Zebra Technologies Corp.

2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire

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C1. Introduction

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?

Select from:
☑ English

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

Select from:
☑ USD

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:
☑ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

We are a global leader in the Automatic Identification and Data Capture ("AIDC") industry. The AIDC market consists of mobile computing, data capture, radio frequency identification devices ("RFID"), thermal barcode printing, and other workflow automation products and services. The Company's products, services, and software solutions ("offerings") are proven to help our customers and end-users digitize and automate their workflows to achieve their critical business objectives, including improved productivity and operational efficiency, optimized regulatory compliance, and better customer experiences. We design, manufacture, and sell a broad range of AIDC offerings, including mobile computers, barcode scanners and imagers, RFID readers, specialty printers for barcode labeling and personal identification, real-time location systems ("RTLS"), related accessories and supplies, such as labels and other consumables, and related software applications. We also provide machine vision and robotics automation solutions; a full range of services, including maintenance, technical support, repair, managed and professional services; as well as cloud-based software subscriptions. End-users of our offerings include those in retail and e-commerce, manufacturing, transportation and logistics, healthcare, public sector, and other industries. We operate in 114 facilities with approximately 9,900 employees worldwide. We provide our offerings globally through a direct sales force and an extensive network of over 10,000 channel partners, operating in approximately 176 countries. We continue to advance our vision: every asset and front-line worker visible, connected, and fully optimized. Through continual innovation, we have expanded beyond the traditional AIDC market to transform activities such as factory production, packages moving through a supply chain, retail shopping, the hospital patient journey and first responders addressing public safety and emergency situations. Data from enterprise assets, including status, condition, location, utilization, and preferences, is analyzed in the cloud to provide prioritized actionable insights. As a result, our offerings enable enterprises to "sense, analyze, and act" more effectively to optimize their activities. The need to transform workflows is being driven by secular trends in technology, which include the internet of things ("IoT"), cloud-based data analytics, automation, mobility, computer vision, as well as artificial intelligence and machine learning. The IoT enables the real-time exchange of an increasingly broad set of information among a proliferation of smart, connected devices. The continued rapid growth of mobile computing devices and application software is also significantly expanding use cases throughout enterprises and supply chains. With these expanded capabilities, end-users can consume and act upon dynamic enterprise data and information anytime and anywhere. Leveraging artificial intelligence through machine learning can analyze real-time data for increased visibility into workflows. Additionally, computer and machine vision technology, which enables the automatic extraction and understanding of useful information from a digital image or video, provides a key element in many of our offerings.

(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

	End date of reporting year	Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
	12/31/2024	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ No

(1.4.1) What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period?

4981000000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

(1.6) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

USU98868AB54

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

US9892071054

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

989207105

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

ZBRA

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

2989356

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

PO0I32GKZ3HZMMDPZZ08

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

049015696

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

CIK code: 0000877212

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

SIC code: 3560

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

IRS Employer ID: 36-2675536

(1.7) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Select all that apply

☑ Chile

☑ China

☑ Spain

☑ Brazil

☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ Israel
☑ Mexico
☑ Norway
☑ Poland
☑ Serbia
☑ Denmark
☑ Finland
☑ Germany
☑ Hungary
☑ Romania
☑ Argentina
☑ Australia
☑ Indonesia
☑ Singapore
☑ Sri Lanka
☑ Saudi Arabia
☑ South Africa
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Greece
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☑ Colombia
☑ Malaysia
☑ Portugal
☑ Thailand
☑ Viet Nam
☑ Luxembourg
☑ Netherlands
☑ New Zealand
☑ Philippines
☑ Switzerland
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ Republic of Korea
☑ United Arab Emirates

(1.8) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

	Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?	Comment
	Select from: ☑ No, this is confidential data	*Rich text input [must be under 1000 characters]*

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain
☑ Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:
☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:
☑ Tier 4+ suppliers

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

We have started the value chain mapping as the preparation of the CSRD reporting directive. We have very clear visibility of Tier 1, Tier 2 suppliers.

(1.24.1) Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of?

	Plastics mapping	Primary reason for not mapping plastics in your value chain	Explain why your organization has not mapped plastics in your value chain
	Select from: ☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ Not an immediate strategic priority	*We are mapping other priorities regarding SBTi and renewable energy in our supply chain.*

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

1

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Necessitates immediate action and considered as part of the Company's annual budgeting process.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

1

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

May necessitate immediate action and considered as part of the Company's mid-range planning process.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

5

(2.1.2) Is your long-term time horizon open ended?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Considered as part of the company's long-range planning process.

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both dependencies and impacts

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both risks and opportunities	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

☑ End of life management

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Not location specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

Other

☑ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis

☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons

☑ Drought

☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

☑ Tornado

Chronic physical

☑ Sea level rise

Policy

☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements

☑ Changes to national legislation

Market

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials

☑ Changing customer behavior

☑ Uncertainty in the market signals

Technology

☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

☑ Unsuccessful investment in new technologies

Liability

☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ NGOs

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Suppliers

☑ Regulators

☑ Local communities

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Zebra identifies, assesses, and manages environmental-related risks through its broader enterprise risk management process, which includes feedback from stakeholders across all functions of Zebra's business. Any significant environmental dependencies and/or impacts identified through this process are considered along with Zebra's climate scenario analysis. Flooding has been determined to be Zebra's primary climate risk, with much of Zebra's outsourced manufacturing being located in the Asia-Pacific region. Zebra actively engages with its key suppliers in that region to understand better how they manage climate-related risks.

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

(2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

We are dependent on suppliers concentrated in certain locations, primarily in the Asia-Pacific region, and are therefore subject to higher climate risk in that region. We continue to establish and monitor resiliency plans along with our suppliers, such as diversifying our manufacturing footprint.

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have identified priority locations

(2.3.2) Value chain stages where priority locations have been identified

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

☑ Areas of high ecosystem integrity

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

We are active member of Resilinc and EcoVadis. We use their system for risk management. Additionally we partner with company called Assent, who has included service to our portfolio of Enhanced Supplier Screening.

(2.3.5) Will you be disclosing a list/spatial map of priority locations?

Select from:

☑ No, we have a list/geospatial map of priority locations, but we will not be disclosing it

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

At the enterprise level, we define "substantive" risks as having a high impact and high level of vulnerability for Zebra. We consider climate-related risks emerging based on our in-depth climate scenario analysis and Zebra's carbon-light/asset-light profile. Zebra does not assign a single numeric value to quantify a substantive financial impact as each event requires evaluation of the relevant context and circumstances.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

At the enterprise level, we define “substantive” opportunities as those providing significant revenue opportunities, such as new solution offerings or market expansion, as well as significant cost savings opportunities. Zebra does not assign a single numeric value to quantify a substantive financial opportunity, as each depends on the circumstances.

(2.5) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

	Identification and classification of potential water pollutants	Please explain
	Select from: ☑ No, we do not identify and classify our potential water pollutants	*We do not use water in our production processes.*

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☑ Environmental risks exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization

(3.1.3) Please explain

While we have identified climate risk (most particularly flooding) to be present, this has not substantively affected our organization thus far and is not anticipated to substantively affect our organization in the foreseeable future.

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(3.1.3) Please explain

Water is not integral to Zebra's operations.

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(3.1.3) Please explain

While we have plastic related risks, this has not substantively affected our organization thus far and is not anticipated to substantively effect our organization in the foreseeable future.

(3.3) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

	Water-related regulatory violations	Comment
	Select from: ☑ No	*Our organization was not subject to any fines, enforcement orders, or penalties for water-related regulatory violations.*

(3.5) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not anticipate being regulated in the next three years

(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Climate change

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental opportunities

Select from:

☑ Opportunities exist, but none anticipated to have a substantive effect on organization

(3.6.3) Please explain

While our organization has environmental opportunities, including market opportunities related to our circular economy program, such opportunities do not currently have a substantive effect on our business as a whole.

Water

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental opportunities

Select from:

☑ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(3.6.3) Please explain

Based on the nature of the company's operations, water is not material to Zebra or its outsourced manufacturing suppliers.

C4. Governance

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.1.3) Types of directors your board or equivalent is comprised of

Select all that apply

☑ Non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Yes, but it is not publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

The Nominating and Governance Committee seeks to have a Board composed of directors with diverse backgrounds and qualifications that create a composite mix of experience, knowledge and skillsets that will allow the Board to fulfill its responsibilities. Although the Board does not have a specific diversity policy, the Nominating and Governance Committee Charter includes a stated commitment to diversity, providing the Nominating and Governance Committee will consider race, ethnicity, gender, nationality, age, cultural background, professional experience and Board tenure in evaluating Board candidates and in nominating existing directors for reelection. As part of our pursuit for diverse candidates, Zebra will instruct any search firm it engages to present candidates who will contribute to such diversity. The Board believes that a variety of viewpoints contributes to a more effective decision-making process.

