

## Cision – SB 261 Climate-Related Financial Risk Disclosure

### Governance

Cision recognizes the importance of understanding and managing climate-related financial risks. Oversight of these risks resides with the Executive Leadership Team, which provides periodic updates to the Board of Directors. A cross-functional working group — including representatives from Operations, Finance, Legal, and IT — is responsible for evaluating climate-related risks and recommending mitigation strategies. This group meets annually as part of the company’s broader enterprise risk management process.

### Strategy

Cision operates as an asset-light, technology-enabled communications company with a highly flexible, remote-capable workforce. This model reduces exposure to many physical climate risks but does not eliminate them entirely. The company has identified three categories of potential climate-related financial risk:

- **Physical risks:** Extreme weather events (e.g., storms, wildfires, flooding, or heat waves) could disrupt certain office locations, or vendor operations. Rising insurance premiums associated with climate risk may increase occupancy costs.
- **Transition risks:** Expanding climate disclosure regulations (including SB 261 and similar international frameworks) may increase compliance and reporting costs. In addition, enterprise customers increasingly request sustainability information in procurement processes, creating potential competitive risk if disclosures are incomplete.
- **Market risks:** Reputational expectations are evolving. As a global leader in communications and data, Cision’s stakeholders expect alignment with sustainable practices. Insufficient transparency could affect customer trust, investor perception, or access to capital.

Opportunities exist to further strengthen resilience through vendor engagement, efficiency initiatives, and demonstrating responsible governance.

### Risk Management

Cision integrates climate-related risks into its enterprise risk management framework. Risks are evaluated annually based on likelihood and potential financial impact. Current approaches include:

- Business continuity planning to ensure resilience during severe weather or disruptions.
- Remote-first operations, which reduce reliance on specific physical offices and support workforce continuity during climate events.
- Vendor oversight, where climate readiness and disclosures are increasingly considered in procurement and ongoing partnerships.
- Regulatory monitoring to ensure timely compliance with new reporting requirements.

## Metrics and Targets

Because Cision operates largely in managed office environments, the company has limited direct access to facility-level energy or emissions data. As a result, disclosures at this stage are primarily qualitative. Initial metrics focus on:

- Tracking operational disruptions linked to climate-related events.
- Monitoring vendor compliance with sustainability standards or climate disclosure requirements.
- Evaluating potential cost impacts such as insurance premiums or compliance expenses.

Over time, Cision will expand its metrics as data access improves and reporting frameworks evolve.

## Next Steps

- Formalize oversight of climate-related financial risks.
- Strengthen vendor due diligence processes to capture climate and resilience factors.
- Engage managed office providers to explore energy data availability.
- Conduct a scenario-based review of climate-related risks by 2027, aligned with ISSB/TCFD guidance.

## Summary

Cision's remote-capable model significantly reduces exposure to physical climate risks. However, the company faces regulatory, customer, and reputational risks related to climate change and disclosure expectations. Through governance, risk management, and gradual enhancement of metrics, Cision is committed to managing these risks transparently and responsibly.