have not identified any other material sources of downstream GHG emissions.

C6.7

(C6.7) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biologically sequestered 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
1.39

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions)
40083

Metric denominator
unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total
28914

Scope 2 figure used
Market-based

% change from previous year
16

Direction of change
Increased

Reason for change
Reduction in revenue from EUR 32,973m (2017) to EUR 28,914m (2018).

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

(C7.1) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?
No

C7.2

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

Country/Region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	797.02
United States of America	2175.11
Netherlands	1317.69

C7.3

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

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 in market-based approach (MWh)
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	3141.52	135.26	15430.13	10620.2
United States of America	31510.24	35467.83	71596.74	0
Netherlands	5702.79	190.38	8787.04	8228.7

C7.6

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

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	310	Decreased	30.9	Scope 1+2 2017 (Market) = 45,688 Tonnes CO2e Gross Scope 1+2 2018 (Market) = 39,684 Tonnes CO2e Difference of -6004 Tonnes CO2e (absolute decrease from 2017 to 2018). Taking an average electricity emission factor intensity of 0.506 kg/kWh based on 2018 market-based Scope 2 emissions, and applying that to an increase in renewable electricity consumption of 611,723 kWh equates to 310 tonnes CO2e, which constitutes 5.2% of the 6004 tonne CO2e difference between 2017 and 2018.
Other emissions reduction activities		<Not Applicable>		
Divestment		<Not Applicable>		
Acquisitions		<Not Applicable>		
Mergers		<Not Applicable>		
Change in output		<Not Applicable>		
Change in methodology		<Not Applicable>		
Change in boundary		<Not Applicable>		
Change in physical operating conditions		<Not Applicable>		
Unidentified		<Not Applicable>		
Other	5694	Decreased	94.8	We are aware that we have only accounted for 5.2% of the movement in our Scope1+2 Market-based GHG emissions here. We have implemented changes to data collection and analysis for 2018 reporting which presents challenges around comparability. We anticipate being able to provide a more thorough account of the changes in our emissions from 2018-2019 in the CDP 2020 submission. We do know for example that updating our GHG emission conversion factors has contributed to our decrease in emissions, and we have had openings and closures of premises in the US. Improved data collection will help us better track the movement of our emissions in future.

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 undertakes this energy-related activity
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	No

C8.2a

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

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	LHV (lower heating value)	0	23316.8	23316.8
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	18848.9	60810.3	79659.3
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	18848.9	84127.1	102976.1

C8.2b

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

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

C8.2c

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

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)
Natural Gas

Heating value
LHV (lower heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
23316.8

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

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

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

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

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

Comment

C8.2d

(C8.2d) List the average emission factors of the fuels reported in C8.2c.

Natural Gas

Emission factor
0.18396

Unit
kg CO2e per kWh

Emission factor source
UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting 2018 - https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/greenhouse-gas-reporting-conversion-factors-2018

Comment

C8.2f

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

Basis for applying a low-carbon emission factor
Contract with suppliers or utilities (e.g. green tariff), not supported by energy attribute certificates

Low-carbon technology type
Wind

Region of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling
Europe

MWh consumed associated with low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling
18848.94

Emission factor (in units of metric tons CO2e per MWh)
0

Comment

Basis for applying a low-carbon emission factor
Energy attribute certificates, Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs)

Low-carbon technology type
Wind

Region of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling
North America

MWh consumed associated with low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling
59774.2

Emission factor (in units of metric tons CO2e per MWh)
0

Comment
REC's purchased instead of renewable / green tariff supplies in the US due to state-mandated energy contracts in several states (meaning access to green tariff is not possible).

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

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

Description
Please select

Metric value

Metric numerator

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

% change from previous year

Direction of change
<Not Applicable>

Please explain

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 and/or Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope
Scope 1

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Not applicable

Attach the statement
Integrated Annual Report 2018 - PWC Assurance Statement.pdf

Page/ section reference
Aegon's 2018 Integrated Annual Report was audited by PWC, which includes energy consumption data (p67). p330 of the IAR 2018 includes PWC's 'Report on the other information in the financial report' according to requirements of Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code and the Dutch Standard 720.