(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue	Primary reason for no board-level oversight of this environmental issue	Explain why your organization does not have board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:*	*Rich text input [must be under 2500 characters]*
Water	*Select from:* ☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant	*Not material given that we are a carbon-light/asset-light business.*
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant	*Not material given that we are a carbon-light/asset-light business*

(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board's oversight of environmental issues.

Climate change

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Director on board

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ No

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

(1) Board of Directors: responsible for oversight, reviewing and guiding strategy and risk management policies. Board received quarterly Sustainability reports from the Sustainability Core Groups. (2) Audit Committee: Provides assistance to the Board in fulfilling its oversight functions with respect to matters involving: (a) the integrity of Zebra's financial statements and internal control over accounting and financial reporting, (b) the independent public accounting firm's qualifications and independence, (c) the performance of the internal audit and the independent auditors, (d) Zebra's compliance with legal and regulatory requirements, and (e) the assessment and management of risks. (3) the Compensation and Culture Committee assists the Board with its responsibilities regarding the compensation of our executive officers and non-employee directors. (4) The Nominating and Governance Committee assists the Board with its responsibilities regarding the company's corporate governance practices, Board and committee composition as well as Board performance and refreshment.

(4.2) Does your organization’s board have competency on environmental issues?

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(4.2.4) Primary reason for no board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :We are a carbon-light/asset-light business.

(4.2.5) Explain why your organization does not have a board with competence on this environmental issue

Because Zebra is a carbon-light/asset-light digitization and workflow automation company, we do not list climate competency as a separate category for the Board's competencies. Zebra's Board is composed of highly qualified directors whose experience, skillsets, tenure and personal characteristics complement those of fellow directors to create a balanced Board with diverse viewpoints and deep expertise.

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(4.2.4) Primary reason for no board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(4.2.5) Explain why your organization does not have a board with competence on this environmental issue

Because Zebra is a carbon-light/asset-light digitization and workflow automation company, we do not list climate competency (or specifically water) as a separate category for the Board's competencies. Zebra's Board is composed of highly qualified directors whose experience, skillsets, tenure and personal characteristics complement those of fellow directors to create a balanced Board with diverse viewpoints and deep expertise.

(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue	Primary reason for no management-level responsibility for environmental issues	Explain why your organization does not have management-level responsibility for environmental issues
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:*	*Rich text input [must be under 2500 characters]*
Water	*Select from:* ☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant	*Because Zebra is a carbon-light/asset-light digitization and workflow automation company, water is not a relevant sustainability priority.*
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant	*Because Zebra is a carbon-light/asset-light digitization and workflow automation company, biodiversity is not a relevant sustainability priority.*

(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Our CEO oversees Zebra's leadership team that is responsible for the company's sustainability program and is also a member of the Board.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Our CFO helps oversee Zebra's cross-functional sustainability council that is responsible for running the company's sustainability program, and helps manages the strategy and decision-making associated with the program. Our CFO also participates in quarterly updates to the Board.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ General Counsel

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Our General Counsel helps oversee Zebra's cross-functional sustainability council that is responsible for running the company's sustainability program, and helps manages the strategy and decision-making associated with the program. Our General Counsel also participates in quarterly updates to the Board.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :Chief Products & Solutions Officer

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

☑ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Our Chief Products & Solutions Offer helps oversee Zebra's cross-functional sustainability council that is responsible for running the company's sustainability program, and helps manages the strategy and decision-making associated with the program with a focus on product innovation.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :Chief Supply Chain Officer

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Other

☑ Other, please specify :Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy Setting climate-related corporate targets Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets Increasing value chain visibility (traceability, mapping, transparency)

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Our Chief Supply Chain Offer helps oversee Zebra's cross-functional sustainability council that is responsible for running the company's sustainability program, and helps manages the strategy and decision-making associated with the program with a focus on supply chain activities and supplier engagement.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

☑ Sustainability committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Implementing a climate transition plan

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Reporting to all C-suite positions listed above.

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Our cross-functional Sustainability Council with executive sponsorship and board oversight helps to drive initiatives within our sustainability priorities of human capital management, resource conservation, and climate.

(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?

Climate change

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to introduce them in the next two years

(4.5.3) Please explain

Non-monetary goals are set for management on an annual basis, which may include environmental issues, and are tied to non-monetary incentives. All Management/leaders have annual performance goals related to driving our sustainability operationalization against three priorities: climate, resource conservation, human capital.

Water

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to introduce them in the next two years

(4.5.3) Please explain

Water has not been determined to be a relevant priority based on Zebra's carbon-light/asset-light business operations.

(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain
☑ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

This is our global publicly available environmental policy.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments
☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply
☑ No, and we do not plan to align in the next two years

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:
☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

zebra-policy-environment-en-us.pdf

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

(4.10.1) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply
☑ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)

(4.10.3) Describe your organization's role within each framework or initiative

Approved targets

(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?

(4.11.1) External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Select all that apply

☑ No, we have assessed our activities, and none could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

(4.11.2) Indicate whether your organization has a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to have one in the next two years

(4.11.5) Indicate whether your organization is registered on a transparency register

Select from:

☑ No

(4.11.8) Describe the process your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your environmental commitments and/or transition plan

Rich text input [must be under 2500 characters]

(4.11.9) Primary reason for not engaging in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(4.12) Have you published information about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In other regulatory filings

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Governance

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Value chain engagement

☑ Emissions figures

☑ Emission targets

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Pages 6-10 for sustainability related disclosure.

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Full accounts ZTEL disclosure 2024.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Zebra has also published environmental-related disclosures as part of the statutory financial statements of Zebra Technologies Europe Limited.

C5. Business strategy

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☑ Every three years or less frequently

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(5.1.3) Primary reason why your organization has not used scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(5.1.4) Explain why your organization has not used scenario analysis

Water use is not material to our business based on quantities used in our own facilities and by our outsourced manufacturers.

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ No SSP used

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Liability

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 2.0ºC - 2.4ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2021

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2100

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The best-case scenario was analyzed in terms of average global temperate rising to 2C, while the worst-case scenario was analyzed in terms of average global temperature rising by 4C by 2100. The IPCC has generated several future climate scenarios based on this measure, referred to as the Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs). The RCP 2.6 and 8.5 scenarios roughly align with the best- and worst-case scenarios analyzed by Zebra.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Because there are no guarantees in how businesses and individuals will reduce or mitigate greenhouse gas emissions in the coming decades, and consequently how much warming will occur, Zebra picked the lower and upper-warming bands for the best-case and worst-case scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ No SSP used

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Liability

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2021

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2100

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The best-case scenario was analyzed in terms of average global temperate rising to 2C, while the worst-case scenario was analyzed in terms of average global temperature rising by 4C by 2100. The IPCC has generated several future climate scenarios based on this measure, referred to as the Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs). The RCP 2.6 and 8.5 scenarios roughly align with the best- and worst-case scenarios analyzed by Zebra.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Because there are no guarantees in how businesses and individuals will reduce or mitigate greenhouse gas emissions in the coming decades, and consequently how much warming will occur, Zebra picked the lower and upper-warming bands for the best-case and worst-case scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ IEA 2DS

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Liability

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 2.0°C - 2.4°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2021

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2100

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Zebra has more opportunities than risks under the gradual or rapid climate transition scenarios, as explained below. Risks: With Scope 1 and 2 emissions accounting for less than 5% of the total carbon footprint, Zebra is less exposed to energy cost variations and direct impacts of emerging carbon tax policies under the gradual or rapid transition risk climate scenarios. Zebra's transportation Scope 3 emissions account for approximately 10% of total carbon footprint. So there is some exposure from potential indirect freight-related carbon tax in the future but none with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on business in the next ten years, the typical time horizon for Zebra's long-term risk assessment. Zebra does not assign a single numeric value to quantify a substantive financial impact as each event requires evaluation of the relevant context and circumstances. There is uncertainty in determining Zebra's indirect risk exposure to second-order and third-order broader societal implications related to climate transition. Opportunities: We foresee a correlation between heightened climate awareness and the demand for our solutions, including our low-carbon products and circular economy products, that provide real-time operational visibility and sustainability benefits. Approximately 98% of eligible products, by revenue, already meet the requirements of Energy Star. The ruggedized design of our purpose-built enterprise-grade devices and the bundled service and security plans allow enterprise customers to extend the lifecycle of their devices, while our Circular Economy program encourages reuse for different customer use cases when devices reach end-of-life. Zebra continues to make strategic investments to advance the enterprise asset intelligence to digitize and automate workflows. We established a Green Product Council in 2020 to accelerate the creation of greener products and technology solutions to help our customers transition to a low-carbon, circular, on-demand digital economy.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Because there are no guarantees in how businesses and individuals will reduce or mitigate greenhouse gas emissions in the coming decades, and consequently how much warming will occur, Zebra picked the lower and upper-warming bands for the best-case and worst-case scenario analysis.

