Fifth Third Bancorp - Climate Change 2018

C0. Introduction

C0.1

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

Fifth Third Bancorp is a diversified financial services company headquartered in Cincinnati, Ohio. As of March 31, 2018, the Company had $142 billion in assets and operates 1,153 full-service Banking Centers, and 2,459 Fifth Third branded ATMs in Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Florida, Tennessee, West Virginia, Georgia and North Carolina. In total, Fifth Third provides its customers with access to more than 54,000 fee-free ATMs across the United States. Fifth Third operates four main businesses: Commercial Banking, Branch Banking, Consumer Lending, and Wealth & Asset Management. Fifth Third is among the largest money managers in the Midwest and, as of March 31, 2018, had $363 billion in assets under care, of which it managed $37 billion for individuals, corporations and not-for-profit organizations through its Trust and Registered Investment Advisory businesses. Investor information and press releases can be viewed at www.53.com. Fifth Third's common stock is traded on the NASDAQ® Global Select Market under the symbol "FITB."

Fifth Third is committed to operating in a socially responsible way. We do this by working to positively impact our consumers, communities, businesses, employees, and the environment. More information on these efforts can be found in our 2017 Corporate Social Responsibility Report at www.53.com/csrreport.

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 2017	December 31 2017	No	<Not Applicable>
Row 2	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Row 3	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Row 4	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C0.3

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

United States of America

C0.4

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

USD

C0.5

(C0.5) Select the option that describes the reporting boundary for which climate-related impacts on your business are being reported. Note that this option should align with your 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) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position of individual(s)	Please explain
Board/Executive board	The Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing fundamental business strategies. The Board is supported by the Board's Risk and Compliance Committee (RCC), the Board's Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee (NCGC), and the CEO who is also Board Chair and President. The RCC's purpose is to oversee development and implementation of the global risk management framework, inclusive of risk appetite; review, approve, and oversee the development of effective policies, processes and programs to ensure risks are properly managed and controlled; and annually review risk management policies. The NCGC is responsible for developing and recommending corporate governance policies and guidelines, recommending policies to enhance Board effectiveness, creating and reviewing corporate governance policies, and reviewing and advising on the governance structure. Finally, the Board Chair, as CEO and President, is well positioned to assist the Board with climate oversight.

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
Sporadic - as important matters arise	Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing and guiding major plans of action Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Setting performance objectives Monitoring implementation and performance of objectives	In 2017, the Board met at least quarterly, the Board Risk and Compliance Committee (RCC) met at least quarterly, and the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee met at least three times. The agendas for Board and RCC meetings are determined, in part, by the results of key meetings of executive leadership, including the Enterprise Risk Management Committee. As a result, Board agendas adapt to reflect the highest priority issues. Since climate change is within the scope of these committees, climate change can be addressed as important matters arise (in other words, the ability to address climate change is embedded in our structure and processes). In addition, Board committees receive relevant documentation of key management committee meetings. As described in the Board's Corporate Governance Guidelines, the Board is responsible for considering and approving fundamental business strategies and major corporate actions as well as advising and overseeing the CEO in aspects of the selection, evaluation, and compensation of senior executives. The RCC charter requires this committee to oversee management's development and implementation of the global risk management framework.

C1.2

(C1.2) Below board-level, provide the highest-level management 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 C-Suite Officer, please specify (Chief Administrative Officer) *The CAO is able to address climate-related issues more frequently than quarterly because the CAO receives monthly scorecard updates, has direct access to the Board, and can escalate to the Board as needed.*	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.

The Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) is the individual with the highest direct responsibility for climate -related issues within the company. The CAO reports directly to the CEO, is a member of the Enterprise Committee, and is responsible for many departments, including Corporate Culture, Enterprise Workplace Services (EWS), Community & Economic Development, Marketing, CAO Business Controls, Strategic Sourcing, Operations, Service Delivery Optimization, and Enterprise Program Management.

The CAO is supported on environmental sustainability issues through the (1) Corporate Culture / Diversity & Corporate Social Responsibility team, which includes an Environmental Sustainability Director, (2) Enterprise Workplace Services (EWS) which includes an Environmental Sustainability Leader, and (3) Marketing which includes the Chief Marketing Officer (CMO) and a Chief Reputation Officer and a Reputational Risk Manager, who collectively oversee the Reputational Risk Type. The CMO chairs the Corporate Responsibility & Reputation Committee (CRRC). The CAO is also a member of the CRRC.

The CRRC is responsible for (a) providing oversight and review of policies, programs, practices, strategies, and approaches that reflect the company's core values and impact our reputation, (b) overseeing the identification and mitigation of top reputation risk issues and negative public perceptions, and (c) environmental matters and climate change.

The CAO uses monthly reporting metrics to monitor progress on key initiatives, including the management of climate change risks and opportunities. If an issue is identified within a monthly reporting cycle (or sooner), the CAO can escalate it to an internal committee, to the Board, or to the Board Risk & Compliance Committee more frequently than quarterly. Given these responsibilities, supporting capabilities, and reporting mechanisms, the CAO serves as the company's lead for climate-related issues, including how the company assesses and manages climate-related risks and opportunities.

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.

Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?
Other C-Suite Officer

Types of incentives
Monetary reward

Activity incentivized
Emissions reduction target

Comment
In 2017, the Chief Administrative Officer's (CAO) performance goals included driving the implementation of our corporate social responsibility commitments. Those commitments included announcing and advancing our 2022 sustainability goals which include a 25% reduction in energy use, 25% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions, and purchasing 100% renewable power. The presence of these bold sustainability goals and related metrics in relevant documents further enhanced the linkages between the management of climate-related issues and the CAO's financial incentives.

Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?
Environment/Sustainability manager

Types of incentives
Monetary reward

Activity incentivized
Emissions reduction target

Comment
The Environmental Sustainability Director's 2017 performance standards included corporate and individual performance goals and targets. These included setting and pursuing five bold sustainability goals, including a 25% reduction in GHG emissions, 25% reduction in energy use, and purchasing of 100% renewable power by 2022. The achievement of these performance standards influences the amount of annual or long-term incentives an eligible plan participant may realize. Annual and long-term incentives may include, among other awards, equity and cash awards.

Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?
Environment/Sustainability manager

Types of incentives
Monetary reward

Activity incentivized
Emissions reduction target

Comment
Enterprise Workplace Service's Environmental Sustainability Leader's 2017 performance standards included corporate and individual performance goals and targets. These included setting and pursuing five bold sustainability goals, including a 25% reduction in GHG emissions, 25% reduction in energy use, and purchasing of 100% renewable power by 2022. The achievement of these performance standards influences the amount of annual or long-term incentives an eligible plan participant may realize. Annual and long-term incentives may include, among other awards, equity and cash awards.

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	0	2	The company doesn't have a company-wide definition for these terms. They were defined for purposes of our CDP disclosure.
Medium-term	2	5	The company doesn't have a company-wide definition for these terms. They were defined for purposes of our CDP disclosure.
Long-term	5	30	The company doesn't have a company-wide definition for these terms. They were defined for purposes of our CDP disclosure.

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	Six-monthly or more frequently	>6 years	

C2.2b

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

Fifth Third's identification and assessment of climate-related risks are the result of our multi-disciplinary, company-wide risk identification, assessment, and management processes. These processes include:

- Using three lines of defense to clarify the roles and responsibilities for effective risk management (more detail is provided below in (ii)(a));
- Implementing an Enterprise Risk Management methodology based on inherent risk, controls, initial residual risk, key risk indicators, performance considerations, residual risk, risk tolerances, action plans for residual risks that are above tolerance, and reporting; and
- Use of Enterprise and line of business/operational unit policies, procedures, processes, strategies, and reporting/risk dashboards.

These processes allow Fifth Third to identify risks, including climate-related risks, that could have a substantive financial or strategic impact so that they can be assessed and managed.

Fifth Third uses quantitative and qualitative processes to assess the potential size and scope of risks. These include the Enterprise Risk Management methodology described above and other processes that utilize (1) assessments of the severity and probability of risks after controls, (2) key risk indicators, and (3) discussion of top and emerging risks in applicable management, council, and/or committee meetings. For emerging risks, risks and appropriate controls are assessed quarterly.

More detailed corporate and asset-level risk management descriptions with examples follow.

i) At the corporate level, Fifth Third's risk management approach includes processes for identifying, assessing, managing, monitoring and reporting risks. These risks include, but are not limited to, credit, market, liquidity, operational, regulatory compliance, legal, reputational and strategic. These risks, which include climate-related risks, are identified and managed through a series of functions and committees. The Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) division ensures the consistency and adequacy of the risk management approach. The Enterprise Risk Management Committee (ERMC) reviews and approves risk management frameworks and policies and oversees the management of all risk types to ensure they are within the Bancorp's risk appetite. The ERMC reviews information on risk levels and trends and emerging risks during each regularly scheduled quarterly meeting. The ERMC is supported by multiple committees, including the Corporate Responsibility & Reputation Committee (CRRC), Corporate Credit, Operational Risk, Management Compliance, and Asset/Liability. The CRRC is responsible for providing oversight and review of policies, programs, practices, and strategies that reflect the company's core values and impact our reputation. It is also responsible for overseeing the identification and mitigation of top reputation risk issues and negative public perceptions. The CRRC charter explicitly includes environmental matters, including climate change. The CRRC includes the following individuals with responsibilities related to environmental sustainability (including climate change): the Chief Administrative Officer (CAO), the Chief Diversity and Corporate Social Responsibility Officer (who is supported by the Environmental Sustainability Director), the Chief Reputation Officer, and the Deputy General Counsel. Additional corporate policies and processes help identify, assess, and manage risk, including a new products and services risk assessment, self-identified issues management program, reputation risk councils, vendor due diligence, and credit risk review.

ii) At the asset level (i.e., business lines or facilities):

(a) Lines of business must comply with all corporate risk-management procedures. Fifth Third uses three lines of defense to clarify the roles and responsibilities for effective risk management. The lines of business, regions, and risk-taking functions comprise the first line of defense. Since these entities create risk through business-as-usual activities, they must understand the risks being taken and implement controls to mitigate those risks. The second line of defense is provided by the Risk Management division, Legal, Human Resources, and Finance since they are not the primary risk takers, but rather are responsible for providing oversight and governance of activities performed by the first line. The Audit division provides the third line of defense.

(b) At the facility-level, Fifth Third has an enterprise Business Continuity Management program supported by a Board-approved policy and a framework providing processes and procedures to identify and mitigate risks, develop mitigation strategies and plans, and respond to and manage business interruptions. Fifth Third also monitors and implements strategies to reduce our exposure to climate change risks by improving the energy and water-use efficiency at our facilities.