Relevant standard
Other, please specify (Requirements of Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code and the Dutch Standard 720.)

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

Scope
Scope 2 location-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Not applicable

Attach the statement
Integrated Annual Report 2018 - PWC Assurance Statement.pdf

Page/ section reference
Aegon's 2018 Integrated Annual Report was audited by PWC, which includes energy consumption data (p67). p330 of the IAR 2018 includes PWC's 'Report on the other information in the financial report' according to requirements of Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code and the Dutch Standard 720.

Relevant standard
Other, please specify (Requirements of Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code and the Dutch Standard 720.)

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

Scope
Scope 2 market-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Not applicable

Attach the statement
Integrated Annual Report 2018 - PWC Assurance Statement.pdf

Page/ section reference
Aegon's 2018 Integrated Annual Report was audited by PWC, which includes energy consumption data (p67). p330 of the IAR 2018 includes PWC's 'Report on the other information in the financial report' according to requirements of Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code and the Dutch Standard 720.

Relevant standard
Other, please specify (Requirements of Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code and the Dutch Standard 720.)

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

C10.1b

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

Scope
Scope 3- all relevant categories

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Attach the statement
Integrated Annual Report 2018 - PWC Assurance Statement.pdf

Page/section reference
Aegon's 2018 Integrated Annual Report was audited by PWC, which includes distance travelled by air (p67). p330 of the IAR 2018 includes PWC's 'Report on the other information in the financial report' according to requirements of Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code and the Dutch Standard 720.

Relevant standard
Other, please specify (Requirements of Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code and the Dutch Standard 720.)

C10.2

(C10.2) Do you verify any climate-related information reported in your CDP disclosure other than the emissions figures reported in C6.1, C6.3, and C6.5?
Yes

C10.2a

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

Disclosure module verification relates to	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
C8. Energy	Other, please specify (Energy consumption data - page 67 Aegon Integrated Annual Report 2018)	Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code and the Dutch Standard 720.	Aegon's 2018 Integrated Annual Report was audited by PWC, which includes energy consumption data (p67). p330 of the IAR 2018 includes PWC's 'Report on the other information in the financial report' according to requirements of Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code and the Dutch Standard 720.
C6. Emissions data	Other, please specify (Distance travelled by air - page 67 Aegon Integrated Annual Report 2018)	Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code and the Dutch Standard 720.	Aegon's 2018 Integrated Annual Report was audited by PWC, which includes distance travelled by air (p67). p330 of the IAR 2018 includes PWC's 'Report on the other information in the financial report' according to requirements of Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code and the Dutch Standard 720.

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

(C11.1) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?
No, and we do not anticipate being regulated in the next three years

C11.2

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

C11.2a

(C11.2a) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits originated or purchased by your organization in the reporting period.

Credit origination or credit purchase
Credit purchase

Project type
Forests

Project identification
Ecomapua Amazon protection, Brazil - This project is conserving 86,000 acres of forestland by working with local communities. There is a particular focus on improving livelihoods through acai farming. Part of the carbon finance goes towards access to finance for local people for sustainable acai cultivation.

Verified to which standard
VCS (Verified Carbon Standard)

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e)
2000

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e): Risk adjusted volume

Credits cancelled
Yes

Purpose, e.g. compliance
Voluntary Offsetting

Credit origination or credit purchase
Credit purchase

Project type
Fossil fuel switch

Project identification
Solar cookers, China - Replacing coal based cooking, this project has distributed almost 50,000 solar cookers in Sichuan province, China. Completely free of fossil fuel emissions, the solar cookers also save families ~EUR145 per year in fuel costs. The project also employs 30 people in monitoring and training.

Verified to which standard
Gold Standard

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e)
5000

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e): Risk adjusted volume

Credits cancelled
Yes

Purpose, e.g. compliance
Voluntary Offsetting

Credit origination or credit purchase
Credit purchase

Project type
Wind

Project identification
Harmanlik Wind, Turkey - Turkey is forecast to have the largest increase in energy demand in Europe in the coming years. This Gold Standard 50 MW wind project is reducing almost 100,000 tonnes of CO2 emissions each year (by displacing fossil fuelled energy generation), supporting Turkey in meeting SDG7.