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization’s scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

Zebra has identified flooding as the predominant climate hazard within the next 20-30 years and sees flooding potentially impacting lower-lying areas of Southeast Asia, which includes coastal China, Taiwan, Vietnam, Thailand, Singapore, and Malaysia, where Zebra's suppliers have a physical presence. The analysis examined climate hazard level, exposure, and vulnerability under the best- and worst-case climate scenarios, and covered all significant facilities as of FY2021. Zebra's climate risk analysis included locations operated by Zebra and those outsourced, indirect suppliers and customers. In the 2°C best-case scenario, there are elevated/moderate risks around low-lying areas in Southeast Asia, where Zebra has third-party operated warehouses, direct and indirect supplier facilities. In the 4°C worst-case scenario, climate risks increase to moderate levels at more locations, including an engineering facility in India and indirect supplier facilities in parts of coastal Asia. The warehouse facilities near the shipping ports remain at moderately elevated levels of overall climate risk. While overall climate risks remain at moderate levels at third-party facilities within Zebra's value chain, most of the company's core operations do not show levels of climate risk that exceed low to moderate, as they are either located in areas with lower hazard levels within North America and Europe or lower levels of business criticality. Additional hazards that could impact Zebra under the 4°C scenario include coastal exposure to more frequent and intense extreme weather events combined with rising sea levels. Modeling of these hazards is not well understood, so they were not factored into overall climate risk at this time. Zebra expects to monitor such hazards more broadly, should they become significant, and may include them as necessary in subsequent disclosures. Please click on the link here for more information: https://betterbuildingssolutioncenter.energy.gov/implementation-models/zebra-technologies-corporation-climate-related-physical-risk-characterization.

(5.2) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan?

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.2.4) Plan explicitly commits to cease all spending on, and revenue generation from, activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to add an explicit commitment within the next two years

(5.2.6) Explain why your organization does not explicitly commit to cease all spending on and revenue generation from activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

There is no specific, practical way to sustain Zebra's business while entirely ceasing spending. Zebra remains a relatively carbon light company.

(5.2.7) Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.8) Description of feedback mechanism

Feedback mechanisms include ESG Investor engagements. Zebra's low-carbon transition plan includes science-based targets (SBT), supplier engagement to reduce emissions related to purchased goods, product innovations to reduce energy during customer use, and a partnership with the U.S. Department of Energy Better Climate Initiative for technical assistance on SBT. Zebra is committed to reducing absolute scopes 1 and 2 GHG emissions 50% by 2030 from a 2020 base year. Zebra also is committed to reducing absolute scope 3 GHG emissions from purchased goods and services and use of sold products 15% within the same timeframe. SBT Institute has validated that Zebra's targets align with the 1.5°C trajectory.

(5.2.9) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

☑ Annually

(5.2.10) Description of key assumptions and dependencies on which the transition plan relies

The transition plan mainly relies on policy and regulation landscape, level of value chain engagement, data completeness and accuracy, stakeholder feedback and requirements and technical limits of our product energy efficiency enhancements. Our transition plan may also be affected by any possible changes in the strategic direction of our company, the geographies in which we operate, and the evolving needs of our customers.

(5.2.11) Description of progress against transition plan disclosed in current or previous reporting period

We are currently conducting a comprehensive baseline recalculation. We intend to report updated baseline figures in next year's CDP submission. This recalculation may result in changes to our reported baseline emissions.

(5.2.13) Other environmental issues that your climate transition plan considers

Select all that apply

☑ No other environmental issue considered

(5.4) In your organization’s financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition
	Select from: ☑ No, and we do not plan to in the next two years

(5.9) What is the trend in your organization's water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

	Please explain
	Rich text input [must be under 1000 characters]

(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Primary reason for not pricing environmental externalities
	Select from: ☑ No, and we do not plan to in the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

Suppliers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

Customers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

Investors and shareholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

Other value chain stakeholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(5.11.3) Primary reason for not engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.11.4) Explain why you do not engage with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Other than customers, suppliers, and investors, we have not identified other stakeholders in our value chain that we intend to engage with.

(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?

Climate change

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

This assessment is part of suppliers' scorecards. The metrics are 1-5 and success rate is 4.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the threshold for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

7

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to climate change
☑ Business risk mitigation
☑ Procurement spend
☑ Strategic status of suppliers

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Our prioritization is based on data from previous year. We use EcoVadis for the assessment process.

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

	Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process	Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance	Comment
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, suppliers have to meet environmental requirements related to this environmental issue, but they are not included in our supplier contracts	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance	*Our policy is included in the Supplier Code of Conduct*

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ Setting a low-carbon or renewable energy target

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply
☑ Certification
☑ Supplier scorecard or rating

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 51-75%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 51-75%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:
☑ 1-25%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply
☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization's supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:
☑ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Information collection

☑ Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with suppliers on innovative business models and corporate renewable energy sourcing mechanisms

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

Zebra drives all Tier 1 suppliers to submit their science-based targets, has regular meetings with suppliers and measures their sustainability program through scorecards. Furthermore, Zebra provides support in various areas where suppliers are not familiar with the possibilities of how to improve their score, how to increase the percentage of renewable energy use. Zebra offers financial support to all suppliers who do a self-assessment through EcoVadis for the first time. EcoVadis also offers suppliers a large amount of training as part of the Zebra program and offers opportunities to improve their sustainability program. Zebra works closely with design engineers to increase the sustainability of the product, limit the amount of plastic used in product packaging and offer alternatives in the use of more ecologically friendly material.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :We measure our suppliers in our scorecards process. The annual goal is shared with each supplier. We also require EcoVadis assessment and also the required score is being communicated to each supplier.

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☑ Yes

Water

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ No, this engagement is unrelated to meeting an environmental requirement

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Zebra Technologies offers to our customers the circular economy program. We also work with our partners on several solutions that can help reducing the waste (such as food waste control etc.)

(5.12) Indicate any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

	Details of initiative	Please explain
Row 1	*Rich text input [must be under 2500 characters]*	*Rich text input [must be under 1000 characters]*

(5.13) Has your organization already implemented any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement?

(5.13.1) Environmental initiatives implemented due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(5.13.2) Primary reason for not implementing environmental initiatives

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.13.3) Explain why your organization has not implemented any environmental initiatives

We have implemented many environmental initiatives, but not due to CDP Supply chain member engagement. Some of them are: Circular Economy Program, supplier engagement through Supplier Sustainability Award or Partner Sustainability Award, promoting landfill reduction targets in the most impacted areas (such as Asia and Pacific), etc.

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Effective beginning in 2024, we changed from a financial control to an operational control approach to consolidation. This change in consolidation approach was made because we believe this more comprehensively captures our emission-generating assets in our direct carbon footprint.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Effective beginning in 2024, we changed from a financial control to an operational control approach to consolidation. This change in consolidation approach was made because we believe this more comprehensively captures water use associated with our company's assets while also aligning with our consolidation approach for climate change (see above).

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.1.1) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

	Has there been a structural change?
	Select all that apply ☑ No

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

(7.1.2.1) Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?

Select all that apply
☑ Yes, a change in methodology
☑ Yes, a change in boundary

(7.1.2.2) Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)

We changed our control approach from financial to operational to more comprehensively reflect the emissions from our company's assets. This change resulted in reclassifying a number of our leased facilities into our organizational boundary, thereby resulting in a reclassifying related emissions from Scope 3 Category 8 to Scopes 1 and 2. Scope 3 Category 8 now includes only certain smaller leased offices for which the criteria of control has not been met. We have also made certain methodology changes, data quality and process improvements across the footprint, primarily affecting the resulting emissions in Scope 3 categories 1, 4, 9 and 11.

(7.1.3) Have your organization’s base year emissions and past years’ emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in 7.1.1 and/or 7.1.2?

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:

☑ No, because we do not have the data yet and plan to recalculate next year

(7.1.3.3) Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold

We will follow carbon accounting methodologies used in our 2024 footprint and apply them on our base year's data. With consideration of our approved science-based targets, we will use an approach of a fixed target base year. We are using 5% significance threshold as per SBTi guidance.