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	As described in 2.2b, all three lines of defense are responsible for identifying, assessing, and managing risks. Organizations especially relevant to assessing current regulation risks are the Compliance and Legal departments as well as Enterprise Workplace Services (EWS). Company-specific example. EWS identifies and assesses current regulations that affect energy and water use. EWS uses that information to inform decision-making about capital investment, operations, and maintenance. For example, if current regulations are expected to lead to higher energy prices in the future, EWS would consider whether to increase energy efficiency investments compared to baseline conditions.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	As described in 2.2b, all three lines of defense are responsible for identifying, assessing, and managing risks. Organizations especially relevant to assessing emerging regulation risks are the Compliance and Legal departments, Corporate Strategy, and Enterprise Workplace Services (EWS). Company-specific example. EWS identifies and assesses emerging regulations that affect energy and water use now and in the future. EWS uses that information to inform decision-making about capital investment, operations, and maintenance. For example, while Fifth Third expects to realize multiple benefits from purchasing 100% renewable power (using a virtual power purchase agreement signed on December 1, 2017), one benefit of the contract is that when the project is built and online, Fifth Third will have partially hedged its exposure to electricity prices by locking in a competitive, carbon-free electricity price. A second example is that if emerging regulations are expected to lead to higher energy prices in the future, EWS would consider whether to increase energy efficiency investments compared to baseline conditions.
Technology	Relevant, always included	As described in 2.2b, all three lines of defense are responsible for identifying, assessing, and managing risks. Organizations especially relevant to assessing technology risks are Operations, Strategy, and Enterprise Workplace Services (EWS). Company-specific example. EWS identifies and assesses technology changes, including those related to energy and water efficiency. EWS uses that information to inform decision-making about capital investment, operations, and maintenance. For example, EWS monitored declining costs for renewable power between 2014 (when we first discussed virtual power purchase agreements) and 2016 (when we decided to begin working with the renewable energy buyer's advisor). Technological improvements had led to cost reductions that justified assessing whether Fifth Third would benefit by signing a virtual power purchase agreement (VPPA) with a renewable energy project developer. Fifth Third's decision to sign a VPPA on December 1, 2017 demonstrated the company's ability to assess changes in technology. As part of its normal course of business, EWS assesses improvements in energy efficiency and water efficiency technology and would modify annual capital investment, operations, and maintenance plans if appropriate.
Legal	Relevant, always included	As described in 2.2b, all three lines of defense are responsible for identifying, assessing, and managing risks. Fifth Third's Legal department is especially focused on assessing legal risks. Company-specific example. For example, Fifth Third's Legal department monitors the legal aspects of complex risks, non-traditional banking risks, new activities/initiatives, activities in geographies outside our footprint, areas of significant regulatory or legal uncertainty, or that requires establishing reserves over certain thresholds. As part of assessing these risks, climate change would be assessed if it crossed into any of these categories.
Market	Relevant, always included	As described in 2.2b, all three lines of defense are responsible for identifying, assessing, and managing risks. In the context of banking, market risks are those that can affect financial results, capital adequacy, and capital planning. Organizations especially relevant to assessing market risks are the Lines of Business and the Finance and Market Risk functions. Company-specific example. The bank engages in many different lines of business, including mortgage, automotive, credit, and business loans across many different geographic areas. Each line of business is responsible for assessing and managing risks to their portfolio. For example, the line of business and other corporate functions monitor exposures to mortgages in hurricane-prone areas to ensure that adequate controls are in place, functioning, and that exposure is within our risk tolerance.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	As described in 2.2b, all three lines of defense are responsible for identifying, assessing, and managing risks. Organizations and individuals especially relevant to assessing reputation risks are the Lines of Business, Corporate Responsibility and Reputation Committee (CRRC), Chief Administrative Officer, Chief Marketing Officer, Chief Reputation Officer, and Chief Diversity and Corporate Social Responsibility Officer. Company-specific example. The bank conducts regular assessments of our reputation and we benchmark our performance along many dimensions with other organizations. Based on those processes, we assessed that Fifth Third would benefit from setting public environmental sustainability goals. This led to the June 2017 public announcement of 5 bold sustainability goals, including to purchase 100% renewable power and to reduce our greenhouse gas emissions 25% between 2014 and 2022. It also contributed to the bank's decision to assess and ultimately sign a virtual power purchase agreement (VPPA) to put the bank on the path to achieving its goal to purchase 100% renewable power.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	As described in 2.2b, all three lines of defense are responsible for identifying, assessing, and managing risks. Organizations and individuals especially relevant to assessing acute physical risks, including those related to specific instances of extreme weather, hurricanes, and flooding, include Information Technology/Operations, Operational Risk, and Enterprise Workplace Services (EWS). Company-specific example. Fifth Third's Business Continuity Management program provides processes and procedures to identify and mitigate risks, develop mitigation strategies and plans, and respond to discrete physical events such as hurricanes, floods, and other extreme weather. The program has many facets, including having backup facilities for critical facilities and contractual relationships with firms that can help Fifth Third recover or set-up alternative operations in the event of a disruption.
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	As described in 2.2b, all three lines of defense are responsible for identifying, assessing, and managing risks. Organizations and individuals especially relevant to assessing chronic physical risks, including increased precipitation, flooding, and rising temperatures include Information Technology/Operations, Strategic, Operational Risk, Credit Risk, and Enterprise Workplace Services (EWS). Company-specific example. Fifth Third's Business Continuity Management program provides processes and procedures to identify and mitigate risks, develop mitigation strategies and plans, and respond to discrete physical events such as hurricanes, floods, and other extreme weather. The program has many facets, including having backup facilities for critical facilities and contractual relationships with firms that can help Fifth Third recover or set-up alternative operations in the event of a disruption.

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Upstream	Relevant, always included	As described in 2.2b, all three lines of defense are responsible for identifying, assessing, and managing risks. Organizations and individuals especially relevant to assessing upstream risks (i.e., risks from our suppliers) include the relevant lines of business, Vendor Risk Management, and Strategic Sourcing. Company-specific example. Fifth Third's "new project triage form" begins the process of identifying whether a vendor's services should be subject to additional due diligence, including if the effort will impact critical business operations and if a vendor/service disruption of longer than 30 days would cause an adverse impact. Answers to these and other questions can trigger additional due diligence of all risk types.
Downstream	Relevant, always included	As described in 2.2b, all three lines of defense are responsible for identifying, assessing, and managing risks. Organizations and individuals especially relevant to assessing downstream risks include the line of business making loans to customers and the credit risk teams assessing the risks of loans. Company-specific example. Fifth Third provides loans to many industries in anticipation of being repaid with interest. The line of business, including the business controls team, provides the first line of defense against default. The second line of defense is Credit Risk. This team provides an independent check on whether the customer is likely to be able to repay the loan, and if not, what the implications could be for the bank. The credit risk team helps ensure that the bank's loans stay within our risk appetite and concentration limits. For example, consider a ski resort which traditionally earns the bulk of its revenue during the winter ski season. Before extending a loan to this company, the line of business (including business controls) and credit risk could analyze the risk of a shorter and warmer ski season on revenues to determine whether to make this loan. These considerations, could also lead to discussions about adding new revenue generating capabilities in other seasons to help diversify revenue sources and increase utilization of the resort so that they are more likely to repay the loan.