Verified to which standard
Gold Standard

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e)
9430

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e): Risk adjusted volume

Credits cancelled
Yes

Purpose, e.g. compliance
Please select

C11.3

(C11.3) Does your organization use an internal price on carbon?
No, and we do not currently 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, other partners in the value chain

C12.1a

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

Type of engagement

Compliance & onboarding

Details of engagement

Included climate change in supplier selection / management mechanism

Other, please specify (Environmental risks)

% of suppliers by number

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

25

% Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

0

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

As a financial services company, we buy goods and services – including IT support, office equipment and management consultancy. We also buy utilities (electricity, water etc.). That said, we do not have a particularly complex supply chain – we do not need to source raw materials or deliver physical goods to customers. In 2018, we spent EUR 1.5 billion on our suppliers, up from EUR 1.4 billion in 2017. We have a Sustainable Procurement Policy, which sets out environmental, social and governance standards for our suppliers. As part of our approach, we require some of our suppliers to sign a Supplier Sustainability Declaration; at the end of 2018, these declarations covered 25% of our total procurement spend.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

While it is difficult to measure the direct impact of individual engagements, academic research shows that strong investor stewardship can positively affect ESG performance and influence corporate decision-making. Engagement works in several ways. It helps identify new risks and issues important to shareholders. It shows how other companies and sectors manage risk, and how investors perceive a company's strategy. Generally, we believe engagement is more effective than excluding companies from investment.

Comment

N/A

C12.1c

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

The organisations in which we invest (our portfolio) are particularly important partners for Aegon. We believe in engaging and working with others – telling our 'story', but also listening to others' opinions and viewpoints. We have a dedicated engagement team, mainly responsible for engaging with the companies we invest in, both as a shareholder and bondholder. Engagement takes various forms. We may engage directly, or together with other investors to maximize our influence. We also engage via initiatives such as the Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI) or the Institutional Investors Group on Climate Change (IIGCC). Working in small groups of long-term investors can be very effective. As part of our engagement, we have one-to-one discussions with company management – we set expectations, make commitments, send letters, sign statements and take part in investor roundtables on specific issues.

We also set priorities for engagement; we focus on companies with significant exposure to ESG risk, or where there is a 'red flag' – usually, a failure to comply with principles set out in the UN Global Compact (UNGC), covering issues such as human rights, labor, the environment and anti-corruption. We may also engage reactively – in response to company or market developments.

In 2018, we engaged with 360 companies (7% increase on 2017). Of these engagements, nearly two-thirds (64%) concerned corporate governance issues (management appointments, remuneration, Board diversity etc.); the remainder (36%) related to environmental and /or social topics such as climate reporting, tobacco use, coal financing, antibiotics in the livestock supply chain, deforestation, water management, gender diversity, and human rights. In 2018, we put particular emphasis on climate issues – with large audit firms, for example, we discussed the importance of climate disclosures.

Going forward, for 2019-2020, we will also engage to support Aegon's broader strategic objectives, particularly related to climate and health, as well as the Sustainable Development Goals supported by these objectives. We will also engage 'thematically' – in key sectors, including utilities, healthcare, real estate, and oil and gas. In oil and gas, we intend to focus on methane (an important contributor to global warming) and on implementing science-based targets to reduce climate impact.