(7.1.3.4) Past years' recalculation

Select from:

☑ No

(7.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

Select all that apply

☑ IEA CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

☑ US EPA Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID)

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

☑ 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

☑ US EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership: Indirect Emissions From Purchased Electricity

☑ US EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership: Direct Emissions from Stationary Combustion Sources

☑ Defra Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including streamlined energy and carbon reporting guidance, 2019

☑ US EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership: Direct Fugitive Emissions from Refrigeration, Air Conditioning, Fire Suppression, and Industrial Gases

☑ Other, please specify **:Canada's National Inventory Report**

(7.3) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

	Scope 2, location-based	Scope 2, market-based	Comment
	Select from:	*Select from:*	*We are reporting Scope 2 emissions as per the GHG Protocol.*

	Scope 2, location-based	Scope 2, market-based	Comment
	☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure	☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure	

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2100

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This data reflects our previous baseline calculation. We are currently conducting a comprehensive recalculation of our base year emissions, which we intend to report in next year's CDP submission. This recalculation may result in changes to our reported baseline emissions. GHG emissions from stationary source fuel combustion were calculated following the WRI/WBCSD's GHG Protocol: Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. Total GHG emissions are reported in metric tons of CO2 equivalent, excluding biogenic CO2 emissions and independent of any GHG trades. Primary data were obtained for the quantity of fuel combusted for each fuel type and the quantity combusted data were multiplied to appropriate emissions factors to calculate associated Scope 1 GHG emissions. These emissions factors are sourced from EPA's Emission Factors Hub and DEFRA. GHG emissions from refrigeration and air conditioning equipment were calculated following the WRI/WBCSD's GHG Protocol: Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. Total GHG emissions are reported in metric tons of CO2 equivalent, independent of any GHG trades. Data were obtained for the quantity of refrigerant loss from installation, operation, and/or disposal for each refrigerant type. The quantity of refrigerant loss data was then multiplied to appropriate emissions factors to calculate associated Scope 1 GHG emissions.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10600

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This data reflects our previous baseline calculation. We are currently conducting a comprehensive recalculation of our base year emissions, which we intend to report in next year's CDP submission. This recalculation may result in changes to our reported baseline emissions. GHG emissions from purchased electricity were calculated following the WRI/WBCSD's GHG Protocol: Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. Total GHG emissions are reported in metric tons of CO2 equivalent, independent of any GHG trades. First, primary data were obtained for the amount of electricity purchased. Electricity purchased within the US, the appropriate Emissions and Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID) subregion was also selected. Second, the purchased electricity data were multiplied to appropriate emissions factors to calculate associated Scope 2 GHG emissions.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9400

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This data reflects our previous baseline calculation. We are currently conducting a comprehensive recalculation of our base year emissions, which we intend to report in next year's CDP submission. This recalculation may result in changes to our reported baseline emissions. Total GHG emissions are reported in metric tons of CO2 equivalent, independent of any GHG trades. First, primary data were obtained for the amount of electricity purchased. Market-based scope 2 data hierarchy by the Protocol was followed throughout the calculations. Energy attribute certificates and contracts were matched with the appropriate locations. In locations with supplier specific emissions information, grid data was replaced with supplier provided emissions factors. For locations with no contractual instruments and the suppliers could not provide emission factors, residual emission factors from Green-e and Association of Issuing Bodies (AIB) were used. The purchased electricity data were multiplied to appropriate emissions factors to calculate associated Scope 2 GHG emissions.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

536400

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This data reflects our previous baseline calculation. We are currently conducting a comprehensive recalculation of our base year emissions, which we intend to report in next year's CDP submission. This recalculation may result in changes to our reported baseline emissions. GHG emissions from purchased goods and services were calculated following the WRI/WBCSD's GHG Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and

Reporting Standard. Total GHG emissions are reported in metric tons of CO2 equivalent, excluding biogenic CO2 emissions and independent of any GHG trades. For direct and indirect spend, major inputs were identified based on the Comprehensive Environmental Data Archive (CEDA). Data were obtained for the consumption expenditure of the key inputs identified for manufacturing and operations. The expenditure data are multiplied to appropriate CEDA factors to calculate associated Scope 3 GHG emissions. Vendor emissions were calculated using vendor provided energy and natural gas consumption at each location. Consumption was multiplied by the appropriate emissions factors based on the country of vendor. Data center emissions were calculated using the electricity consumption at each location and multiplied by the average grid emissions factors for each location.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

28200

(7.5.3) Methodological details

GHG emissions from capital goods were calculated following the WRI/WBCSD's GHG Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard. Total GHG emissions are reported in metric tons of CO2 equivalent, excluding biogenic CO2 emissions and independent of any GHG trades. First, major capital goods categories were identified. Second, consumption expenditure data for the major capital goods identified were applied to the Comprehensive Environmental Data Archive (CEDA) to calculate associated Scope 3 GHG emissions.

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2200

(7.5.3) Methodological details

GHG emissions were calculated following the WRI/WBCSD's GHG Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard. Total GHG emissions are reported in metric tons of CO2 equivalent, excluding biogenic CO2 emissions and independent of any GHG trades. Primary data were obtained for the amount of fuel and energy to calculate the emissions that are not already included in Scope 1 and 2. Third-party provided emission factors were then applied to the primary data. Data sources for transmission and distribution (T&D) losses and upstream emissions include EPA eGRID, EPA Office of Transportation and Air Quality, DEFRA, IEA, Canada National Inventory Report, Comprehensive Environmental Data Archive (CEDA) and National Energy Technology Laboratory (NETL).

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

95800

(7.5.3) Methodological details

GHG emissions were calculated following the WRI/WBCSD's GHG Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard. Total GHG emissions are reported in metric tons of CO2 equivalent, excluding biogenic CO2 emissions and independent of any GHG trades. This section covers all third-party transportation and distribution services purchased by the reporting company in the reporting year. Average weight was multiplied with the total distance for each shipment method. GHG emission factors per tonne-km/ton-mile traveled were obtained from UK DEFRA and US EPA's Emission Factors Hub. For distribution centers, the consumption data were multiplied to appropriate emissions factors to calculate associated Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.5.3) Methodological details

GHG emissions were calculated following the WRI/WBCSD's GHG Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard. Total GHG emissions are reported in metric tons of CO2 equivalent, excluding biogenic CO2 emissions and independent of any GHG trades. Emission factors associated with waste treatment type were obtained from the EPA's Emission Factors Hub for nonhazardous waste. The emissions factor data for hazardous waste is sourced from ADEME's (French Environment and Energy Management Agency). Data on the amount of waste into each waste stream during the reporting year were collected and multiplied to the corresponding emissions factor.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2200

(7.5.3) Methodological details

GHG emissions from business travel were calculated following the WRI/WBCSD's GHG Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard. Total GHG emissions are reported in metric tons of CO2 equivalent, excluding biogenic CO2 emissions and independent of any GHG trades. The GHG emissions are calculated using travel management tools for air, rail, passenger-car travel. UK DEFRA emission factors were used for the calculations. For fuel-related emission from rental vehicles, data on fuel consumption for roughly 70%

of vehicles was used to estimate the total fuel consumption. Then, the relevant emission factors from UK DEFRA was used to calculate the GHG emissions. For reimbursement of private vehicle use, travel distance was multiplied with US EPA's emission factors for passenger cars sourced from EPA's Emission Factors Hub.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2500

(7.5.3) Methodological details

GHG emissions from employee commuting were calculated following the WRI/WBCSD's GHG Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard. Total GHG emissions are reported in metric tons of CO2 equivalent, excluding biogenic CO2 emissions and independent of any GHG trades. HR provided information on transportation modes which were extrapolated to Zebra's headcount commuting to the office. The average distance from the office was estimated using the US Census and US DOT data. GHG emission factors for passenger car (in kg CO2e per passenger-mile) were obtained from US EPA's Emission Factors Hub. Public transit GHG emissions factors (in kg CO2e per passenger-mile) was estimated using the average between bus and subway emissions obtained from the US EPA's Emission Factors Hub.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

GHG emissions from upstream leased assets were calculated following the WRI/WBCSD's GHG Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard. Total GHG emissions are reported in metric tons of CO2 equivalent, excluding biogenic CO2 emissions and independent of any GHG trades. Scope 3 emissions from upstream leased assets include the Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions of lessors. Primary data on electricity and natural gas consumption were collected for roughly 20% of facilities. For the remaining sites, electricity and natural gas consumptions were estimated using secondary data of existing facilities. This proxy data was calculated based on square footage and adjusted heating and cooling days of other Zebra facilities. Then, the consumption data were multiplied to appropriate emissions factors to calculate associated Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

63600

(7.5.3) Methodological details

GHG emissions for downstream transportation were calculated following the WRI/WBCSD's GHG Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard (\'Protocol\' hereafter). Total GHG emissions are reported in metric tons of CO2 equivalent, excluding biogenic CO2 emissions and independent of any GHG trades. This section covers includes emissions that occur in the reporting year from transportation and distribution of sold products in vehicles and facilities not owned or controlled by the reporting company. Data on the number of shipments were collected from the distributors. The distance was estimated using Zebra's data for shipping distances and transportation modes as a proxy. The emission factors were obtained from UK DEFRA.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category is not relevant for Zebra.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

727900

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This data reflects our previous baseline calculation. We are currently conducting a comprehensive recalculation of our base year emissions, which we intend to report in next year's CDP submission. This recalculation may result in changes to our reported baseline emissions. GHG emissions for use of sold products were calculated following the WRI/WBCSD's GHG Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard. Total GHG emissions are reported in metric tons of CO2 equivalent, excluding biogenic CO2 emissions and independent of any GHG trades. Data were obtained for the yearly electricity consumption, the average lifetime of products, and the units sold per product type in the reporting year. GHG emissions were calculated for the products by applying the national average electricity emission factors based on the sold to geographical location to the total estimated electricity consumption in a product's lifetime.