C2.2d

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

Fifth Third's processes for managing climate-related risks and opportunities are an integral part of the integrated, multi-disciplinary processes described in section 2.2b.

Risk Management. While question 2.2b focused on identifying and assessing risks, our comprehensive process also addresses the following management processes: the development of risk controls; the assessment of initial residual risk, key risk indicators, performance considerations, and residual risk; determination of whether the residual risk is within risk tolerances; development of action plans for residual risks that are above tolerance; and reporting. These processes also occur within the context of the multiple organizations described in sections 2.2b, including the Enterprise Risk Management Committee and the Corporate Responsibility & Reputation Committee (CRRC), which is explicitly responsible for climate-related risks and opportunities.

Opportunity Management. Fifth Third's management of climate-related opportunities is informed by these same processes because corporate leaders, including from our lines of business and the Corporate Strategy function, are included in risk management processes, the CRRC, and other committees. These mechanisms provide the lines of business, regions, and internal support functions with ways to identify, assess, and manage/pursue new opportunities and integrate them into their respective strategic planning processes. In addition, leaders can learn of new opportunities by being active in their markets and professions. This enhanced understanding of emerging risks and opportunities can help leaders understand the benefits of pursuing new opportunities.

Example: Physical Risk/Opportunity. An example of how Fifth Third used these processes to help manage physical risks is that the bank needs to ensure that critical services are provided and that disruptions are minimized. To achieve these goals, the bank has appropriate back-up systems and a business continuity management (BCM) program that is activated when needed. A recent example of this program's activation occurred in 2017 following hurricanes Harvey, Irma, and Maria. As an example, following Hurricane Irma, the BCM program helped get 87% of Florida branches back to normal operations within 5 business days and 100% back within 10 business days.

Example: Transition Risk/Opportunity. An example of how Fifth Third used these processes to address transitional risks and opportunities is that in December 2017, Fifth Third signed a virtual power purchase agreement with a solar project developer. Under this agreement, Fifth Third will purchase as much solar power from a new 80 megawatt solar project as Fifth Third expects to use in a year. This unique agreement with multiple risk-types was evaluated by leaders throughout the company and subject to the risk processes described above. The project demonstrates our ability to lead on environmental sustainability while finding ways to understand, control, and keep new risks within our risk appetite. The project also helps to illustrate the business case for other companies to contract for solar power and that providing financing for future solar projects could be a growth opportunity. (Fifth Third is already an active lender to the solar industry, so this helps to further illustrate an additional driver of industry growth).

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
Transition risk

Primary climate-related risk driver
Policy and legal: Increased pricing of GHG emissions

Type of financial impact driver
Policy and legal: Increased operating costs (e.g., higher compliance costs, increased insurance premiums)

Company- specific description
If a new policy was introduced that led to higher energy costs, Fifth Third could experience an increase in energy prices. As an illustration, a policy that leads to a 5% increase in energy expenses is considered.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
About as likely as not

Magnitude of impact
Low

Potential financial impact
880000

Explanation of financial impact
In 2017, Fifth Third spent $17.7 million on electricity and natural gas. A 5% increase in this expense would lead to a $880,000 increase in energy expenses per year.

Management method
Strategies the bank is using to manage this risk include: (1) Signing a Virtual Power Purchase Agreement (VPPA) for 100% solar power (i.e., Fifth Third has contracted to buy as much solar power as we use at a fixed price). The Virtual PPA will provide a partial hedge against rising electricity expenses. (2) Replacing end-of-life energy-using equipment with high energy-efficiency equipment. These investments will help reduce our energy consumption and our exposure to rising prices.

Cost of management
1000000

Comment
The cost of management in the prior cell reflects the order of magnitude of HVAC replacement capital costs in 2017. In the illustrative scenario of energy expenses rising 5%, the company might increase/accelerate its efficiency investments by 5% or more, but the order of magnitude would still be measured in millions of dollars.

Identifier
Risk 2

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

Risk type
Transition risk

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

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

Company- specific description
As stated in our 2017 10-K, "Negative public opinion can adversely affect Fifth Third's ability to attract and keep customers" (2017 10-K, February 28, 2018, page 196). If climate-related issues led to negative public opinion, this could negatively affect our ability to attract and keep customers.

Time horizon
Long-term

Likelihood
Unlikely

Magnitude of impact

Low

Potential financial impact

Explanation of financial impact
As stated in our 2017 10-K, "Negative public opinion can adversely affect Fifth Third's ability to attract and keep customers" (2017 10-K, February 28, 2018, page 196). If climate-related issues led to negative public opinion, this could negatively affect our ability to attract and keep customers.

Management method
Three strategies were used to reduce reputational risks: (1) The company set five bold environmental goals in June 2017, including to reduce energy and GHG emissions 25% between 2014 and 2022, to reduce water use and landfill waste 20% between 2014 and 2022, and to purchase 100% renewable power by 2022. (2) On 12/1/17, we signed a Virtual Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) to purchase as much solar power as we use in a year. The project is scheduled to be online by the end of December 2018, putting us on track to meet our 2022 goal four years early. (3) We formed a working group to review and consider the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate Related Financial Disclosure (TCFD).

Cost of management

Comment

Identifier
Risk 3

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 driver
Increased operating costs (e.g., inadequate water supply for hydroelectric plants or to cool nuclear and fossil fuel plants)

Company- specific description
A single-year's storm-related expenses may provide an indication of the magnitude of the financial impact that increased propensity of storms could lead to. If one uses 2017's hurricane season as such an indication, the "Allowance for Credit Losses" section of our 2017 10-K (page 78) provides the following illustration: "During the third quarter of 2017, the United States incurred two major hurricanes impacting the states of Texas and Florida. The Bancorp provided assistance to customers that were negatively impacted. The Bancorp's ALLL included $10 million for the estimated impact of the hurricane related losses at December 31, 2017." (ALLL is an acronym for Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses.)