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
Other

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
Other, please specify (Climate-related risk identification and management)	Support	Issue 1: UN Principles for Sustainable Insurance (UN PSI): Aegon is a signatory to the UN Principles for Sustainable Insurance (UNPSI) and reports each year on actions taken to implement the PSI's four commitments: 1. We will embed in our decision-making environmental, social and governance (ESG) issues relevant to the insurance business. 2. We will work together with our clients and business partners to raise awareness of ESG issues, manage risk and develop solutions. 3. We will work together with governments, regulators and other key stakeholders to promote widespread action across society on ESG issues. 4. We will demonstrate accountability and transparency in regularly disclosing publicly our progress in implementing the Principles.	By showing support for and actively participating in the UN Principles for Sustainable Insurance (UN PSI) we encourage and promote an environment where ESG factors play a more prominent role in our decision making process and that of our wider peers. Launched at the 2012 UN Conference on Sustainable Development, the UN Principles for Sustainable Insurance serve as a global framework for the insurance industry to address environmental, social and governance risks and opportunities. The UN PSI is the largest collaborative initiative between the UN and the insurance industry. Over 120 organisations worldwide have adopted the four Principles for Sustainable Insurance, including insurers representing more than 25% of world premium volume and USD 14 trillion in assets under management. The Principles are part of the insurance industry criteria of FTSE4Good. The vision of the PSI Initiative is of a risk aware world, where the insurance industry is trusted and plays its full role in enabling a healthy, safe, resilient and sustainable society. The purpose of the PSI Initiative is to better understand, prevent and reduce environmental, social and governance risks, and better manage opportunities to provide quality and reliable risk protection - including climate.
Other, please specify (Climate-related risk identification and management)	Support	Issue 2: Geneva Association's Climate Risk Statement: Aegon's CEO along with the leaders of 65 other of the world's largest insurance companies confirmed their commitment to The Geneva Association's Climate Risk Statement - a set of guiding principles on the substantial role insurance can play in the global efforts to tackle climate related risks.	The insurance industry is prepared to help counter climate risks through active cooperation in implementing building codes or similar means which encourage the use of sustainable practices. We offer to work closely with policymakers on communicating to our customers their climate risk levels, possible strategies of mitigation and adaptation, in quantifying the financial benefits of those strategies. The insurance industry provides innovative solutions for climate risk issues. These include funding relevant research and providing tools to its customers to assess and counter climate risks. We recognize the significant benefit of pooling climate risks. We urge policymakers to collect robust data and make it freely available to allow risk assessment and to facilitate efficient solutions where premiums are risk based.
Climate finance	Support	Issue 3: UN Principles for Responsible Investment (UN PRI): Aegon is a signatory to the UN Principles for Responsible Investment (UN PRI). Through our membership of this initiative we support the inclusion of environmental social and governance (ESG) factors into our investment decision making progress. Aegon Asset Management has been a signatory to the UN's PRI since 2011 (Kames Capital since 2008). Membership commits us to upholding the six principles for responsible investment and reporting annually on our progress: 1. We will incorporate ESG issues into investment analysis and decision-making processes. 2. We will be active owners and incorporate ESG issues into our ownership policies and practices. 3. We will seek appropriate disclosure on ESG issues by the entities in which we invest. 4. We will promote acceptance and implementation of the Principles within the investment industry. 5. We will work together to enhance our effectiveness in implementing the Principles. 6. We will each report on our activities and progress towards implementing the Principles We are also active in the PRI's methane working group.	By showing support for and actively participating in initiatives like the UN PRI we encourage and promote an environment where ESG factors play a more prominent role in our decision making process and that of our wider peers.