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.5.3) Methodological details

GHG emissions from end-of-life treatment of sold products were calculated following the WRI/WBCSD's GHG Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard. Total GHG emissions are reported in metric tons of CO2 equivalent. Primary data on the type and weight of sold products and packaging were obtained. Process LCA databases including US EPA's Emission Factor Hub database were used for GHG emissions from various end-of-life management options applicable to the sold products and packaging. Data on the amount of waste generated from the products sold during the reporting year were multiplied to the corresponding Scope 3 GHG emission data.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category is not relevant for Zebra.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category is not relevant for Zebra.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category is not relevant for Zebra.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category is not relevant for Zebra.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category is not relevant for Zebra.

(7.6) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3548.37

(7.6.3) Methodological details

We include the assessment of GHGs associated with stationary combustion in company owned buildings or facilities, emissions of refrigerants, and emissions of company-owned vehicles. For fuel stationary combustion in buildings and facilities, we collect the data on fuel consumption for each building or shared workspace used by the company. The primary data on fuel consumption typically comes from the utility-bills and internal meter readings or landlord provided consumption. If primary activity data is not available, benchmarks for fuel consumption per floor area by building type and fuel type breakdown from Building Performance Database are applied as a secondary activity data to estimate consumption. The consumption data is then multiplied by the relevant CO2e emission factor (EF) for that fuel. We use US EPA and DEFRA EFs for fuel combustion. Fugitive emissions from refrigerants are measured using the purchase data on refrigerant refills. We use a conservative assumption that all refrigerant refills are due to the refrigerant leakage. If purchase data is not available, refrigerant leakage is

estimated based on building floor area using EPA HFC accounting tool. Refrigerant quantities are multiplied by their 100-year GWP from IPCC. Company-owned and company-operated vehicle combustion emissions are evaluated as Scope 1, while company-owned electric vehicle emissions are evaluated in Scope 2. This methodology collects fuel use data or vehicle class, distance traveled, and location data. Emissions are calculated by multiplying fuel use or distance by relevant emission factors coming from US EPA, DEFRA, and Ecoinvent.

(7.7) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

20626.6

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13488.91

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Purchased or acquired electricity emissions are evaluated in Scope 2 consistent with GHG Protocol guidance. This methodology collects data on electricity consumption for each building used by the company. If consumption data is not available, benchmarks for electricity consumption per floor area are used as estimates. The consumption data is then multiplied by the relevant location-based CO2e emissions factors (EFs) for electricity generation. Renewable electricity purchases and clean energy programs are also considered. Purchased heat, steam, or cooling emissions are evaluated in Scope 2 consistent with GHG Protocol guidance. This methodology collects data on district heat, cooling, and steam consumption for each building used by the company. If consumption data is not available, benchmarks for district heat and steam consumption per floor area by country are used to estimate consumption. The consumption data is then multiplied by the relevant CO2e EF for heat and steam generation. Company-owned vehicle combustion emissions are evaluated as Scope 1, while company-owned electric vehicle emissions are evaluated in Scope 2. This methodology collects electricity use data or vehicle class, distance traveled, and location data. Emissions are calculated by multiplying electricity use or distance by relevant EFs, using representative data where necessary. For location-based electricity EFs we use the following sources: eGRID for the US, Canada National Inventory Report (1998-2020) for Canada, Australia National GHG Accounts Factors for Australia, IEA 2022 for all other countries, and ecoinvent 3.9.1. for each country where the grid data is not available from the aforementioned sources. Market-based method of estimating Scope 2 electricity emissions is based on the same principles as the location-based approach, the difference is in the emissions factors (EFs). For market-based electricity EFs we use these sources: supplier-specific EFs following the data hierarchy in the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance (Table 6.3), provided that the factors meet the Scope 2 Quality Criteria; Green-e residual EFs for the US grids, European Residual Mixes with CH4 and N2O emissions added from DEFRA for EU-based grids. Market-based EFs are default for Scope 2 electricity. Location-based EFs are used to calculate electricity emissions if no other market-based EFs are available, following the data hierarchy in the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance (Table 6.3).

(7.8) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

522743

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier-specific method

☑ Average data method

☑ Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

For most purchased goods and services estimates, we calculate emissions using Watershed's CEDA database or EPA Environmentally Extended Economic Input Output (EEIO) emissions factors applied to annual supplier and procurement spend data. Spend is aggregated by each accounting category to get total spend. Each accounting category is mapped to the most accurate EEIO category. We account for the inflation or deflation to convert the EFs to the US dollars value for the year of the activity. We use the industry-level price index data (2012-2021 and 2022) published by the US. Bureau of Economic Analysis to get sector-specific inflation and deflation values. For cloud computing emissions, we use either cloud usage data or spend data to estimate electricity consumed and calculate electricity emissions by applying regional EFs. We also use spend data to estimate the indirect emissions associated with the cloud vendor. It is noteworthy that the choice of market- vs. location-based electricity emissions will also affect this category in the case of cloud usage and spending.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

17258

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

We calculate emissions using Watershed's CEDA database or the EPA Environmentally Extended Economic Input Output (EEIO) emissions factors applied to annual supplier & procurement spend data. We account for the inflation or deflation to convert the EFs to the US dollars value for the year of the activity. We use the industry-level price index data (2012-2021 and 2022) published by the US. Bureau of Economic Analysis to get sector-specific inflation and deflation values. Spend is aggregated by each accounting category to get total spend. Each accounting category is mapped to the most accurate EEIO category. Total spend is multiplied by the Emissions Factor for that category or for that vendor to calculate CO2e emissions. To prevent double counting, supplier spend data that is accounted for under alternative scopes are removed from this analysis. It is noteworthy that the choice of market- vs. location-based electricity emissions will also affect this category in the case of cloud usage and spend.

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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

6142

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier-specific method

☑ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

We estimate fuel and energy related activities emissions for three categories: 1) Transmission and Distribution (T&D) - We estimate electricity lost to transmission and distribution. We apply regional grid loss rates from eGRID and Ecoinvent to estimate electricity lost in transmission and distribution, and apply the correct electricity emissions factor to estimate emissions. 2) Natural Gas Leakage - We use fugitive emissions data from chapter 4.2 of the 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas inventories. A tier 1 approach was taken to evaluate fugitive emissions from exploration, production, processing, and transmission & storage of natural gas. Tier 1 was chosen as specific supply chain data was unavailable, and fugitive natural gas emissions are typically not significant for Watershed customers. 3) Upstream (well-to-tank or WTT) emissions- We calculate WTT emissions for stationary and mobile combustion, as well as WTT emissions for electricity production and electricity T&D loss. We use DEFRA EFs for WTT emissions. It is noteworthy that the choice of market- vs.

location-based emissions in Scope 2 will also affect this category because electricity WTT and T&D loss emissions differ between the two methods.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

97937

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Logistics expenses are aggregated by category to get total spend. Each logistics category is mapped to the most accurate sector category. We multiply total spend by the EF for that category. Spend-based EFs originate from Watershed's CEDA database or the EPA Environmentally Extended Economic Input Output (EEIO) emissions factors applied to annual supplier & procurement spend data. We exclude logistics categories that are accounted for separately. We account for the inflation or deflation to convert the EFs to the US dollars value for the year of the activity. We use the industry-level price index data (2012-2021 and 2022) published by the US. Bureau of Economic Analysis to get sector-specific inflation and deflation values.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

2212

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ Waste-type-specific method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

We estimate waste emissions by evaluating the number of employees working from each office location - this is assumed to match the number of employees that are actively commuting each day (see Scope 3.7). We use the CalRecycle benchmarks as an estimate for waste produced per employee per day. We multiply waste produced for each month by emissions factors for landfill and recycling. No waste estimate is included for work from home employees. We use emissions factors from DEFRA for landfill, composting, and recycling. We use emission factors from the USEPA EF Hub for landfill, composting, incineration, and digestion in the US.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

28612

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

☑ Distance-based method

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

0.25

(7.8.5) Please explain

We estimate three emissions inputs for business travel. 1) Flights - We calculate the distance traveled by looking at flight routes and calculating the distance between airports. We calculate total emissions using Emissions Factors from DEFRA, grouped by category of flight (e.g. long haul, medium haul, short haul). When origin, destination, and mileage data is not available, we use spend on flights applied to the relevant EEIO emissions factor. 2) Hotels - We calculate the number of nights stayed at a hotel using the check-in and check-out dates, and apply a country specific emission factors (kg CO2e / room per night) from DEFRA. When this data is not available, we use spend on hotels applied to the relevant EEIO emissions factor. 3) For all other types of business travel (e.g. Uber, Trains), we calculate emissions using Watershed's CEDA database or the EPA Environmentally Extended Economic Input Output (EEIO) emissions factors applied to annual spend data. Spend is aggregated by each travel category to get total spend. Each accounting category is mapped to the most accurate EEIO category. For all EEIO EFs, we account for the inflation or deflation to convert the EFs to the US dollars value for the year of the activity. We use the industry-level price index data (2012-2021 and 2022) published by the US. Bureau of Economic Analysis to get sector-specific inflation and deflation values.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