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
More likely than not

Magnitude of impact
Low

Potential financial impact
10000000

Explanation of financial impact
A single-year's storm-related expenses may provide an indication of the magnitude of the financial impact that increased propensity of storms could lead to. If one uses 2017's hurricane season as such an indication, the "Allowance for Credit Losses" section of our 2017 10-K (page 78) provides the following illustration: "During the third quarter of 2017, the United States incurred two major hurricanes impacting the states of Texas and Florida. The Bancorp provided assistance to customers that were negatively impacted. The Bancorp's ALLL included $10 million for the estimated impact of the hurricane related losses at December 31, 2017." (ALLL is an acronym for Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses.)

Management method
The Bank analyzes its loan exposure in hurricane-prone areas to ensure that its risk exposure is within the company's risk appetite. As noted in our 2017 10-K (p.196) , "Weather related events or other natural disasters may have an effect on the performance of Fifth Third’s loan portfolios, especially in its coastal markets, thereby adversely impacting its results of operations. Fifth Third’s footprint stretches from the upper Midwestern to lower Southeastern regions of the United States. These regions have experienced

weather events including hurricanes and other natural disasters. The nature and level of these events and the impact of global climate change upon their frequency and severity cannot be predicted. If large scale events occur, they may significantly impact its loan portfolios by damaging properties pledged as collateral as well as impairing its borrowers' ability to repay their loans.

Cost of management

Comment

C2.4

(C2.4) Have you identified any climate-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.4a

(C2.4a) Provide details of opportunities identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier
Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?
Direct operations

Opportunity type
Energy source

Primary climate-related opportunity driver
Use of lower-emission sources of energy

Type of financial impact driver
Reputational benefits resulting in increased demand for goods/services

Company- specific description
In June 2017, Fifth Third set five bold sustainability goals, including to purchase as much renewable power as we use in a year by 2022 (i.e., purchase 100% renewable power). This goal was set based on ongoing efforts to assess whether it would be beneficial for Fifth Third to sign a Virtual Power Purchase Agreement (VPPA) with a renewable energy project developer to achieve 100% renewable power. Working with a buyer's advisor, we issued an RFP in January 2017. Due to significant effort by a diverse set of internal and external partners, Fifth Third signed a VPPA in December 2017. The project is on track to be completed in late 2018 which would allow us to achieve our goal to purchase 100% renewable power four years early.

Time horizon
Short-term

Likelihood
Very likely

Magnitude of impact
Medium

Potential financial impact

Explanation of financial impact
If we improve our reputation, we may be able to increase our ability to attract and keep customers (2017 10-K, p. 196). Improving our reputation may also be able to help us attract and retain skilled personnel (2017 10-K, p. 189).

Strategy to realize opportunity
Fifth Third began working with a renewable energy buyer's advisor in 2016 to issue an RFP to renewable energy project developers, select a partner, and negotiate and sign a Virtual Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) in 2017. The project is projected to come online in December 2018. Fully realizing the benefit will also require appropriate communication efforts.

Cost to realize opportunity

Comment

Identifier
Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?
Direct operations

Opportunity type
Resource efficiency

Primary climate-related opportunity driver
Move to more efficient buildings

Type of financial impact driver
Reduced operating costs (e.g., through efficiency gains and cost reductions)

Company- specific description
In June 2017, Fifth Third set five bold sustainability goals, including to reduce energy and GHG emissions 25% between 2014 and 2022. To achieve these goals, Fifth Third has been and will continue to invest in a broad range of energy efficiency projects. These projects will lead to a reduction in energy expenses.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
Very likely

Magnitude of impact
Low

Potential financial impact
650000

Explanation of financial impact
One example of an energy efficiency project is that Fifth Third initiated a LED lighting retrofit program at roughly 150 locations in 2016 and completed the project in 2017. The project was estimated to save the bank roughly $650,000 per year in lighting-related energy costs. (The estimated energy savings were calculated based on comparing the lighting-related energy consumption before and after the retrofit and multiplying the savings by the cost of electricity.)

Strategy to realize opportunity
As illustrated by the above example, investing in more energy efficient equipment is expected to lead to energy savings.

Cost to realize opportunity
4000000

Comment
This major LED lighting retrofit project had an estimated cost of $4 million. Also, we interpreted the primary climate-related driver of "Move to more energy efficient buildings" as including making our existing buildings more energy efficient.

Identifier
Opp3

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?
Customer

Opportunity type
Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver
Development and/or expansion of low emission goods and services

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

Company- specific description
Fifth Third has provided financing to solar projects and solar project developers since 2012. During that time, more than $2 billion in loans have been extended. For illustrative purposes, dividing $2 billion by 5 years, leads to an average lending rate of $400 million/year. However, $8.6 billion in utility-scale solar was financed in 2017 alone.* Between 2017 and 2021, the U.S. Energy

Information Administration projects US utility-scale solar will nearly double in four years.** If Fifth Third were to increase its lending 50% over this time period (while the market grows 100%), it could lead to incremental lending of $200 million/year. * Bloomberg New Energy Finance and Business Council for Sustainable Energy, 2018 Sustainable Energy in America Factbook, 2018, p. 58. ** U.S. Energy Information Administration, Annual Energy Outlook 2018, "Renewable Energy Generating Capacity and Generation" February 2018.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
More likely than not

Magnitude of impact
Low

Potential financial impact
1000000

Explanation of financial impact
If Fifth Third were to increase its lending by 50% over this time period, it could lead to incremental lending of $200 million/year. To illustrate the order of magnitude of incremental interest that could be charged for the incremental $200 million over a range of illustrative interest rates calculated using simple interest, at interest rates of 1 and 3%, the incremental interest would be $2 and $6 million/year, respectively. On an order of magnitude basis, the incremental interest earnings would be measured in millions.

Strategy to realize opportunity
To increase solar lending by 50%, the company would need to develop and implement a strategy to expand this business, including adding additional employees to support the effort.

