

## Internal Carbon Pricing

**Company Name:** D.M. Wenceslao & Associates, Inc. (DMW)

**Date:** December 2024

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D.M. Wenceslao & Associates, Inc. (DMW) recognizes that climate-related risks and opportunities have material implications for long-term value creation. To embed climate considerations into business planning and decision-making, the company developed **Internal Carbon Pricing (ICP) framework**. By assigning a notional cost to greenhouse gas emissions associated with operations, investments, and supply chains, DMW seeks to strengthen its ability to manage transition risks, capture low-carbon opportunities, and align with global best practices.

The Internal Carbon Pricing initiative is designed to:

- **Conduct cost-benefit analyses** that integrate carbon costs into project feasibility, ensuring accurate evaluation of environmental and financial trade-offs.
- **Drive energy efficiency** by creating a direct financial signal to reduce energy consumption and emissions intensity.
- **Support low-carbon investments** by prioritizing projects that minimize exposure to future carbon costs.
- **Incentivize climate considerations in decision-making** across departments, embedding sustainability into corporate governance and capital allocation.
- **Integrate climate-related issues in risk assessments**, strengthening the Enterprise Risk Management framework.
- **Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities** in development, leasing, and estate management, enhancing competitiveness and tenant value propositions.
- **Influence corporate strategy and financial planning** by incorporating carbon costs into budget setting, investment pipelines, and long-term masterplanning.
- **Navigate evolving regulations** by proactively internalizing potential carbon pricing policies and aligning with anticipated compliance requirements.
- **Address upstream value chain emissions** by extending carbon cost considerations to supplier engagement and procurement standards.
- **Support climate-related policies and targets** by ensuring progress toward DMW's GHG reduction commitments and renewable energy goals.
- **Set a carbon offset budget** that enables the company to responsibly neutralize residual emissions where abatement is not feasible.
- **Stress test investments** against different carbon price scenarios, ensuring resilience under future transition risk pathways.

<b>ELECTRICITY</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2024</b>
<b>GHG Emissions Scope 2 (Tons CO2)</b>	<b>1,884.00</b>	<b>2,429.00</b>	<b>5,383</b>	<b>7,292</b>
<i>884.2 lbs CO2/MWh × 1 metric ton/2,204.6 lbs × 1/(1-0.073) MWh delivered/MWh generated × 1 MWh/1,000 kWh × = 4.33 × 10<sup>-4</sup> metric tons CO2/kWh</i>				
US\$Carbon Tax (Assuming US\$50 carbon tax per ton)	<b>94,200</b>	<b>121,450</b>	<b>269,150</b>	<b>364,600</b>
<a href="https://business.inquirer.net/352352/ph-looking-into-carbon-tax-viability">https://business.inquirer.net/352352/ph-looking-into-carbon-tax-viability</a>				
Peso Equivalent at 1USD=57Php	5,181,000	6,679,750	14,803,250	20,782,200
Revenues	3,446,712,914	4,220,264,810	4,098,961,536	3,695,722,975
Percentage of Revenues	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.6%

<b>FUEL</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2024</b>
<b>Total Scope 1 GHG Emissions</b>	843	810.7	1453.7	975.1
<b>US\$Carbon Tax (Assuming US\$50 carbon tax per ton)</b>	42,155	40,535	72,685	48,755
Peso Equivalent at 1USD=57Php	2,318,525	2,229,425	4,143,045	2,681,525
Revenues	3,446,712,914	4,220,264,810	4,098,961,536	3,695,722,975
Percentage of revenues	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%

	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2024</b>
<b>Total Carbon Tax</b>	<b>7,499,525</b>	<b>8,909,175</b>	<b>18,946,295</b>	<b>23,463,725</b>
Percentage of revenues	0.22%	0.21%	0.46%	0.63%