12517

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

We estimate emissions in two categories. 1) Commute. We estimate the number of employees commuting in each location by aggregating employees by location. We exclude any remote employees, and exclude any months where employees were working from home due to COVID-19. We use data published by governments to estimate average commute mix and distance for each location, and apply that to the total number of commuting employees in each location to determine miles traveled by car, public transit, walking and biking (Example sources: US Census Bureau for US states, Euro State for select EU cities). We multiply miles by the emissions factor for that commute-method category. For commute, we use EFs from EPA EF Hub for cars and public transit, while for walking and biking, we assume that EFs are 0. 2) Remote work. We estimate that the square footage occupied by a home office is 150 square feet. We use the Department of Energy's Building Performance Database to find benchmarks for electricity consumption per square foot of residential space and natural gas per square foot of residential space. We then multiply energy usage by the corresponding region's electricity and natural gas emissions factors. Since the DoE's data set does not assume homes are being used non-stop during working hours, we adjust these estimates up to correct for this. It is noteworthy that the choice of market- vs. location-based electricity emissions will also affect this category for remote work electricity usage.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

320

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ Asset-specific method

☑ Lessor-specific method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

We estimate emissions from upstream leased assets in the following ways: 1) We use the same inputs as for Scope 1 and 2. Alternatively, the record of all leasing-related expenses during the measurement period, including account, currency, total spend, details (where available), vendor (where available). 2) For some leased assets such as shared co-working spaces, we have sq-ft estimates and then generate activity based EFs for electricity and natural gas then calculate emissions based on assumed activity. It is noteworthy that the choice of market- vs. location-based electricity emissions will also affect this category in the case of assets that utilize electricity.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

3397

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Logistics expenses are aggregated by category to get total spend. Each logistics category is mapped to the most accurate EEIO category. We multiply total spend by the EF for that category. We exclude logistics categories that are accounted for separately. We account for the inflation or deflation to convert the EFs to the US dollars value for the year of the activity. We use the industry-level price index data (2012-2021 and 2022) published by the US. Bureau of Economic Analysis to get sector-specific inflation and deflation values.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category is not relevant for Zebra.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

232376

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Methodology for direct use phase emissions, please specify :Direct use stage emissions for the retail products with direct electricity, fuels, and/ or refrigerants consumption, as well as sold buildings, sold vehicles, sold fuels, and sold refrigerants.

☑ Methodology for indirect use phase emissions, please specify :Indirect use phase emissions for apparel

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Direct use stage emissions are calculated for the retail products with direct electricity, fuels, and/ or refrigerants consumption, as well as sold buildings, sold vehicles, sold fuels, and sold refrigerants. For each product type, 3.11. emissions are calculated by multiplying the product lifetime energy consumption [electricity in kWh, fuels in mmBTU] or refrigerant consumption or leakage [kg of refrigerant] by the appropriate EF or GWP. Per-product emissions are multiplied by the total quantity of sold products and summed across the full product inventory. We use the same EF and GWP values as previously defined in Scope 1 and 2. We collect the data on product life time, and energy or refrigerant usage from the customer (ideally from the product LCA, if available). If such data is lacking, we use publicly available sources, including EPA's ENERGY STAR Scope 3 Use of Sold Products tool, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory's (LBL) Home Energy Saver & Score, Silicon Valley Power, EPA HFC Emissions Accounting Tool (“refrigerant model”), US Energy Information Agency energy consumption surveys. For buildings in the US, we use the Department of Energy’s Building Performance Database to energy use per building type. For buildings outside of the US, we use IEA Energy Efficiency Indicators to calculate fuel mix, which is then applied to the median fuel EUI from the BPD database. For refrigerants in buildings, we use EPA HFC accounting tool. Indirect use stage emissions are calculated for apparel by estimating energy (natural gas or electricity) needed for washing and drying throughout the lifetime of the product using the average energy consumption from the Sustainable Apparel Coalition. It is noteworthy that the choice of market- vs. location-based electricity emissions will also affect this category in the case of products that utilize electricity (that includes indirect emissions for apparel).

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1346

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Waste-type-specific method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

We calculate emissions by collecting data on SKU sold and SKU masses. SKU masses are multiplied by the number of units sold per SKU to determine the total waste produced of each SKU. Each SKU is mapped to the most accurate waste type per the waste disposal tab of the UK government greenhouse gas reporting conversion factors database. We multiply the total mass of waste by the Emissions Factor for that waste type to calculate CO2e emissions.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category is not relevant for Zebra.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category is not relevant for Zebra.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category is not relevant for Zebra.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category is not relevant for Zebra.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category is not relevant for Zebra.

(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place

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

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

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(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Page 1

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:
☑ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

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(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Page 1

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:
☑ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

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(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Page 1

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

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

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3: Capital goods

☑ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services

☑ Scope 3: Business travel

☑ Scope 3: Waste generated in operations

☑ Scope 3: Employee commuting

☑ Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products

☑ Scope 3: Use of sold products

☑ Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Scope 3: Upstream leased assets

☑ Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution

☑ Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

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(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Pages 1-2

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

(7.10) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Select from:
☑ Increased

(7.10.1) 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 renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

999

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Rich text input [must be under 2400 characters]

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Rich text input [must be under 2400 characters]

Divestment

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Rich text input [must be under 2400 characters]

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Rich text input [must be under 2400 characters]

Mergers

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Rich text input [must be under 2400 characters]

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1000

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

10.31

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

This change is attributed to organic growth as well as YoY change in emissions factors. Emissions numbers are rounded to the nearest 100.

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Rich text input [must be under 2400 characters]

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8300

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

85.57

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

We changed our control approach from financial to operational to more comprehensively reflect the emissions from our company's assets. This change resulted in reclassifying a number of our leased facilities into our organizational boundary, thereby resulting in a reclassifying related emissions from Scope 3 Category 8 to Scopes 1 and 2. Emissions numbers are rounded to the nearest 100.

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Rich text input [must be under 2400 characters]

Unidentified

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Rich text input [must be under 2400 characters]

Other

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Rich text input [must be under 2400 characters]

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.12) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.

Argentina

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3.441

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

25.352

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

25.352

Australia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9.682

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

115.724

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

129.511

Brazil

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9.274

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

32.234

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

32.234

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

218.481

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

52.79

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

52.79

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

33.408

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

680.93

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

680.93

Colombia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

13.667

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

13.667

Czechia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

28.345

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

500.566

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

63.863

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14.975

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

15.992

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

10.443

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13.13

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

36.115

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

70.95

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

246.149

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3332.271

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1112.559

Indonesia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.613

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

7.346

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

7.346

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7.31

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

35.112

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

56.26

Japan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3.296

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

37.816

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

37.816

Malaysia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.774

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1128.849

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1128.849

Mexico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6.795

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

75.868

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

75.868

Netherlands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

76.403

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

261.134

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

26.02

Philippines

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.633

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

6.685

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

6.685

Poland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5.965

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

44.55

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

55.457

Republic of Korea

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4.396

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

29.639

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

29.639

Saudi Arabia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2.044

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

19.234

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

19.234

Singapore

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7.617

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

169.053

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

169.053

South Africa

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5.328

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

51.696

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

51.696

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6.139

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

14.987

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

24.796

Sri Lanka

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

144.52

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

144.52

Sweden

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1.558

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1.358

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

3.964

Taiwan, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

151.928

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

151.928

Thailand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2.524

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

18.581

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

18.581

Turkey

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4.32

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

23.217

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

23.217

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

377.555

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

449.655

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

73.549

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2457.895

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

13149.731

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

9192.135

(7.17) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply
☑ By activity

(7.17.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Emissions from stationary combustion*	*2971.629*
Row 2	*Emissions from mobile combustion*	*169.619*
Row 3	*Emissions from fugitive emissions*	*406.802*

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

Select all that apply
☑ By facility

(7.20.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business facility.