Cost to realize opportunity

Comment

C2.5

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

	Impact	Description
Products and services	Not impacted	As described in 2.4a, we see opportunities to grow aspects of our business, but there were no business impacts in 2017 because climate-related issues have not had a substantive financial or strategic impact on our business.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Not impacted	We continue to monitor climate-related developments, including how they affect our supply/value chain. As of 2017, there were no business impacts because climate-related issues have not had a substantive financial or strategic impact on our business.
Adaptation and mitigation activities	Not impacted	We continue to monitor climate-related developments, including if they might merit adaptation and mitigation activities. As of 2017, there were no business impacts because climate-related issues have not had a substantive financial or strategic impact on our business.
Investment in R&D	Not impacted	We continue to monitor climate-related developments, including how they might affect investment in R and D. As of 2017, there were no business impacts because climate-related issues have not had a substantive financial or strategic impact on our business.
Operations	Impacted	As described in 2.4a, we signed a Virtual Power Purchase Agreement (VPPA) in 2017. Under this contract, we guaranteed to pay a fixed price to a solar power project developer for all power generated. That contract is being used to obtain financing and complete the project. The impact of signing this contract is that Fifth Third has demonstrated environmental leadership and is using this to drive additional discussion. When the project is completed, we will also have partially hedged our electricity expense with a fixed price for carbon-free electricity.
Other, please specify	Not impacted	We continue to monitor climate-related developments, including how they affect other aspects of our business. As of 2017, there were no business impacts because climate-related issues have not had a substantive financial or strategic impact on our business.

C2.6

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

	Relevance	Description
Revenues	Not impacted	We continue to monitor climate-related developments. As of 2017, climate-related issues have not had a substantive financial or strategic impact on our business or been factored into the revenue aspects of our financial planning process.
Operating costs	Not impacted	We continue to monitor climate-related developments. As of 2017, climate-related issues have not had a substantive financial or strategic impact on our business or been factored into the operating costs of our financial planning process.
Capital expenditures / capital allocation	Not impacted	We continue to monitor climate-related developments. As of 2017, climate-related issues have not had a substantive financial or strategic impact on our business or been factored into the capital expenditures/capital allocation aspects of our financial planning process.
Acquisitions and divestments	Not impacted	We continue to monitor climate-related developments. As of 2017, climate-related issues have not had a substantive financial or strategic impact on our business or been factored into the acquisition and divestment aspects of our financial planning process.
Access to capital	Not impacted	We continue to monitor climate-related developments. As of 2017, climate-related issues have not had a substantive financial or strategic impact on our business or been factored into the access to capital aspects of our financial planning process.
Assets	Not impacted	We continue to monitor climate-related developments. As of 2017, climate-related issues have not had a substantive financial or strategic impact on our business or been factored into the asset aspects of our financial planning process.
Liabilities	Not impacted	We continue to monitor climate-related developments. As of 2017, climate-related issues have not had a substantive financial or strategic impact on our business or been factored into the liability aspects of our financial planning process.
Other	Not impacted	We continue to monitor climate-related developments. As of 2017, climate-related issues have not had a substantive financial or strategic impact on our business or been factored into other aspects of our financial planning process.

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

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

No

C3.1f

(C3.1f) Why are climate-related issues not integrated into your business objectives and strategy?

As of 2017, climate change has not been integrated into the company's business strategy because it was not expected to have a substantive financial or strategic impact within the next 2-5 years. Even so, we took important steps in 2017 by setting our first corporate sustainability goals in June, signing a Virtual Power Purchase Agreement in December, and forming a working group to review and consider the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). These efforts will inform future discussions and decisions.

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 (location-based)

% emissions in Scope
100

% reduction from base year
25

Base year
2014

Start year
2016

Base year emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
152847

Target year
2022

Is this a science-based target?
No, and we do not anticipate setting one in the next 2 years

% achieved (emissions)
100

Target status
Underway

Please explain
In 2017, our facilities/corporate footprint experienced generally moderate temperatures. This, along with other factors described in C7.9a, contributed to a reduction in our GHG emissions. We will continue to monitor these trends and report on progress again next year.

C4.2

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

Target
Renewable energy consumption

KPI – Metric numerator
Purchase 100% renewable power by 2022 (i.e., purchase as much renewable power as the company uses in a year).

KPI – Metric denominator (intensity targets only)

Base year
2014

Start year
2016

Target year
2022

KPI in baseline year
30

KPI in target year
100

% achieved in reporting year

30

Target Status
Underway

Please explain
In 2017, we continued our trend of purchasing 30% green power through an annual purchase of unbundled RECs. As noted elsewhere in this submission, in December 2017, Fifth Third also signed a Virtual Power Purchase Agreement with a solar project developer. The contract is to purchase as much solar power as Fifth Third generates in a year. The project is expected to come online in December 2018.

Part of emissions target
No

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?
RE100

Target
Energy usage

KPI – Metric numerator
Reduce energy use 25% by 2022

KPI – Metric denominator (intensity targets only)

Base year
2014

Start year
2016

Target year
2022

KPI in baseline year
0

KPI in target year
25

% achieved in reporting year
77

Target Status
Underway

Please explain
In 2017, continued to implement energy efficiency projects to achieve goal of reducing energy use by 25%.

Part of emissions target
No

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 projects at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of projects	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	59	1996
To be implemented*	1363	19703
Implementation commenced*	3	24
Implemented*	219	3812
Not to be implemented	0	0

C4.3b

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

Activity type
Energy efficiency: Building services

Description of activity
HVAC

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
1058

Scope
Scope 2 (location-based)
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in CC0.4)
254500

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in CC0.4)
1272500

Payback period
4 - 10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
11-15 years

Comment

Activity type
Energy efficiency: Building services

Description of activity
Lighting

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
739

Scope
Scope 2 (location-based)
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in CC0.4)
177823

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in CC0.4)

604600

Payback period
4 - 10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
6-10 years

Comment

Activity type
Energy efficiency: Building services

Description of activity
Lighting

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
2014

Scope
Scope 2 (location-based)
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in CC0.4)
508576

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in CC0.4)
3898000

Payback period
4 - 10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
6-10 years

Comment

C4.3c

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

Method	Comment
Internal finance mechanisms	Some energy efficiency-related investments were prioritized based on their ability to provide a financial return to the company.
Other	Some investments replaced equipment that had reached the end of its useful life, but the degree of incremental efficiency improvement to pursue was informed by an investment's ability to provide a financial return to the company.