Climate finance	Support	Issue 4: Asset Owner Climate Change Strategy: Participating in the Asset Owner Climate Change Strategy working group set up by the Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI).	The PRI launched the Climate Change Strategy Project to help signatory asset owners respond to climate change, including reducing emissions. The project draws on the diverse experience of the PRI's asset owner signatory base, including particular input from asset owners from seven countries and from the PRI's asset class specific working groups.
Climate finance	Support	Issue 5: EU Shareholder Rights Directive (SRD II): In 2018 Aegon Asset Management engaged with the European Commission and other relevant policy makers with regards to the development of the EU Shareholder Rights Directive (SRD II) to provide feedback on the planned regulation, which covered feedback on ESG issues including climate change and corporate sustainability standards. Our aim is always to to help regulators assess the impact of any changes on the industry and our clients. Aegon Asset Management and Aegon Group work closely, particularly on European and national policy issues. We engage on our own account, as well as through industry groups. We are also collectively active, for example, as members of the Dutch Insurers' Association and Dufas – the Dutch Fund and Asset Management Association.	Going forward, the new EU Shareholder Rights Directive (SRD II) (which came into force in June 2019) will increase reporting requirements. As an asset manager, we will be required to disclose not only our voting policy and record, but also our voting rationale (including any climate and wider ESG factors we have taken into account). At a national level, the Dutch Stewardship Code has been updated, while in the UK changes are planned for July 2019; these updates aim at increasing both scope and reporting of investors' stewardship activities. As Aegon Asset Management, we support reporting – if done well, it increases transparency and trust in financial markets. Aegon Asset Management Netherlands, Kames Capital and TKP Investments all publish details of their voting. We are currently looking at ways of providing more frequent updates on our voting activities.
Climate finance	Support	Issue 6: EU Sustainable Finance: Aegon Asset Management has provided extensive feedback to the EU's Technical Expert Group (TEG) on Sustainable Finance; this group is working in four main areas: a classification system (the so-called 'taxonomy') defining, in effect, what constitutes an 'environmentally sustainable' investment; an EU-wide standard for green bonds; benchmarks for low-carbon investment strategies, and guidance to improve company reporting of climate-related information. The TEG's goal is to encourage more sustainable investment as part of the EU's 2030 sustainable finance action plan. In 2018, Aegon Asset Management signed a '2050 vision', urging EU policymakers to put in place an ambitious climate strategy with a clearly defined role for private investors.	The EU Technical Expert Group (TEG) goal is to encourage more sustainable investment as part of the EU's 2030 sustainable finance action plan.
Other, please specify (Climate risk management and regulatory certainty - promotion of national commitments to implementing the Paris Climate Agreement by regulatory means.)	Support	Issue 7: 'Letter from global investors to governments of the G7 and G20 nations': In 2018, Aegon Asset Management endorsed the 'Letter from global investors to governments of the G7 and G20 nations'. This letter, signed by 400 global investors managing more than USD 22 trillion in assets, reiterates the investors' call for governments to continue to support and fully implement the Paris Climate Agreement.	For national governments to continue to support and fully implement the Paris Climate Agreement through legally binding means.