Row 1

(7.20.2.1) Facility

AR05 - Bentonville, AR

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

312.332

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

443.832

Row 2

(7.20.2.1) Facility

AR07 - Bentonville, AR

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

145.636

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

206.952

Row 3

(7.20.2.1) Facility

CA156 - San Diego, CA

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

110.157

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 4

(7.20.2.1) Facility

CA162 - Central Park Plaza, CA

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

36.158

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

44.544

Row 5

(7.20.2.1) Facility

CA163 - San Jose, CA

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

126.345

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 6

(7.20.2.1) Facility

CA165 - Westlake Village, CA

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

64.256

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

79.158

Row 7

(7.20.2.1) Facility

FL52 - Miramar, FL

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

76.961

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

80.931

Row 8

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Data Center - Franklin Park, IL

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

369.178

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

467.767

Row 9

(7.20.2.1) Facility

GA27 - Alpharetta, GA

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

34.516

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

36.967

Row 10

(7.20.2.1) Facility

GA37 - Flowery Branch, GA

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

667.674

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

715.097

Row 11

(7.20.2.1) Facility

GA38 - Kennesaw, GA

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

85.673

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

91.758

Row 12

(7.20.2.1) Facility

GA40 - Flowery Branch, GA

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

87.069

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

93.254

Row 13

(7.20.2.1) Facility

IL151 - Lincolnshire, IL

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2789.577

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

3211.009

Row 14

(7.20.2.1) Facility

IL153 - Buffalo Grove, IL

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

267.535

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

90.596

Row 15

(7.20.2.1) Facility

IL156 - Buffalo Grove, IL

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

42.728

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

49.183

Row 16

(7.20.2.1) Facility

IL160 - Chicago, IL

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

40.734

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

46.887

Row 17

(7.20.2.1) Facility

MA47 - Dedham, MA

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

64.262

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

64.58

Row 18

(7.20.2.1) Facility

MD23 - Germantown, MD

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

122.78

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

139.044

Row 19

(7.20.2.1) Facility

MN18 - Eden Prairie, MN

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

13.548

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

15.436

Row 20

(7.20.2.1) Facility

NJ34 - Morris Plains, NJ

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

990.246

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1121.415

Row 21

(7.20.2.1) Facility

NJ35 - Wharton, NJ

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

34.767

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

39.373

Row 22

(7.20.2.1) Facility

NY21 - Holtsville, NY

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3827.848

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 23

(7.20.2.1) Facility

NY36 - Hauppauge, NY

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

287.143

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

294.221

Row 24

(7.20.2.1) Facility

NY40 - Holtsville, NY

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

33.671

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

34.501

Row 25

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ONT35 - Mississauga, Canada

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

50.168

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

50.168

Row 26

(7.20.2.1) Facility

PA26 - Pittsburgh, PA

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1.349

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1.528

Row 27

(7.20.2.1) Facility

QUB20 - Quebec, Canada

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2.207

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2.207

Row 28

(7.20.2.1) Facility

QUB21 - Quebec, Canada

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.415

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.415

Row 29

(7.20.2.1) Facility

RI02 - Lincoln, RI

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

190.202

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

191.143

Row 30

(7.20.2.1) Facility

RI03 - Johnston, RI

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

16.961

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

17.045

Row 31

(7.20.2.1) Facility

TX123 - McAllen, TX

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

178.169

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

219.349

Row 32

(7.20.2.1) Facility

TX126 - Ft. Worth, TX

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

144.592

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

178.011

Row 33

(7.20.2.1) Facility

TX87 - Austin, TX

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

84.481

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

104.007

Row 34

(7.20.2.1) Facility

TX88 - Austin, TX

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3.217

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

3.961

Row 35

(7.20.2.1) Facility

TX91 - Austin, TX

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

15.545

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

19.138

Row 36

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Electric Vehicle

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2.044

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

3.852

Row 37

(7.20.2.1) Facility

WI02 - Greenville, WI

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1314.659

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

743.417

Row 38

(7.20.2.1) Facility

WI03 - Kenosha, WI

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

569.76

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

348.033

Row 39

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZAR18 - Buenos Aires, Argentina

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

25.352

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

25.352

Row 40

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZAS82 - Melbourne

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

60.968

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

63.313

Row 41

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZAS83 - Sydney

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

54.756

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

66.198

Row 42

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZBR38 - Sao Paulo, Brazil

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

32.234

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

32.234

Row 43

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZCH200 - Guangzhou

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

407.194

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

407.194

Row 44

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZCH207 - Beijing

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

84.944

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

84.944

Row 45

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZCH208 - Shanghai, China

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

49.391

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

49.391

Row 46

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZCH209 - Shanghai, China

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

128.122

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

128.122

Row 47

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZCH221 - Schenzen, China

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

11.278

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

11.278

Row 48

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZCL11 - Bogota, Colombia

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

13.667

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

13.667

Row 49

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZCZ24 - Brno, Czechia

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

470.088

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

63.738

Row 50

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZCZ25 - Prestanov, Czechia

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

30.478

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.125

Row 51

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZES19 - Madrid, Spain

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

14.987

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

24.796

Row 52

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZFR37 - Aix-en-Provence, France

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

7.322

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

4.782

Row 53

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZFR39 - Paris, France

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

8.67

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

5.662

Row 54

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZID11 - Jakarta

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

7.346

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

7.346

Row 55

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZIN100 - Pune, India

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

268.151

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

268.151

Row 56

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZIN101 - Delhi, India

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

15.908

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

15.908

Row 57

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZIN104 - Noida, India

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.458

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.458

Row 58

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZIN111 - Pune, India

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

153.606

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

153.606

Row 59

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZIN114 - Bangalore, India

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2868.759

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

649.047

Row 60

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZIN84 - Mumbai

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

25.388

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

25.388

Row 61

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZIT33 - Milan, Italy

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

35.112

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

56.26

Row 62

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZJA101 - Tokyo

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

37.816

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

37.816

Row 63

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZKR43 - Seoul, Korea

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

29.639

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

29.639

Row 64

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZMX61 - San Pedro, Mexico

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

7.188

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

7.188

Row 65

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZMX63 - Mexico City, Mexico

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

20.183

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

20.183

Row 66

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZMX64 - Mexico City, Mexico

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

48.498

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

48.498

Row 67

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZMY32 - Penang

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1116.841

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1116.841

Row 68

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZMY47 - Kuala Lumpur

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

12.008

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

12.008

Row 69

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZNL16 - Utrecht

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

19.506

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

26.02

Row 70

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZNL21 - Heerenveen

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

241.628

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 71

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZPH14 - Makati City

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

6.685

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

6.685

Row 72

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZPL29 - Gliwice, Poland

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

44.55

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

55.457

Row 73

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZSA29 - Johannesburg

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

51.696

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

51.696

Row 74

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZSD20 - Riyadh

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

19.234

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

19.234

Row 75

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZSE30 - Stockholm

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1.358

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

3.964

Row 76

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZSG41 - Singapore

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

97.666

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

97.666

Row 77

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZSG44 - Singapore

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

71.388

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

71.388

Row 78

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZSR04 - Colombo

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

144.52

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

144.52

Row 79

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZTH16 - Bangkok

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

18.581

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

18.581

Row 80

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZTU15 - Istanbul

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

23.217

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

23.217

Row 81

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZTW21 - Taipei

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

151.928

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

151.928

Row 82

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZUK102 - Preston

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

242.689

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 83

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZUK117 - Bourne End

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

30.327

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

56.945

Row 84

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZUK202 - London

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

23.092

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.191

Row 85

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZUK203 - Preston

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

6.773

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

12.56

Row 86

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZUK98 - Bourne End

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

144.73

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 87

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZWG170 - Dusseldorf

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

36.115

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

70.95

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3548.05

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

20626.6

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13488.91

(7.22.4) Please explain

The provided emissions data present all our operations under our consolidated accounting group.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

Not applicable

(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.26) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

	Major sources of emissions	Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made	Where published information has been used, please provide a reference
Row 1	*Rich text input [must be under 2500 characters]*	*Rich text input [must be under 5000 characters]*	*Rich text input [must be under 5000 characters]*

(7.27) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

☑ Customer base is too large and diverse to accurately track emissions to the customer level

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

Rich text input [must be under 2500 characters]

(7.28) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

	Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

Select from:

☑ More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

(7.30.1) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

17063.69

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

17063.69

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

13096.99

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

32285.25

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

45382.24

Consumption of purchased or acquired heat

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

630.12

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

630.12

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

0.00

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

13096.99

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

49979.06

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

63076.05

(7.30.6) 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	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	*Select from:* ☑ No

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

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No consumption

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

23.17

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Total value in MWh

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No consumption

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

17.08

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Total value in MWh

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

864

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Total value in MWh

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

16159.44

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Total value in MWh

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No consumption

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

17063.69

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Total value in MWh

(7.30.9) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

17063.69

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

17063.69

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.14) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in 7.7.