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
Renewable Energy Finance. Fifth Third Bank provides construction and term financing for solar photovoltaic projects. By helping to bring these projects to market, a portion of the traditional non-baseload power supply (which is often CO2-intensive) is offset by carbon-free, solar generation.

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
Low-Carbon Investment (LCI) Registry Taxonomy

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

Comment

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 2014

Base year end
December 31 2014

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
18671

Comment

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start
January 1 2014

Base year end
December 31 2014

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
134176

Comment

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start
January 1 2014

Base year end
December 31 2014

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
90052

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?

Row 1

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12116

End-year of reporting period

<Not Applicable>

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?

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based

94617

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

58315

End-year of reporting period

<Not Applicable>

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?

Yes

C6.4a

(C6.4a) Provide details of the sources of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure.

Source

Fifth Third has small offices outside of the United States of America, in Canada and the United Kingdom. The combined square footage of these offices was 4,183 square feet as of December 2017. This represented 0.04% of the company's real estate area.

Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Emissions are not relevant

Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Emissions are not relevant

Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source (if applicable)

Emissions are not relevant

Explain why the source is excluded

Since this is less than 0.04% of our total square footage, we do not report on these offices.

C6.5

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

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

Emissions calculation methodology

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

Explanation

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

Emissions calculation methodology

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

Explanation

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

Evaluation status
Relevant, not yet calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

Emissions calculation methodology

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

Explanation

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status
Relevant, not yet calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

Emissions calculation methodology

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

Explanation

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status
Relevant, not yet calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

Emissions calculation methodology

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

Explanation

Business travel

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e
10249

Emissions calculation methodology
WRI/WBCSD Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard (Scope 3). Our primary air travel vendor provided passenger-miles by type of travel. These were multiplied by relevant factors in EPA, Emissions Factors for GHG Inventories, 3/9/18. Our primary car rental vendor provided a GHG report. For personal vehicle mileage, we use total reimbursed miles and the IRS mileage rates to determine total miles traveled. This amount was multiplied by appropriate emissions factors. Our Sourcing team estimated the portion of travel booked through the primary vendors and bookings outside of the primary vendors were then estimated.

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
64.23

Explanation
The business travel components (air travel, car rentals, and personal mileage) of our Scope 3 emissions were independently verified as shown in the verification letter.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status
Relevant, not yet calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

Emissions calculation methodology

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

Explanation

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e

Emissions calculation methodology

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

Explanation
Given our use of an operational control boundary for our GHG inventory, emissions from all upstream leased assets are included in our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e

Emissions calculation methodology

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

Explanation
As a financial services company, we do not have emissions from downstream transportation and distribution.

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e

Emissions calculation methodology

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

Explanation
As a financial services company, we do not have emissions from processing sold products.

Use of sold products

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e

Emissions calculation methodology

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

Explanation
As a financial services company, we do not have emissions from sold products.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e

Emissions calculation methodology

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

Explanation
As a financial services company, we do not have emissions from end-of-life treatment of sold products.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status
Relevant, not yet calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

Emissions calculation methodology

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

Explanation

Franchises

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e

Emissions calculation methodology

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

Explanation
We do not have franchises.

Investments

Evaluation status
Not evaluated

Metric tonnes CO2e

Emissions calculation methodology

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

Explanation

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status
Not evaluated

Metric tonnes CO2e

Emissions calculation methodology

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

Explanation

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status
Not evaluated

Metric tonnes CO2e

Emissions calculation methodology

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

Explanation

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
0.000015144

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions)
106733

Metric denominator
unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total
7048000000

Scope 2 figure used
Location-based

% change from previous year
26.6

Direction of change
Decreased

Reason for change
This reduction is due to multiple factors including emissions reduction activities, low-cost and no-cost energy efficiency improvements not estimated in "emissions reduction activities", a reduction in electricity grid emissions factors (i.e., a change in methodology), changes in boundary (including the sale and/or closure of some facilities), and unidentified.

Intensity figure
5.88868

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions)
106733

Metric denominator
full time equivalent (FTE) employee

Metric denominator: Unit total
18125

Scope 2 figure used
Location-based

% change from previous year
19.6

Direction of change
Decreased

Reason for change
This reduction is due to multiple factors including emissions reduction activities, low-cost and no-cost energy efficiency improvements not estimated in "emissions reduction activities", a reduction in electricity grid emissions factors (i.e., a change in methodology), changes in boundary (including the sale and/or closure of some facilities), and unidentified.

Intensity figure
0.010575427

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions)
106733

Metric denominator
square foot

Metric denominator: Unit total
10092544

Scope 2 figure used
Location-based

% change from previous year
14.59

Direction of change
Decreased

Reason for change
This reduction is due to multiple factors including emissions reduction activities, low-cost and no-cost energy efficiency improvements not estimated in "emissions reduction activities", a reduction in electricity grid emissions factors (i.e., a change in methodology), changes in boundary (including the sale and/or closure of some facilities), and unidentified.

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

(C7.1) Does your organization have greenhouse gas emissions other than carbon dioxide?
Yes

C7.1a

(C7.1a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used greenhouse warming potential (GWP).

Greenhouse gas	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)	GWP Reference
CO2	11980	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
CH4	6	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
N2O	15	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
HFCs	115	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

C7.2

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

Country/Region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
United States of America	12116

C7.3

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

C7.3c

(C7.3c) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Stationary combustion (heating and emergency generators)	10788
Mobile combustion (transport)	1213
Fugitive emissions (refrigerants)	115

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 States of America	94617	58315	172618	65000

C7.6

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

By activity

C7.6c

(C7.6c) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business activity.