Focus of legislation	Corporate position	Details of engagement	Proposed legislative solution
Climate finance	Support	Issue 8: Institutional Investors Group on Climate Change (IIGCC): In 2015 Aegon joined the Institutional Investors Group on Climate Change (IIGCC).	The IGCC provides investors with a collaborative platform to encourage public policies, investment practices, and corporate behaviour that address long-term risks and opportunities associated with climate change. IIGCC pursues its mission through two strategic objectives: 1. Changing market signals by encouraging the adoption of strong and credible public policy solutions that ensure an orderly and efficient move to a low carbon economy, as well as measures for adaptation. 2. Informing investment practices to preserve and enhance long-term investment values. - See more at: http://www.iigcc.org/about-us#sthash.rjN9oYCq.dpuf
Climate finance	Support	Issue 9: Investment Leaders Group (ILG) - Cambridge University: We are a member of the Investment Leaders Group (ILG); a global network of pension funds, insurers and asset managers, with over US $12 trillion under management and advice and is committed to advancing the practice of responsible investment. ILG is supported by Cambridge University's Institute for Sustainability Leadership. It publishes regular research and acts as a platform to engage with regulators, lawmakers and other investors. In 2018, ILG discussed the EU's sustainable finance action plan directly with the European Commission. The ILG is currently chaired – on behalf of Aegon Asset Management – by our Global Head of Responsible Business and Public Affairs. As an example, over the past year, we have also been working closely with the ILG to develop investment performance metrics related to the UN Sustainable Development Goals (including the SDG 13 Climate Action goal).	The ILG´s vision is an investment chain in which economic, social and environmental sustainability are delivered as an outcome of the investment process as investors go about generating robust, long-term returns. The ILG proposes investment metrics in six areas: 1.Resource security 2.Healthy eco-systems 3.Climate stability 4.Basic needs 5.Well-being 6.Decent work Each one is linked directly to the UN SDGs. The result would be a dashboard, allowing investors to assess ESG performance at a glance. By doing so, it should give investors insight into real-world impacts – and help drive more investment towards the SDGs.
Energy efficiency	Support	Issue 10: Global Real Estate Sustainability Benchmark (GRESB): Aegon joined the Global Real Estate Sustainability Benchmark (GRESB) as a participant in 2012.	GRESB brings together property managers, developers, investors and industry associations to measure ESG performance of real estate assets – the benchmark covers a number of areas, including energy efficiency, greenhouse gas emissions, and waste and water management. This provides standardized and validated data to the capital markets. The Assessments are guided by what investors and the industry consider to be material issues in the sustainability performance of real estate asset investments and are aligned with international reporting frameworks such as GRI and the UN Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI). Assessment participants receive comparative business intelligence on where they stand against their peers, a roadmap with the actions they can take to improve their ESG performance and a communication platform to engage with investors. Investors use the ESG data and GRESB's analytical tools to monitor their investments, engage with their managers, and make decisions that lead to a more sustainable real asset industry.
Other, please specify (Climate risk management and regulatory certainty - promotion of supplementary non-regulatory levers to secure the 2c goal of the Paris Climate Agreement.)	Support	Issue 11: UN Paris Pledge for Action: Aegon is a signatory to the Paris Pledge for Action. The pledge demonstrates that non-party stakeholders are ready to play their part to support the objectives of the Paris Climate Agreement. By joining the pledge, businesses, cities, civil society groups, investors, regions, trade unions and other signatories promised to ensure that the ambition set out by the Paris Climate Agreement is met or exceeded to limit global temperature rise to less than 2 degrees Celsius.	Together with 150 cities and regions, its signatories represent 150 million people and US$11 trillion of investment. In signing the Paris Pledge, Aegon committed to quickly and effectively contribute to the implementation of the Paris Climate Agreement and accelerating the transformative changes needed to meet the climate change challenge.
Climate finance	Support	Issue 12: Dutch National Climate Agreement (Netherlands): Under its National Climate Agreement, the Netherlands aims to almost halve carbon emissions by 2030 – in line with its commitments under the Paris Climate Agreement. Aegon supports efforts to reduce emissions. Both Aegon the Netherlands and Aegon Asset Management are represented, via industry associations Dufas and the Dutch Association of Insurers, on the financial sector task force, set up to support the National Climate Agreement.	For the Netherlands to almost halve carbon emissions by 2030.
Other, please specify (Measurement and reporting of climate impact and alignment of investment strategies with the Dutch National Climate Agreement and the Paris Climate Agreement.)	Support	Issue 13: Spitsbergen Ambition (Netherlands): Aegon the Netherlands signed up to the Spitsbergen Ambition (with nine other Dutch banks and insurers) aimed at reducing the country's carbon emissions to meet the ambitions of the Dutch National Climate Agreement (in line with the Netherlands commitments under the Paris Climate Agreement).	Aegon Netherlands to commit to measurement and reporting of its climate impact and alignment of its investment strategies with the Paris Climate Agreement: Use climate scenarios and science-based targets in investment strategies (in line with the Paris Agreement's 'well below +2°C' target) Support governments in achieving national climate objectives Integrate climate goals to encourage 'positive action' within the company.
Other, please specify (Other, please specify - Responsible Business Covenants for Insurance and banking (Netherlands))	Support	Issue 14: Responsible Business Agreements (Netherlands): Over the past few years, new responsible business covenants have been put in place in the Netherlands. These covenants – known officially as International Responsible Business Conduct (IRBC) agreements – are based on two frameworks: the OECD Guidelines on Multinational Enterprises and the UN's Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. Each covenant covers a specific sector. Aegon is directly involved in both the insurance and banking covenants; we are also involved in the pension fund covenant via our clients.	These covenants are not legally binding; they have the status of 'soft law'. Each agreement is signed by government, business, trade unions and NGOs. We believe these covenants will have significant implications, among them: A need for greater transparency (transparency will move from a 'nice-to-have' to a 'must-have'; this, in turn, will put greater emphasis on impact measurement and reporting, including carbon foot-printing of investments) Stronger application of international guidelines (the covenants do not stand alone; they are part of the overall international sustainable development agenda) More emphasis on due diligence, engagement and active ownership; as a result, we will need to take a broader view of ESG risks A need for more data (and more standardized data to enable comparison and better reporting)