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Czechia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify :as per the provider

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

922

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Czechia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Covering 100% of the site's consumption

Row 2

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Netherlands

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

847

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Netherlands

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Covering 100% of the site's consumption

Row 3

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify :as per the provider

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1871

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Covering 100% of the site's consumption

Row 4

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3020

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ India

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Covering 80% of the site's consumption

Row 5

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2360

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Holtsville site

Row 6

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3898

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Mix of US sites with renewable energy PPA's

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Argentina

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

81.31

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

18.25

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

99.56

Australia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

159.89

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

35.89

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

195.78

Brazil

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

128.14

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

28.77

Canada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3472.6

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0.36

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1164.54

China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1150.61

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

36.5

Colombia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

91.91

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Czechia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

991.66

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

600.68

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

145.68

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

240.65

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

5.34

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

48.69

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

98.15

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1.06

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

51.03

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4533.09

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

882.09

Indonesia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9.28

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

2.08

Italy

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

111.91

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

24.12

Japan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

80.75

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0.69

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

17.44

Malaysia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1788.7

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

4.27

Mexico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

206

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Netherlands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

914.92

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

410.6

Philippines

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9.57

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

2.15

Poland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

69.1

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

7.45

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

16.43

Republic of Korea

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

68.01

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0.77

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

14.5

Saudi Arabia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

30.92

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

6.94

Singapore

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

444.53

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

South Africa

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

52.13

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

11.7

Spain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

87.54

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

19.65

Sri Lanka

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

311.47

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Sweden

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

45.68

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

7.94

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

2.32

Taiwan, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

274.04

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Thailand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

38.18

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

8.57

Turkey

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

54.87

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0.07

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

12.25

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2168.41

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

3.77

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1834.39

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

27668.23

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

12264.83

(7.45) 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.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.0000034204

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

17037

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

4981000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

47

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in boundary

(7.45.9) Please explain

We changed our control approach from financial to operational to more comprehensively reflect the emissions from our company's assets. This change resulted in reclassifying a number of our leased facilities into our organizational boundary, thereby resulting in a reclassifying related emissions from Scope 3 Category 8 to Scopes 1 and 2

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

	Metric numerator	Metric denominator (intensity metric only)	Please explain
Row 1	*Rich text input [must be under 50 characters]*	*Rich text input [must be under 50 characters]*	*Rich text input [must be under 2400 characters]*

(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☑ Absolute target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

07/29/2022

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services

☑ Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2020

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2100

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

9400

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

536400

(7.53.1.24) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

727900

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1264300.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1275800.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.45) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

86

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

86

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

15.31

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1080475.020

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3548

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

13489

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

522813

(7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

267484

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

790297.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

807334.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:
☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

239.84

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:
☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Refer to SBTi's validation of Zebra targets for more information.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Our science-based targets cover emissions under our control (Scopes 1 and 2) and the Scope 3 categories with highest emissions (3.1 and 3.11).

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Renewable electricity portfolio, energy efficiency improvements, supplier engagement to reduce emissions related to purchased goods or product innovations to reduce energy during customer use.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:
☑ No

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☑ No other climate-related targets

(7.55) 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.

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.55.1) 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
Under investigation	*0*

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings
☑ Other, please specify :Fuel cells installation

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1000

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.9) Comment

We installed fuel cells for electricity generation at our Holtsville, NY facility, which is our largest office in the US. The cells began generating electricity in February 2024. Using solid oxide fuel cell technology, the energy servers convert natural gas into electricity at high efficiency and without combustion.

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:
☑ Dedicated budget for energy efficiency

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Our CFO is committed to investing in climate initiatives with a sound economic proposition.

(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

Select from:
☑ No, I am not providing data

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:
☑ Group of products or services

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:
☑ The EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power

☑ Other, please specify :tailored portfolio of hardware + software + cloud analytics solutions

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Digitizing & automating operations with Zebra's tailored portfolio of purpose-built hardware, software, and cloud analytics solutions provide a variety of sustainability benefits. The sustainability benefits generally fall under the three categories below. (1) Productivity or efficiency gains measured as a function of output per ton of carbon (2) Waste and defect reduction to enable circular economy opportunities (e.g., Zebra's track and trace solutions, Machine Vision technology for product inspections to improve quality and reduce defects, supply chain demand sensing solutions with Artificial Intelligence and Workflow automation, etc.) (3) Low-carbon products carrying Energy Star and other Ecolabels. Zebra is driving innovations to reduce product emissions during the use phase by customers and collaborating with suppliers to reduce carbon emissions while manufacturing to meet our science-based targets. Because digital technologies are application and ecosystem specific, a one-size-fits-all approach to quantifying avoided emissions is challenging. Also, science-based targets do not allow credit for avoided emissions.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☑ No

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.1.1) Provide details on these exclusions.

Row 1

(9.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

☑ Facilities

(9.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

We exclude data for leased sites when water data is not provided by the landlord, as well as inactive sites. Zebra operates in several leased facilities that are part of multi-tenant buildings whereby dedicated water meters are unavailable, which is the most common reason water data is unavailable. The water data available and reported in this questionnaire relates to sites comprising approximately 65% of Zebra's global square footage for active owned and leased facilities.

(9.1.1.3) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

☑ Data is not available

(9.1.1.4) Primary reason why data is not available

Select from:

☑ Challenges associated with data collection and/or quality

(9.1.1.7) Percentage of water volume the exclusion represents

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(9.1.1.8) Please explain

The water data available and reported in this questionnaire relates to sites comprising approximately 65% of Zebra's global square footage for active owned and leased facilities.

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ 1-25

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:
☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Metered

(9.2.4) Please explain

Zebra operates in several leased facilities that are part of multi-tenant buildings whereby dedicated water meters are unavailable, which is the most common reason water data is unavailable. The water data available and reported in this questionnaire relates to sites comprising approximately 65% of Zebra's global square footage for active owned and leased facilities.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

Rich text input [must be under 1000 characters]

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

Rich text input [must be under 1000 characters]

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

Rich text input [must be under 1000 characters]

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

Rich text input [must be under 1000 characters]

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

Rich text input [must be under 1000 characters]

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

Rich text input [must be under 1000 characters]

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

Rich text input [must be under 1000 characters]

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

Rich text input [must be under 1000 characters]

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

Rich text input [must be under 1000 characters]

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

Rich text input [must be under 1000 characters]

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Audits, workplace checks, lease agreements, facility management

(9.2.4) Please explain

All our workplaces provide access to a safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene facilities.

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

61.5

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

We included water consumption at all Zebra facilities, where data is available.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

0

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :No water discharge within our facilities.

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :No water discharge within our facilities.

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

No water discharge within our facilities.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

61.5

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

As per above.

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

	Withdrawals are from areas with water stress	Please explain
	Select from: ☑ No	*Rich text input [must be under 5000 characters]*

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

	Identification of facilities in the value chain stage	Please explain
Direct operations	*Select from:* ☑ No, we have not assessed this value chain stage for facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, and are not planning to do so in the next 2 years	*Water consumption is not material in Zebra operations.*
Upstream value chain	*Select from:* ☑ No, we have not assessed this value chain stage for facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, and are not planning to do so in the next 2 years	*Rich text input [must be under 2000 characters]*

(9.4) Could any of your facilities reported in 9.3.1 have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member?

Select from:
☑ We do not have this data and have no intentions to collect it

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

	Revenue (currency)	Total water withdrawal efficiency	Anticipated forward trend
	4981000000	*80991869.92*	*About the same.*

(9.12) Provide any available water intensity values for your organization's products or services.

	Product name	Denominator	Comment
Row 1	*Rich text input [must be under 500 characters]*	*Rich text input [must be under 100 characters]*	*Rich text input [must be under 1000 characters]*

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

	Products contain hazardous substances
	Select from: ☑ Yes

(9.13.1) What percentage of your company's revenue is associated with products containing substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

Row 1

(9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:

☑ Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation above 0.1% by weight (EU Regulation)

(9.13.1.2) % of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list

Select from:

☑ More than 80%

(9.13.1.3) Please explain

Inherently all EEE contains some SVHCs as there is not yet suitable replacement materials for these SVHCs. Zebra meets all reporting requirements of the REACH regulation.

Row 2

(9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:

☑ Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern (UK Regulation)

(9.13.1.2) % of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list

Select from:

☑ More than 80%

(9.13.1.3) Please explain

Inherently all EEE contains some SVHCs as there is not yet suitable replacement materials for these SVHCs. Zebra meets all reporting requirements of the REACH regulation.

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

	Products and/or services classified as low water impact	Primary reason for not classifying any of your current products and/or services as low water impact	Please explain
	Select from: ☑ No, and we do not plan to address this within the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ Judged to be unimportant, explanation provided	*As per above.*

(9.15) Do you have any water-related targets?

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(9.15.3) Why do you not have water-related target(s) and what are your plans to develop these in the future?

(9.15.3.1) Primary reason

Select from:

☑ Judged to be unimportant, explanation provided

(9.15.3.2) Please explain

Water use is not material.

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments
	Select from: ☑ No, and we do not plan to undertake any biodiversity-related actions

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?
	Select from: ☑ No

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

	Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity	Comment
Legally protected areas	*Select from:* ☑ Data not available	*data on proximity is not collected*
UNESCO World Heritage sites	*Select from:* ☑ Data not available	*data on proximity is not collected*
UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves	*Select from:* ☑ Data not available	*data on proximity is not collected*
Ramsar sites	*Select from:*	*data on proximity is not collected*

	Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity	Comment
	☑ Data not available	
Key Biodiversity Areas	*Select from:* ☑ Data not available	*data on proximity is not collected*
Other areas important for biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Data not available	*data on proximity is not collected*

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: ☑ Yes

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Water security

☑ Water withdrawals– total volumes

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

This limited assurance verification is performed annually, applying to Total water withdrawal within our global operations. The total water withdrawal includes data from 26 of Zebra's 129 locations. These 26 locations make up 65% of Zebra's physical footprint.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

Zebra 2024 Water Assurance Statement.pdf

(13.2) 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.

	Additional information
	Rich text input [must be under 10000 characters]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Chief Financial Officer

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:
☑ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.

Select from:
☑ No