Activity	Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Electricity consumption (metered space, direct utility bills)	75991	39689
Electricity consumption (unmetered space, estimated)	18571	18571
Chilled water	55	55

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		<Not Applicable>		
Other emissions reduction activities	3812	Decreased	2.92	3,812 MT CO2e reduction is estimated to come from a series of energy efficeincy building services projects, as reported in C4.3. Dividing 3,812 by 106,732 (our 2017 Scope 1+2 emissions), yields -2.92%. We believe this is an underestimate of our emissions reductions because the company also implemented low-cost and no-cost efforts for which we do not have emissions savings estimates. Examples of these efforts without estimates include reprogramming thermostats and lighting clocks, implementation of low-cost/no-cost recommendations from energy audits, and increased training and communication to facility managers about high-energy consuming locations and best practices.
Divestment		<Not Applicable>		
Acquisitions		<Not Applicable>		
Mergers		<Not Applicable>		
Change in output		<Not Applicable>		
Change in methodology	14446	Decreased	11.05	14,446 reduction in electric power grid CO2 intensity. Estimated based on change in US average emissions factors for CO2. Dividing 14,446 by 106,732 (our 2016 Scope 1+2 emissions), yields -11.05%.
Change in boundary	31	Decreased	0.02	31 MT decrease results from the following: increasing 1,208 MT and 5 MT from new reporting on on corporate jet and corporate vehicle emissions (not previously calculated), increasing 323 MT from adding a number of new locations to our portfolio (10), and decreasing 1,567 MT from closing a number of locations (41). Dividing 31 by 106,732 (our 2016 Scope 1+2 emissions), yields -0.02%.
Change in physical operating conditions		<Not Applicable>		
Unidentified	5714	Decreased	4.37	5,714 MT CO2e of reduction is attributed to unidentified. Dividing 5,714 by 106,732 (our 2016 Scope 1+2 emissions), yields -4.37%. This reduction is due to multiple factors that cannot be separated, including low-cost and no-cost energy efficiency improvements not estimated in "emissions reduction activities", unidentified, and changes in physical operating conditions.
Other		<Not Applicable>		

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?

Location-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	Yes
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)	HHV (higher heating value)	0	64208	64208
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	65000	107619	172619
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>	0	306	306
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	65000	172133	237132

C8.2b

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

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of 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
HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
59129

MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
59129

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>

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)
Diesel

Heating value
HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
215

MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity
215

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

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>

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)
Jet Kerosene

Heating value
HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
4864

MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

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>

C8.2d

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

Diesel

Emission factor
0.02174

Unit
metric tons CO2e per MWh

Emission factor source
Emissions Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories, US EPA, March 9, 2018. Table 1 was used to obtain emissions in units of kg CO2 per MMBtu, g CH4 per MMBtu, and g N2O per MMBtu. These were converted to kg CO2e/MMBtu, then MT CO2e/MMBtu, then MT CO2e/MWh.

Comment

Jet Kerosene

Emission factor
0.02123

Unit
metric tons CO2e per MWh

Emission factor source
Emissions Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories, US EPA, March 9, 2018. Table 1 was used to obtain emissions in units of kg CO2 per MMBtu, g CH4 per MMBtu, and g N2O per MMBtu. These were converted to kg CO2e/MMBtu, then MT CO2e/MMBtu, then MT CO2e/MWh.

Comment

Natural Gas

Emission factor
0.01556

Unit
metric tons CO2e per MWh

Emission factor source
Emissions Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories, US EPA, March 9, 2018. Table 1 was used to obtain emissions in units of kg CO2 per MMBtu, g CH4 per MMBtu, and g N2O per MMBtu. These were converted to kg CO2e/MMBtu, then MT CO2e/MMBtu, then MT CO2e/MWh.

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
Energy attribute certificates, Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs)

Low-carbon technology type
Wind

MWh consumed associated with low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling
65000

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

Comment

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

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

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
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
Fifth Third 2017 GHG Verification Statement_FINAL 6.11.18.pdf

Page/ section reference
1

Relevant standard
ISO14064-3

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
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
Fifth Third 2017 GHG Verification Statement_FINAL 6.11.18.pdf

Page/ section reference
1

Relevant standard
ISO14064-3

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
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
Fifth Third 2017 GHG Verification Statement_FINAL 6.11.18.pdf

Page/ section reference
1

Relevant standard
ISO14064-3

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- at least one applicable category

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Attach the statement
Fifth Third 2017 GHG Verification Statement_FINAL 6.11.18.pdf

Page/section reference
1

Relevant standard
ISO14064-3

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?

No, we do not verify any other climate-related information reported in our CDP disclosure

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?

No

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
Information collection (understanding supplier behavior)

Details of engagement
Other, please specify (Ask if GHG goal, RE Goal, CDP score)

% of suppliers by number

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

% Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement
Some of the bank's larger vendors were asked to answer a few simple questions to help Fifth Third understand how many of our larger partners had specific sustainability program elements.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success
The bank identified existing vendors that may be able to engage in future discussion.

Comment

C12.1c

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

Fifth Third offers its employees access to a pre-tax Transit Flexible Spending Account (FSA) program. This allows employees to voluntarily contribute pre-tax money to pay for eligible transit expenses.

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?
No

C12.3g

(C12.3g) Why do you not engage with policy makers on climate-related issues?

Fifth Third does not engage with policy makers on climate-related issues because we do not currently consider it to be a substantive influence on the company's overall business strategy or our specific lines of business. Furthermore, we have limited staff and resources to commit to engaging with policy makers and we focus those resources on regulatory issues facing the banking industry.

C12.4

(C12.4) Have you published information about your organization's response to climate change and GHG emissions performance for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Publication
In voluntary sustainability report

Status
Complete

Attach the document
2017-CSR-report.pdf

Content elements
Governance
Emission targets
Other metrics
Other, please specify (Partial GHG emissions data included)

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.

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	Chief Administrative Officer	Other C-Suite Officer

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