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
United Nations Principles for Responsible Investment (UN PRI)

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Please explain the trade association's position
The United Nations Principles for Responsible Investment (UN PRI) Initiative is an international network of investors working together and committing us to upholding the six principles for responsible investment and reporting annually on our progress: 1. We will incorporate ESG issues into investment analysis and decision-making processes. 2. We will be active owners and incorporate ESG issues into our ownership policies and practices. 3. We will seek appropriate disclosure on ESG issues by the entities in which we invest. 4. We will promote acceptance and implementation of the Principles within the investment industry. 5. We will work together to enhance our effectiveness in implementing the Principles. 6. We will each report on our activities and progress towards implementing the Principles

How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?
We are a signatory to the UN PRI. As a signatory we are committed to the UN PRI's six principles for responsible investment, and reporting annually on progress towards implementing them. The UN PRI discloses this progress publicly on their website.

C12.3d

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

C12.3e

(C12.3e) Provide details of the other engagement activities that you undertake.

We are members of the United Nations Principles for Responsible Investment (UN PRI), the United Nations Principles for Sustainable Insurance (UN PSI) and the Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (EITI).

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?

We have adopted a precautionary approach to climate change in our environmental policy. This is similar to the approach we have taken in our Responsible Investment Policy where we consider environmental, social, and governance factors as part of our investment decision making process. In our Code of Conduct we state that we have a long term commitment to the communities in which we operate which means that we strive to respect the environment and undertake initiatives to promote greater environmental responsibility. We have also established an environmental policy that applies to all of our employees and have incorporated environmental factors into our sustainable procurement policy. Our operational risk management program looks at environmental factors and how these affect our operations. We also track emerging risks amongst a broad range of topics including operational (climate change related) risks.

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 mainstream reports

Status
Complete

Attach the document
Integrated Annual Report 2018.pdf

Page/Section reference
Other non-financial information - Other non-financial data - Page 420

Content elements
Emissions figures

Comment
Total CO2: Gross (metric tons) 56,458 Net (metric tons) 51,898 CO2 per employee (net, metric tons) 3.1 Renewable energy as % of total consumption 24%

Publication
In mainstream reports, incorporating the TCFD recommendations

Status
Complete

Attach the document
Aegon Responsible Investment Report 2018.pdf

Page/Section reference
Reporting against external frameworks - Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) - Page 31

Content elements
Emissions figures

Comment
For 2018, Aegon calculated the carbon footprint of some of its General Account investments. Measurement focused initially on assets held by Aegon the Netherlands; this was in response to interest from local stakeholders, including Aegon's own operations. By assets under management, Aegon the Netherlands' General Account is approximately 73% sovereign fixed income, 15% corporate fixed income, and 12% other securities (primarily asset and mortgage-backed securities): Absolute Footprint (tCO2e) Corporate Fixed Income: 223,000 Absolute Footprint (tCO2e) Sovereign Fixed Income: 4,967,000 Relative Intensity tCO2e/EURm Assets under Management (AuM) Corporate Fixed Income: 134 Relative Intensity tCO2e/EURm Assets under Management (AuM) Sovereign Fixed Income: 335 Weighted Average Carbon Intensity tCO2e/EURm revenue Corporate Fixed Income: 145 Weighted Average Carbon Intensity tCO2e/EURm revenue Sovereign Fixed Income: 225 Carbon Risk / Vulnerability Corporate Fixed Income: 11.19 Carbon Risk / Vulnerability Sovereign Fixed Income: 62.86 Coverage % Assets under Management (AuM) Corporate Fixed Income: 50% Coverage % Assets under Management (AuM) Sovereign Fixed Income: 93%

C14. 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.

Cancellation confirmation for our GHG offsets.
Offset cancellation - China Solar Cookers.pdf
Offset cancellation - Brazil Ecomapua Forest Protection.pdf

C14.1

(C14.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Integrated Reporting Manager	Environment/Sustainability manager

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?
English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	Public or Non-Public Submission	I am submitting to
I am submitting my response	Public	Investors

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms