



Zebra Technologies Corp.

CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2026

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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 self-serve touchscreen 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, hospitality, public sector, and other industries. We operate in 129 facilities with approximately 10,700 employees worldwide. We provide our offerings globally through a direct sales force and an extensive network of over 10,000 channel partners, operating in 179 countries. We continue to evolve and advance our vision: frontline operations everywhere are digitized, automated and intelligent. 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, restaurant self-service, 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 and optimize activities. The need to transform workflows is being driven by secular trends in technology, which include the creation of digital twins, cloud-based data analytics, automation, mobility, computer vision, artificial intelligence and machine learning. This transformation is powered by the proliferation of smart, connected devices that exchange an increasingly broad set of information in real time, enabling intelligent and responsive physical environments. 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. Additionally, artificial intelligence is further streamlining frontline workflows by providing insights and delivering actions using on-device vision, audio, location and RFID to automate parts of traditional workflows. Leveraging a combination of on-device and cloud-based AI, smart context-aware software companions are beginning to augment worker productivity, providing real-time assistance

to get work done more quickly and accurately. 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
	12/31/2025	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select from: ☒ No

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

5396000000

(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

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

☒ Spain

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☒ China | ☒ Brazil |
| ☒ India | ☒ Canada |
| ☒ Italy | ☒ France |
| ☒ Japan | ☒ Greece |
| ☒ Israel | ☒ Sweden |
| ☒ Mexico | ☒ Austria |
| ☒ Norway | ☒ Belgium |
| ☒ Poland | ☒ Czechia |
| ☒ Serbia | ☒ Denmark |
| ☒ Finland | ☒ Colombia |
| ☒ Germany | ☒ Malaysia |
| ☒ Hungary | ☒ Portugal |
| ☒ Romania | ☒ Slovakia |
| ☒ Türkiye | ☒ Thailand |
| ☒ Viet Nam | ☒ Sri Lanka |
| ☒ Argentina | ☒ Luxembourg |
| ☒ Australia | ☒ Netherlands |
| ☒ Indonesia | ☒ New Zealand |
| ☒ Singapore | ☒ Philippines |
| ☒ Switzerland | ☒ United Arab Emirates |
| ☒ Saudi Arabia | ☒ Korea (The Republic of) |
| ☒ South Africa | ☒ United States of America |
| ☒ Taiwan, China | |
| ☒ United Kingdom | |

(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.

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

- ☒ Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

- ☒ Enterprise Risk Management

Other

- ☒ Materiality assessment
- ☒ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis
- ☒ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.15) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- ☒ Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon
- ☒ 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
- ☒ Changes to regulations of existing products and services

Market

- ☒ Changing customer behavior
- ☒ Lack of availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
- ☒ Uncertainty in market signals

Reputation

- ☒ Increased concern and/or negative feedback from partners and stakeholders

Technology

- ☒ Transition to lower emissions technology and products
- ☒ Unsuccessful investment in new technologies

Liability

- ☒ Non-compliance with regulations and legislation

(2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☒ NGOs | ☒ Regulators |
| ☒ Customers | ☒ Local communities |
| ☒ Employees | |
| ☒ Investors | |
| ☒ Suppliers | |

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

Select from:

☒ No

(2.2.2.18) Further details of process

Process for identifying, assessing, and managing dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities: Zebra evaluates climate-related risks and opportunities annually through a multi-disciplinary Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process that covers all our direct operational locations and site-specific Tier 1 and Tier 2 upstream manufacturing suppliers. Our assessment evaluates how our operational impacts (e.g., our GHG emissions footprint) generate transition risks, and how our dependencies (e.g., reliance on outsourced manufacturing in specific geographic areas) generate physical risks. Methodology, Data Sources, and Scenario Analysis: We employ qualitative and quantitative assessments over short (0-1 year), medium (1-5 years), and long-term (5+ years) horizons. Our primary methodology for physical risks utilized a climate scenario analysis. Determining Substantive Financial/Strategic Effect & Prioritization: Within the ERM framework, climate-related risks are evaluated side-by-side against non-environmental business risks (such as supply chain disruptions, macroeconomic shifts, or cybersecurity). To determine relative significance and substantive impact, all risks are scored using standard quantitative financial thresholds and qualitative impact metrics. Through this assessment, we identified that our predominant physical climate hazard is acute flooding in Southeast Asia, where key supply chain partners are located. However, when weighed against our corporate financial thresholds and non-environmental risks, these climate-related risks are currently not deemed to have a substantive, material financial impact on the business. Proactive Monitoring and Management: Despite falling below the materiality threshold, Zebra proactively manages these identified risks and opportunities. Management policies dictate that substantive environmental risks are assigned to functional executive owners for mitigation. To address the identified Asia-Pacific flood dependency, we have proactively undertaken actions to diversify our product sourcing footprint to reduce geographic concentration and have engaged suppliers to ensure business continuity plans are in place. The Sustainability Council monitors these dependencies and impacts, with ultimate oversight from the Board's Audit Committee.

(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
- ☒ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

- ☒ EBITDA

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

- ☒ % decrease

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

- ☒ 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- ☒ Frequency of effect occurring
- ☒ Time horizon over which the effect occurs
- ☒ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Zebra quantitatively defines a substantive financial risk using our ERM Scoring Rubric. A substantive risk is defined as any climate-related event that reaches a Level 4 ('Major') or Level 5 ('Extreme') rating. Quantitatively, this means the event has the potential to generate a direct financial impact (% decrease in EBITDA) greater than 5%. This financial magnitude is evaluated alongside our Likelihood rubric (ranging from 'Possible' 10-30% chance to 'Certain' >90% chance) and its frequency across short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons. These thresholds are reviewed concurrently during our annual ERM cycles. In addition to direct financial metrics, Zebra utilizes the non-financial criteria within our ERM framework to qualitatively define a substantive risk. A risk is qualitatively substantive if it reaches a Level 4 ('Major') or Level 5 ('Extreme') non-financial impact. Evaluating these factors ensures that highly disruptive risks are escalated for Board-level oversight even if the immediate financial impact is difficult to quantify.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- ☒ Qualitative
- ☒ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

- ☒ EBITDA

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

- ☒ % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

- ☒ 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- ☒ Frequency of effect occurring
- ☒ Time horizon over which the effect occurs
- ☒ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Zebra quantitatively defines a substantive opportunity as any climate-related initiative or market shift that reaches a Level 4 ('Major') or Level 5 ('Extreme') financial rating within our ERM framework. This equates to a potential %

increase in EBITDA greater than 5%. These opportunities are mapped against their probability of occurring and frequency across our defined time horizons. We also define opportunities as substantive qualitatively if they serve as a critical strategic blueprint for achieving our decarbonization targets. Evaluating opportunities through this qualitative lens ensures that highly strategic ESG imperatives are prioritized in our transition planning, even if they do not independently meet our quantitative threshold.

(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	Primary reason for not identifying and classifying potential water pollutants	Explain why you do not identify and classify potential water pollutants
	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ No, we do not identify and classify our potential water pollutants	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant	<i>We do not use water in our production processes.</i>

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:

☒ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

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:

☒ Evaluation in progress

(3.1.3) Please explain

We are currently in the process of conducting a water risk assessment to identify and quantify potential substantive water-related risks across our direct operations and upstream value chain. Because our direct operations are not inherently water-intensive, our exposure to direct water risk is relatively low. However, we recognize that our upstream value chain carries a higher water dependency. To properly assess this, our evaluation utilizes recognized frameworks and tools, such as the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas, to map our critical supplier locations and key operational sites against areas of high water-related risks. This evaluation is currently underway, and we are working to define the exact financial thresholds for what constitutes a 'substantive' water risk in alignment with our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework. We anticipate completing this initial risk mapping within the next 2 years, at which point any identified substantive water risks will be disclosed in future reporting cycles.

(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified 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

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☒ Flooding (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Malaysia

☒ Singapore

☒ Taiwan, China

☒ Viet Nam

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Zebra outsources technology hardware manufacturing to Tier 1 suppliers. Our scenario analysis utilizing RCP 2.6 and 8.5, and IEA 2DS scenarios concluded that flooding is the predominant climate hazard for the Southeast Asia region. If severe flooding impacts our suppliers in this region, it could cause disruptions leading to manufacturing slowdowns or halts, and increased costs to qualify alternative suppliers.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Increased direct costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ About as likely as not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium-low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Our climate assessment confirms that while physical risks exist, none possess the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact within our standard 5-10 year ERM horizon. However, if severe flooding events materialize in the long-term (2040) across our Southeast Asia watersheds, our financial performance would be negatively impacted by increased operating expenses due to emergency freight routing, temporary manufacturing slowdowns, and the costs of qualifying alternative suppliers. Regarding our financial position, because we predominantly rely on outsourced manufacturing, direct damage to Zebra-owned fixed assets would be minimal; however, we may need to increase working capital by holding higher levels of buffer inventory, which ties up current assets. Finally, our operating cash flows could experience short-term volatility due to delayed receivables from fulfillment backlogs and immediate cash outflows required to secure secondary supply chain logistics.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☒ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Diversification

☒ Increase supplier diversification

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Zebra proactively manages this risk through our supply chain resiliency program. We require Tier 1 suppliers to maintain robust business continuity plans to address disruptions to operations and asset damage, and we continuously monitor their environmental performance via EcoVadis to ensure geographic and operational diversification.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Market

☒ Changing customer behavior

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Downstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Customers are increasingly prioritizing sustainable business practices and energy-efficient products in their procurement decisions. Failing to innovate and address these evolving expectations—such as requirements for EPEAT or Energy Star certifications, or the use of recycled materials—could result in Zebra losing competitive advantage and market share. Although United States are selected as the primary geographic area for this disclosure, the shift in customer behavior is a global risk.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Failure to meet changing customer expectations in the medium term would negatively impact our financial performance through a gradual erosion of market share and decreased revenue, particularly from exclusion in public-sector and enterprise RFPs that mandate EPEAT or Energy Star certifications. This may also drive up our R&D expenses and capital expenditures in efforts to redesign our products to contain certain sustainability features, also possibly negatively affecting Zebra's financial position and flexibility.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☒ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☒ Increase investment in R&D

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We continuously embed eco-design principles across our portfolio. In 2025, we increased the use of post-consumer recycled (PCR) plastics (e.g., our TC501 device contains 27% PCR plastic). We also released Green Mode settings across our Android mobile computing portfolio to optimize energy utilization. Consequently, 93.9% of our eligible tablets and 72.5% of our eligible mobile phones currently meet EPEAT requirements.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☒ Sea level rise

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ India

☒ Malaysia

☒ Singapore

☒ Taiwan, China

☒ Viet Nam

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Beyond inland flooding, our RCP 8.5 (4°C) worst-case climate scenario analysis identified the compounding hazard of extreme wind-related weather events (hurricanes, typhoons, tornados) combined with rising sea levels. The modeling of these compounding hazards carries considerable scientific uncertainty, but our assessment indicates this interplay emerges as a notable risk in the longer-term horizon (beyond 2040). Under the 4°C scenario, overall climate risk increases to moderate levels at additional locations, including a facility in India and third-party warehouse facilities near shipping ports.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Disruption in upstream value chain

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ Unlikely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Because the projected impacts of this climate interplay are not yet well understood in the scientific community, it does not currently reach our EBITDA substantive threshold. However, if extreme typhoons compounded by sea-level rise were to impact our coastal logistics hubs or our India facility in the long term, our financial performance would be impacted by delayed recognizing of revenue due to port closures and increased OPEX for rerouting shipments. Regarding our financial position, damage to leased engineering facilities or inventory held at third-party ports could result in asset impairments. Consequently, our operating and investing cash flows would experience outflows related to emergency logistics and potential capital expenditures (CAPEX) to relocate affected operational hubs to higher elevations.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☒ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☒ Amend the Business Continuity Plan

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Because modeling extreme typhoon events combined with rising sea levels carries considerable uncertainty, our primary response is continuous monitoring and preparedness. We integrate these long-term climate scenario findings into our broader enterprise risk management (ERM) and business continuity planning processes.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk4

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☒ Changes to national legislation

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- ☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- ☒ Australia
☒ United Kingdom
☒ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Increasing climate disclosure regulations require strong governance and accountability. Failure to maintain these practices could lead to non-compliance and operational inefficiencies. Although some countries were selected as the primary geographic area for this disclosure, changes to national legislation is a global risk.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- ☒ Increased compliance costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- ☒ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- ☒ Unlikely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- ☒ Low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Failure to adhere to emerging global climate disclosure mandates in the medium term would adversely affect our financial performance through significantly increased operating expenses. These expenses would manifest as elevated legal fees, external assurance costs, and potential regulatory fines for non-compliance. Consequently, our financial position and flexibility, and overall operating cash flows may be diminished by necessary cash outflows required to expand our internal reporting infrastructure, fund external audits, and settle any levied penalties.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☒ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☒ Greater compliance with regulatory requirements

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We maintain Board-level oversight of climate risks, strict Code of Conduct policies, and operate a cross-functional Sustainability Council to ensure regulatory alignment.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk5

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Technology

☒ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ United Kingdom

☒ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Increasing sustainability regulations require changes in manufacturing processes, such as integrating recycled materials or reducing precious metals in our electronics.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Increased direct costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ About as likely as not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium-low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

An abrupt need to shift our manufacturing technologies in the medium term may impact our financial performance by compressing our gross margins. This may be driven by potentially higher costs of sourcing alternative bio-based plastics or recycled materials, alongside increased R&D operating expenses to re-engineer core product components. Regarding our financial position, the accelerated obsolescence of existing manufacturing tooling and legacy product designs could force premature write-downs of long-lived assets. Furthermore, we may require higher-than-normal operating and investing cash outflows to perform additional research and development and retool production lines.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☒ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☒ Increase investment in R&D

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We engineer our products to reduce the volume of precious metals and substitute virgin plastics with post-consumer recycled (PCR) and bio-based plastics.

(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	<i>Our organization was not subject to any fines, enforcement orders, or penalties for water-related regulatory violations.</i>

(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:

☒ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

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.

(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified 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

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☒ Shift in consumer preferences

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Enterprise customers are increasingly integrating stringent sustainability and energy efficiency requirements into their procurement processes and RFPs. Zebra has a significant opportunity to capture market share and strengthen our competitive advantage by incorporating sustainable principles into our product design. By expanding our portfolio of EPEAT-registered devices, incorporating post-consumer recycled (PCR) plastics, and deploying power-optimizing software, we directly support our customers' own Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions reduction goals while differentiating our brand. While this opportunity is categorized under the United States, the demand for EPEAT-registered and energy-efficient devices is a global opportunity that spans all of our operating markets and regions.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☒ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Short-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

We consider this opportunity qualitatively substantive as it serves as a strategic blueprint for our overall transition planning. In the short term, capitalizing on this opportunity will positively impact our financial performance by driving direct revenue growth and protecting gross margins, as our EPEAT-registered devices and energy-efficient software (like Green Mode) allow us to successfully compete for and win public-sector and enterprise RFPs. Maintaining market leadership by providing these offerings would have a positive impact on Zebra's operating cash flows and overall financial position.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☒ No

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Zebra's strategy is to embed eco-design principles directly into our core product development lifecycle. To realize this opportunity, we actively engineer our mobile computing portfolio to utilize PCR plastics. On the software side, we developed and released Green Mode settings across our Android mobile computing portfolio, which dynamically adjusts energy utilization to extend battery life and reduce energy consumption. As a direct result of these strategic investments, 93.9% of our eligible tablets and 72.5% of our eligible mobile phones currently meet EPEAT requirements.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Energy source

☒ Use of renewable energy sources

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- ☒ India
- ☒ United Kingdom
- ☒ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Zebra has set a validated Science Based Target to achieve a 50% absolute reduction in Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2030 against a 2020 baseline. While executing this target requires near-term investments—such as premiums for renewable energy procurement—this decarbonization represents a commercial opportunity for our business. Our enterprise customers are increasingly measuring their own Scope 3 supply chain emissions and instituting carbon requirements in their procurement processes. By lowering our operational footprint, Zebra directly supports our customers' climate goals.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- ☒ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- ☒ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

- ☒ Medium-low

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

While this opportunity does not independently breach our quantitative ERM threshold (>5% increase in EBITDA), it is qualitatively substantive as a strategic blueprint for our transition plan. In the short term, our financial performance may be impacted positively through maintaining or increasing market share, as achieving our validated Science Based Targets (SBTs) ensures we remain a preferred vendor for enterprise customers looking to decarbonize their supply chains. While we generally incur higher operating expenses to procure renewable energy, this is partially offset by utility savings from our Preston solar array and facility energy efficiency upgrades. Regarding our financial position, we also incur capital expenditures to replace or upgrade HVAC and other equipment in our sites.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☒ No

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Our strategy to realize this opportunity focuses on three key pillars: broadening our renewable energy portfolio, optimizing facility infrastructure, and optimizing our real estate footprint. In 2025, we prioritized on-site renewables by completing the 376 MWh solar array at our Preston site, avoiding 67.70 tCO₂e per year. To address locations where on-site generation is unfeasible, we procured high-quality, geographically correlated EACs and utilized utility green tariffs, increasing our total renewable energy mix to 41%. Furthermore, we systematically implemented building efficiency upgrades—such as replacing aging HVAC equipment and installing smart lighting infrastructure—and actively prioritized LEED-certified buildings for new leases, successfully moving our largest office in India to a LEED-certified building. As a result of these strategic actions, we have already achieved a 42% absolute reduction in Scope 1 and 2 emissions since 2020.

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

☒ Executive directors or equivalent

☒ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☒ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

Zebra's Nominating and Governance Committee seeks to have a Board composed of directors with diverse backgrounds and qualifications that provide a composite mix of experience, knowledge and skills that will allow the Board to fulfill its responsibilities. When recommending Board candidates for election or re-election by stockholders, the Nominating and Governance Committee focuses on how the experience and skillset of each Board candidate progresses Zebra's strategic objectives and complements those of fellow candidates and members of the Board to create a balanced Board with diverse viewpoints and deep expertise. Zebra's policy is not to discriminate on the basis of race, gender, nationality, or ethnicity, and the Committee shall consider diversity of race, ethnicity, gender, nationality, age, cultural background, professional experience, and Board tenure in evaluating Board candidates and in nominating existing directors for re-election.

(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		
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 annual budgets
- ☒ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- ☒ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- ☒ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

- ☒ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
- ☒ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy
- ☒ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
- ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(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:

- ☒ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- ☒ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

- ☒ Experience in an organization that is exposed to environmental-scrutiny and is going through a sustainability transition
- ☒ Active member of an environmental committee or organization

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	☒ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant	☒ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant
Water	Select from: ☒ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	Select from: ☒ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant	<i>Because Zebra is a carbon-light/asset-light digitization and workflow automation company, water is not a relevant sustainability priority.</i>
Biodiversity	Select from: ☒ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	Select from: ☒ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant	<i>Because Zebra is a carbon-light/asset-light digitization and workflow automation company, biodiversity is not a relevant sustainability priority.</i>

(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

(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 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 Officer 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

Yes

☒ Yes, we engaged indirectly through, and/or provided financial or in-kind support to a trade association or other intermediary organization or individual whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation

(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:

☒ Yes, my organization is registered

(4.11.6) Types of transparency register your organization is registered on

Select all that apply

☒ Mandatory government register

(4.11.7) Disclose the transparency registers on which your organization is registered & the relevant ID numbers for your organization

(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

Zebra ensures all external engagement activities align with our environmental commitments through strict adherence to our Board-overseen Corporate Governance Guidelines, Global Environmental Policy, and corporate Code of Conduct. Our Legal and Compliance teams actively oversee third-party alignment with these standards, utilizing our Supplier Code of Conduct to evaluate partners and our internal reporting protocols to quickly escalate and resolve any policy misalignments.

(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year.

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

☒ Other global trade association, please specify :Responsible Business Alliance (RBA)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☒ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Zebra is an active member of the RBA, which advocates for supply chain sustainability, emissions reporting, and circular economy principles across the global electronics industry. The RBA's public environmental tenets and advocacy for standardized Scope 3 data collection align perfectly with Zebra's SBTi-validated 1.5°C targets and our commitments to the Paris Agreement. Because the RBA's policy positions strongly support global decarbonization and transparency, our positions are wholly consistent, and no action was required to influence or change their stance.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

40000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Our membership funding supports the RBA's operational capacity to develop shared industry standards, conduct Validated Assessment Program (VAP) audits, and advocate for standardized environmental reporting and decarbonization policies.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

(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

(4.12.1.2) Is your publication in line with a standard or framework?

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(4.12.1.3) Standard or framework the publication is in line with

Select all that apply

- ☒ TCFD

(4.12.1.4) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

(4.12.1.5) Status of the publication

Select from:

- ☒ Complete

(4.12.1.6) Content elements

Select all that apply

- ☒ Governance
☒ Risks & Opportunities
☒ Value chain engagement
☒ Greenhouse gas emissions figures
☒ Climate-related targets

(4.12.1.7) Page/section reference

Pages 6-10 for sustainability related disclosure.

(4.12.1.8) Attach the relevant publication

TCFD_statement_Zebra_Technologies.pdf

(4.12.1.9) 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) 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:

☒ 2.0°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

The best-case scenario was analyzed in terms of average global temperature 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) 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 temperature 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

(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

Due to our asset-light operations—with Scope 1 and 2 emissions comprising less than 5% of our footprint—Zebra faces minimal direct exposure to climate transition risks over our long-term assessment horizon. Conversely, we foresee significant opportunities as the global shift toward a low-carbon economy accelerates customer demand for our energy-efficient, ruggedized, and circular technology solutions. Supported by initiatives like our Green Product Council, the vast majority of our eligible devices already meet rigorous Energy Star and EPEAT standards, strongly positioning us to capitalize on these emerging market trends.

(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

☒ Capacity building

☒ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the influence of the scenario analysis on the selected business processes

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.

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

Select from:

☒ We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.11) 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 or product innovations to reduce energy during customer use. 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. SBTi has validated that Zebra's targets align with the 1.5°C trajectory.

(5.2.12) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

☒ Annually

(5.2.13) 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.

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

We conducted a baseline recalculation in 2026 with intention to publish our current progress in our upcoming sustainability report, as well as in the Climate section of this questionnaire.

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

Select all that apply

☒ No other environmental issue considered

(5.2.18) Adaptation-specific objectives included within your climate transition plan

Select from:

☒ No

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?

(5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:

☒ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

(5.3.2) Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy

Select all that apply

- ☒ Products and services
- ☒ Upstream/downstream value chain
- ☒ Investment in R&D
- ☒ Operations

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Transition risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Our strategy for products and services is influenced by climate-related market transition risks and opportunities, specifically shifting customer preferences toward energy-efficient, low-carbon, and circular economy products. Across short, medium, and long-term horizons, we anticipate increased demand for sustainable products and solutions. To capitalize on these opportunities and support our climate transition plan (reducing Scope 3 Category 11 emissions by 15% by 2030), we embedded eco-design principles across our portfolio. We established a Green Product Council to implement these decisions, resulting in innovations such as 'Green Mode' settings for our Android mobile computing portfolio. Currently, 99.6% of our eligible products (by revenue) meet Energy Star requirements, and 93.9% of eligible tablets and 72.5% of mobile computers (by revenue) are EPEAT certified.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Physical risks
- ☒ Transition risks

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Our upstream value chain strategy is affected by both acute and chronic physical climate risks, as well as transition risks associated with supplier emissions. Based on our climate scenario analysis, we identified flooding as the predominant physical hazard, particularly in Southeast Asia where a significant portion of our outsourced manufacturing is located. In response to these potential trends and uncertainties, we have diversified our manufacturing footprint locations to enhance supply chain resilience. Furthermore, to address transition risks and achieve our Scope 3 transition plan targets, we are deepening engagement with our Tier 1 suppliers to actively support their decarbonization. We implemented this by making the percentage of renewable energy utilized a standard component of our supplier scorecards. Through these strategic efforts, 93% of our Tier 1 manufacturing operations currently use renewable energy, and 100% of our Tier 1 suppliers have established public GHG reduction targets.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☒ Transition risks

☒ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Zebra's R&D strategy is influenced by the transition risk of evolving regulatory standards and the opportunity to explore emerging markets and growing demand for more sustainable products. Over the short to medium-term horizons, our R&D investments are allocated toward optimizing our material footprint and enhancing device energy efficiency. We prioritize R&D resources toward reducing the volume of emissions-intensive precious metals in our electronics and expanding the use of post-consumer recycled (PCR) plastics and bio-based materials. For example, our engineering teams developed the DS82 scanner to use 33% less gold and be 15% more power-efficient than its predecessor. We also direct R&D capital toward sustainable print supplies, creating innovations like ZeroLiner Linerless labels that eliminate backing waste, and cartridges made from Ocean Bound Plastics.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Physical risks
- ☒ Transition risks

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Our strategy for direct operations is driven by transition risks associated with the shift to a low-carbon economy, energy price volatility, and our commitment to our SBTi-validated targets of a 50% absolute reduction in Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2030. Over short and medium-term horizons, we manage these risks by allocating capital and operational expenditures toward energy efficiency and decarbonization initiatives. Some of the strategic decisions in this area include broadening our renewable energy portfolio, retrofitting legacy equipment to optimize site efficiency, and prioritizing LEED-certified buildings for new leases.

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

- ☒ Revenues
- ☒ Indirect costs
- ☒ Capital expenditures

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Transition risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

Revenues: Over short and medium terms, our revenue planning is influenced by the transition risk of shifting customer preferences and the opportunity to meet the demand for sustainable enterprise solutions. Currently,

99.6% of our eligible products by revenue meet Energy Star requirements, and 93.9% of eligible tablets and 72.5% of mobile computers (by revenue) are EPEAT registered. This quantifies the revenue generation of our climate-related market opportunities. Capital Expenditures (CAPEX): Across all time horizons, we allocate CAPEX to fund our transition plan and build resilience against climate-related risks. To achieve our decarbonization goals, we fund on-site renewable energy generation and efficiency retrofits. A prime 2025 example is the funding of a rooftop solar panel system at our Preston, UK facility; we allocated capital for 728 solar modules that now generate 376.12 MWh annually. Indirect Costs (OPEX): Over short and medium terms, our OPEX is affected by the costs to execute our transition plan, ensure compliance, or improve operational waste management. To address Scope 2 emissions, our financial planning includes OPEX funding to procure renewable energy for our key facilities.

(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

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

Carbon

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing for this environmental externality

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to in the next two years

(5.10.2) Primary reason for not pricing this environmental externality

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.10.3) Explain why your organization does not price this environmental externality

Our priorities around Carbon were focused on progress against our science-based targets as well as exploring opportunities to increase energy efficiency of our products. Setting an internal price on carbon has not yet been the necessary strategic lever to drive our progress.

Water

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing for this environmental externality

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to in the next two years

(5.10.2) Primary reason for not pricing this environmental externality

Select from:

- ☒ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(5.10.3) Explain why your organization does not price this environmental externality

For water-related externalities, our decision not to implement an internal price is based on the immateriality of water to our direct operations and overall business model. As a provider of enterprise asset intelligence solutions, Zebra's core manufacturing and assembly processes are not water intensive.

Other

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing for this environmental externality

Select from:

- ☒ No, and we do not plan to in the next two years

(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	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance	<i>Our policy is included in the Supplier Code of Conduct and also in contracts of our manufacturing suppliers.</i>

(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:

- ☒ 76-99%

(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

(5.11.6.12) Comment

N/A

(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 products, 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

(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.)

(5.13) 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

We selected the operational control approach based on the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard because it most accurately reflects the organizational boundaries where we have the full authority to introduce and implement our operating and environmental policies. Given that our global footprint consists largely of leased facilities (offices, distribution centers, repair centers and supplies manufacturing sites), the operational control approach ensures we are accounting for the environmental impacts at sites where we have the direct ability to execute our climate transition plan—such as implementing energy efficiency retrofits, purchasing renewable energy, and managing facility waste.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

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

Our consolidation approach for water-related data aligns with the approach used for our climate change performance calculations.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :None

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 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 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:

☒ Yes

(7.1.3.2) Scopes recalculated

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 1
- ☒ Scope 2, location-based
- ☒ Scope 2, market-based
- ☒ Scope 3

(7.1.3.3) Scope 3 categories recalculated

Select all that apply

- ☒ Purchased goods and services
- ☒ Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)
- ☒ Upstream leased assets
- ☒ Use of sold products

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

Following the progressive population and subsequent adjustments of our 2020 base year data, the cumulative changes exceeded the 5% significance threshold, triggering a rebaselining process.

(7.1.3.5) 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: ☒ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure	Select from: ☒ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure	We are reporting Scope 2 emissions as per the GHG Protocol.

(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 excluded from your disclosure of climate-related data?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.4.1) Provide details of the sources of Scope 1, Scope 2, or Scope 3 emissions which are not included in your disclosure.

Row 1

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Structural change through acquisition of Elo Touch Solutions.

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☒ Scope 1 commuting | ☒ Scope 3: Employee |
| ☒ Scope 2 (market-based) products | ☒ Scope 3: Use of sold |
| ☒ Scope 3: Capital goods assets | ☒ Scope 3: Upstream leased |
| ☒ Scope 2 (location-based) and services | ☒ Scope 3: Purchased goods |
| ☒ Scope 3: Business travel operations | ☒ Scope 3: Waste generated in |
| ☒ Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products | |
| ☒ Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution | |
| ☒ Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution | |

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

(7.4.1.3) Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Select from:

☒ Emissions excluded due to a recent acquisition or merger

(7.4.1.4) Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Select from:

☒ Emissions excluded due to a recent acquisition or merger

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

Select from:

☒ Emissions excluded due to a recent acquisition or merger

(7.4.1.6) Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

Select from:

☒ Emissions excluded due to a recent acquisition or merger

(7.4.1.7) Date of completion of acquisition or merger

09/30/2025

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

The source is not included due to incomplete data and the use of a one-year reporting relief period allowed by Chapter 5 of the GHG Protocol.

(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)

3091

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We include the assessment of GHGs associated with stationary combustion in facilities under our operational control, emissions of refrigerants and emissions of company-owned or leased 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. Backup generators emissions are excluded from our calculations due to their immateriality (less than 1% of the Scope 1 category).

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

20089

(7.5.3) 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.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

20525

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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).

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)

815904

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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. Total spend is multiplied by the EPA EF 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 (e.g. electricity from facilities). 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. For some physical goods where we have SKU data, BOMs are used to separate the SKU mass into individual commodities, which are multiplied by the total SKUs purchased to obtain the total mass per commodity per SKU. Mass is aggregated by each commodity to get total mass per commodity, and each commodity is mapped to the most accurate Emissions Factor(s). Emissions factors primarily come from ecoinvent and, in a few cases, publicly available scientific papers. We multiply total mass by the Emissions Factor(s) for that commodity to calculate CO₂e emissions. 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. We report a market-based value in this disclosure.

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

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. Spend with select vendors is mapped to

those vendors' unique revenue intensity estimates when they have submitted complete reports to complete and reported to the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP). 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.

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)

6016

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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.

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

We estimate emissions through a spend-based method, where 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 (E2IO) 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.

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

1) 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. 2) Where waste other than employee-generated waste is expected to be relevant, we collect information on tonnage of waste disposal by waste type and treatment methods, total tonnage of waste disposal, or spend on waste disposal services.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

900

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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.

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)

256

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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.

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

1) In cases where we only have spend, 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. 2) Where we have available data on delivery distance and mass, we map the delivered goods to metric tons and multiply by distance traveled to get tonnes-km. We then choose the appropriate EF based on transportation method from EPA and DEFRA and multiply by tonnes-KM to get emissions.

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)

257751

(7.5.3) Methodological details

For each product type, 3.11. emissions are calculated by multiplying the product lifetime energy consumption [in kWh] 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 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. We report a market-based value in this disclosure.

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

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.

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)

(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)

3781

(7.6.3) Methodological details

We include the assessment of GHGs associated with stationary combustion in company owned buildings or facilities, emissions of refrigerants, emissions of company-owned vehicles and aircrafts, as well as the backup generators. 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. Backup generators or other stationary sources that are not otherwise used for regular building heating result in Scope 1 combustion emissions. This methodology collects fuel use data and calculate emissions by multiplying fuel consumption by the relevant emission factors for each fuel type from the US EPA EF Hub.

(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)

19558

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

9857

(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)

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Hybrid method

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

11

(7.8.6) Please explain

The calculation of greenhouse gas emissions for Scope 3, Category 1 (Purchased Goods and Services) relies on a robust consolidation of activity data across direct procurement, indirect spend and primary data from key suppliers. To quantify these emissions, a spend-based methodology is primarily utilized, mapping financial expenditure to standardized industry classifications and their corresponding emission factors. To continuously enhance data accuracy, this methodology transitions to a hybrid approach where feasible, integrating actual supplier-specific primary data from our Tier 1 suppliers. Prior to the final calculation, the consolidated dataset undergoes rigorous reconciliation to eliminate potential double-counting and filter out non-applicable expenditures such as internal labor and taxes. Ultimately, the finalized activity data is ingested into a dedicated platform and subjected to independent third-party assurance to verify compliance and reporting accuracy.

Capital goods**(7.8.1) Evaluation status**

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

23129

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

The calculation of GHG emissions for Scope 3, Category 2 (Capital Goods) is based on a standardized financial data analysis. The process utilizes a capital expenditure (CapEx) report, which details all capitalized tangible assets purchased within the reporting year. This financial data is then systematically categorized according to CEDA (Comprehensive Environmental Data Archive) codes. The categorized spend data is subsequently processed through a specialized platform, which applies appropriate emission factors to quantify the total

emissions. The entire methodology and resulting data are subject to internal reviews and finalized by an independent third-party for limited assurance.

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)

5972

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

The calculation for Scope 3, Category 3 (Fuel-and-Energy-Related Activities) quantifies the upstream emissions associated with the company's energy consumption, specifically from the production, transportation, and distribution of fuels and electricity. This process leverages the same primary activity data—such as liters of fuel and kilowatt-hours of electricity—that is collected for Scope 1 and Scope 2 reporting. No additional data collection is required; instead, a specialized platform automatically applies a distinct set of "well-to-tank" and transmission loss emission factors to this existing data to calculate the upstream footprint.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

89322

(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

(7.8.6) Please explain

The calculation of GHG emissions for Scope 3, Category 4 (Upstream Transportation and Distribution) is derived from financial data associated with logistics. The methodology begins by extracting total spend from specific freight-related general ledger accounts. This total spend is then refined by applying a percentage split to allocate the costs across different modes of transport (e.g., air, ground, ocean). After filtering out any costs related to downstream activities, the mode-specific spend data is uploaded to a specialized platform, which applies relevant emission factors to calculate the final emissions footprint.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

2102

(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

(7.8.6) Please explain

The calculation for Scope 3, Category 5 (Waste Generated in Operations) is based on direct activity data sourced from operational facilities. The process begins with compiling waste data, measured by weight (in US tons), from invoices and other records into a central data management system. This raw data is then extracted and undergoes a mapping process, where each waste stream is categorized by its specific material type (e.g., corrugated containers, mixed electronics) and its end-of-life treatment method (e.g., recycled, landfilled, composted). The categorized, weight-based data is then uploaded to a specialized platform, which calculates the final emissions by applying waste- and treatment-specific emission factors.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

20917

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

- ☒ Distance-based method
- ☒ Spend-based method

(7.8.6) Please explain

The calculation of GHG emissions for Scope 3, Category 6 (Business Travel) employs a multi-faceted approach that integrates data from several sources and methodologies. The primary data is sourced from the corporate travel platform, where air and rail travel emissions are calculated using a distance-based method (passenger-miles), while hotel stays are calculated using a spend-based method. For vehicle travel, including both rental cars and personal vehicle mileage, a fuel-based method is used, derived from fuel expense reimbursement reports. To ensure completeness, a reconciliation is performed against financial ledgers. All segmented data is then processed through a specialized platform, which applies the appropriate emission factors for each travel type.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

- ☒ Relevant, calculated

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

13213

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

- ☒ Average data method

(7.8.6) Please explain

The calculation of GHG emissions for Scope 3, Category 7 (Employee Commuting) is determined by modeling workforce commuting patterns with location-specific data. The process begins by gathering country-level headcount data, which is segmented by employee work arrangement (remote, hybrid, or in-office). The number of weekly commuting days for each segment is established, with hybrid employee commute frequency being estimated based on an average derived from actual badge-in data from the company's largest global sites. This structured employee data is then uploaded to a specialized platform, which calculates the final emissions by applying its own library of geographically-specific average data for commute distances and transportation mode splits (e.g., car, public transit).

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

- ☒ Relevant, calculated

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

297

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Asset-specific method

(7.8.6) Please explain

The calculation of GHG emissions for Scope 3, Category 8 (Upstream Leased Assets) quantifies the operational emissions of facilities that are leased by the company but where it does not have operational control. The methodology mirrors the process used for Scope 1 and 2 facilities, relying on primary activity data such as electricity and fuel consumption from the specific leased properties. This asset-specific consumption data is collected and then processed through a specialized platform, which applies relevant location-based and fuel-specific emission factors to determine the total emissions footprint for these assets.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

2311

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Spend-based method

(7.8.6) Please explain

The calculation of GHG emissions for Scope 3, Category 9 (Downstream Transportation and Distribution) is based on a financial analysis of logistics costs paid by customers. The methodology involves extracting total spend from the specific general ledger accounts that correspond to outbound, billable freight. This aggregate financial data is then disaggregated by transportation mode (e.g., air, ground, ocean). The resulting mode-specific spend figures are then uploaded to a specialized platform, which calculates the final emissions footprint by applying the appropriate financial-based emission factors for each transportation type.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

This category includes processing of sold products, which refers to when a customer uses a purchased good as an input in the products they manufacture, as defined in the Scope 3 in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. Zebra products currently do not fall under the scope of processing of sold products and hence, this category is not relevant.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

234919

(7.8.6) Please explain

The calculation of GHG emissions for Scope 3, Category 11 (Use of Sold Products) is based on an estimation of the total lifetime energy consumption of all applicable products sold during the reporting year. The methodology integrates three key data points: the estimated annual electricity consumption (kWh) of each product type, the projected useful lifespan of the product in years, and the total number of units sold. While sales-in data determines the total quantity of units, sales-out data is used to create a percentage-based allocation model, distributing the total calculated lifetime energy consumption to the specific countries of the end-users. This geographically allocated, lifetime energy data is then processed by a specialized platform, which applies country-specific electricity grid emission factors to arrive at the final emissions footprint.

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)

3295

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Waste-type-specific method

(7.8.6) Please explain

The calculation of GHG emissions for Scope 3, Category 12 (End-of-Life Treatment of Sold Products) is a forward-looking estimate based on the anticipated disposal of all products and accessories sold within the reporting year. The methodology begins by calculating the total weight of sold products, which is determined by multiplying the sales quantity of each product category by its average product weight. This total mass is then allocated into two primary disposal streams based on estimated recycling vs landfill ratio. The data, segmented by product category, weight, material type, and assigned disposal method, is then uploaded to a specialized platform that applies the corresponding end-of-life emission factors.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

This category includes emissions from the operation of assets that are owned by the company and leased to other entities in the reporting year that are not already included in Scope 1 or Scope 2, as defined in accordance with the Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions (Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol). The facilities that Zebra owns are currently not being subleased and hence, this category is not relevant.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

This category includes emissions from the operation of franchises not included in Scope 1 or Scope 2; a franchise is a business operating under a license to sell or distribute another company's goods or services within a certain location, as defined in accordance with the Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions (Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol). Zebra currently does not have any franchises and hence, this category is not relevant.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

This category includes emissions associated with the company's investments in the reporting year, not already included in Scope 1 or Scope 2, as defined in accordance with the Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions (Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol) (p. 136). Zebra currently does have investments, but these are minority ownership interests in less-mature tech companies. There is no practical way for gathering the relevant data for calculation of greenhouse gas emissions and the investments are considered below 1% materiality threshold for our footprint, therefore this category has been considered as not relevant.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

No other significant upstream activities that would fall outside of above defined categories have been identified. Therefore, the "Other (upstream)" category is not applicable to our organization's operational footprint for this reporting period.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

No other significant upstream activities that would fall outside of above defined categories have been identified. Therefore, the "Other (downstream)" category is not applicable to our organization's operational footprint for this reporting period.

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

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ 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 all that apply

☒ 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 all that apply

☒ 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 all that apply

☒ 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 and services

☒ Scope 3: Business travel operations

☒ Scope 3: Employee commuting treatment of sold products

☒ Scope 3: Purchased goods

☒ Scope 3: Waste generated in

☒ Scope 3: End-of-life

☒ Scope 3: Use of sold products transportation and distribution

☒ Scope 3: Upstream

☒ Scope 3: Upstream leased assets transportation and distribution

☒ Scope 3: Downstream

☒ 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 all that apply

☒ ISO14064-3

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of selected emissions categories verified (%)

100

(7.9.3.9) Proportion of total reported scope 3 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:

☒ Decreased

(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)

3632

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

21

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Decrease in Scope 2 market-based emissions due to additional procurement of renewable energy. Formula: ((Change in Scope 1 + 2 emissions attributed to the reason described in column 1) / (Previous year Scope 1+2 emissions)) × 100; Calculation: (3,632 / 17,037) x 100.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

233

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

1

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Increase in facility natural gas consumption due to organic business growth. Formula: ((Change in Scope 1 + 2 emissions attributed to the reason described in column 1) / (Previous year Scope 1+2 emissions)) × 100;
Calculation: (233 / 17,037) × 100.

(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) Does your organization have significant land sector activities in its operations or value chain?

	Agriculture, forestry or other land sector activities	Specify the reason for no significant activities
	Select from: ☒ No, explanation provided	Select from: ☒ No relevant activities identified

(7.13) Does your organization choose to account for and report technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage, or have you done so in previous years?

	Technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage in the reporting year	Specify the reason for no technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geological storage in the reporting year	Technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage were accounted for and reported in previous years
	Select from: ☒ No, explanation provided	Select from: ☒ No relevant activities identified	Select from: ☒ No

(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 and/or Scope 2 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

(7.15.1) Emissions breakdown by greenhouse gas type

Select from:

☒ Yes, Scope 1 emissions only

(7.15.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used global warming potential (GWP).

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ CO2

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

3397.772

(7.15.1.3) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

3397.772

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ CH4

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0.076

(7.15.1.3) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

2.039

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ N2O

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0.008

(7.15.1.3) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

2.092

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 4

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ HFCs

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0.116

(7.15.1.3) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

378.951

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 5

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ PFCs

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0

(7.15.1.3) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 6

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ SF6

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0

(7.15.1.3) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 7

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ NF3

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0

(7.15.1.3) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

(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)

5.46

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

21.02

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

21.02

Australia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7.04

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

105.33

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

120.75

Austria

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

0

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

0

Belgium

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Brazil

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9.45

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

23.28

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

23.28

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

236.98

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

85.39

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

85.39

Chile

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

50.51

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

599.83

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

599.83

Colombia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2.35

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

19.54

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

19.54

Czechia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

25.04

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

436.48

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

127.14

Denmark

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Finland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10.21

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

10.27

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

5.99

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4.88

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

32.69

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

71.29

Greece

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

Hungary

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

263.02

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

3366.95

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

1101.26

Indonesia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.61

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

7.03

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

7.03

Israel

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2.84

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

28.92

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

49.49

Japan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2.05

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

36.36

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

36.36

Korea (The Republic of)

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4.38

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

30.54

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

30.54

Luxembourg

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Malaysia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1.26

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

1014.92

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

1014.92

Mexico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

168.85

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

558.51

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

558.51

Netherlands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

86.43

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

208.68

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

26.19

New Zealand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Norway

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Philippines

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.09

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

1.11

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

1.11

Poland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8.84

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

75.39

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

111.33

Portugal

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Romania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Saudi Arabia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2.04

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

18.49

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

18.49

Serbia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Singapore

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

22.26

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

205.68

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

205.68

Slovakia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13.77

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

24.29

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

80.57

South Africa

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1.33

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

45.69

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

45.69

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2.23

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

11.68

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

25.64

Sri Lanka

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

132.27

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

132.27

Sweden

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1.5

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

1.33

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

4.79

Switzerland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Taiwan, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

154.42

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

154.42

Thailand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2.52

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

16.73

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

16.73

Türkiye

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4.32

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

22.84

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

22.84

United Arab Emirates

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3.22

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

17.45

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

17.45

United Kingdom

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

320.82

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

415.58

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

88.43

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2516.96

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

11829.73

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

5033.11

Viet Nam

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

(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	3264.983
Row 2	Emissions from mobile combustion	137.342
Row 3	Emissions from fugitive emissions	378.951

(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 (Office)

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

290.058

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

347.964

Row 2

(7.20.2.1) Facility

AR07 - Bentonville, AR (Office)

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

138.987

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

166.734

Row 3

(7.20.2.1) Facility

CA156 - San Diego, CA (Warehouse)

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

101.816

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

0

Row 4

(7.20.2.1) Facility

CA162 - Central Park Plaza (Office)

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

33.429

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

35.957

Row 5

(7.20.2.1) Facility

CA163 - San Jose, CA (Fetch Robotics, Inc)

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

110.869

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

0

Row 6

(7.20.2.1) Facility

CA165 - Westlake Village(New Office)

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

18.942

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

20.374

Row 7

(7.20.2.1) Facility

FL49 - Miramar, FL (Warehouse)

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

1.736

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

1.822

Row 8

(7.20.2.1) Facility

FL52 - Miramar, FL (Office)

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

35.135

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

36.877

Row 9

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Franklin Park, IL

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

310.175

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

347.102

Row 10

(7.20.2.1) Facility

GA37 - Flowery Branch, GA (Storage)

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

605.775

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

650.103

Row 11

(7.20.2.1) Facility

GA38 - Kennesaw, GA (Office)

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

81.176

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

87.116

Row 12

(7.20.2.1) Facility

GA40 - Flowery Branch Distribution Center

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

84.764

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

90.966

Row 13

(7.20.2.1) Facility

IL151 - Lincolnshire, IL

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

2696.445

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

742.409

Row 14

(7.20.2.1) Facility

IL153 - Buffalo Grove, IL (Manufacturing)

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

266.32

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

274.731

Row 15

(7.20.2.1) Facility

IL156 - Buffalo Grove, IL

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

37.527

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

38.712

Row 16

(7.20.2.1) Facility

IL161 - Chicago, IL

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

58.129

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

59.965

Row 17

(7.20.2.1) Facility

KY07 - Photoneo Erlanger, KY

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

19.863

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

19.092

Row 18

(7.20.2.1) Facility

MA47 - Dedham, MA (Office)

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

64.616

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

64.972

Row 19

(7.20.2.1) Facility

MD23 - Germantown, MD

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

132.259

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

128.127

Row 20

(7.20.2.1) Facility

MN18 - Eden Prairie, MN (Office)

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

12.702

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

14.394

Row 21

(7.20.2.1) Facility

NJ34 - Morris Plains NJ (Temptime)

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

1037.041

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

1004.646

Row 22

(7.20.2.1) Facility

NJ35 - Wharton NJ (Temptime)

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

34.361

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

33.287

Row 23

(7.20.2.1) Facility

NY21 - Holtsville, NY

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

2936.407

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

0

Row 24

(7.20.2.1) Facility

NY36 - Hauppauge, NY (Manufacturing)

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

296.581

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

301.291

Row 25

(7.20.2.1) Facility

NY40 - Holtsville, NY (Office)

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

30.26

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

30.741

Row 26

(7.20.2.1) Facility

OH26 - Westerville, OH (Reflexis)

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

14.907

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

15.378

Row 27

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ONT35 - Mississauga

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

83.767

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

83.767

Row 28

(7.20.2.1) Facility

PA26 - Pittsburgh, PA (Storage)

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

0.21

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

0.204

Row 29

(7.20.2.1) Facility

QUB21 - New Matrox Site

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

1.623

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

1.623

Row 30

(7.20.2.1) Facility

RI02 - Lincoln, RI (Office)

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

47.395

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

47.655

Row 31

(7.20.2.1) Facility

RI03 - Johnston, RI (Office)

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

66.279

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

64.208

Row 32

(7.20.2.1) Facility

TX123 - McAllen, TX (Printing and Distribution)

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

175.68

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

206.45

Row 33

(7.20.2.1) Facility

TX130 - Frisco, TX

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

11.493

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

13.506

Row 34

(7.20.2.1) Facility

TX87 - Austin, TX (Parmer)

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

119.862

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

140.855

Row 35

(7.20.2.1) Facility

TX91 - Austin, TX (Relocation Site)

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

40.393

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

47.468

Row 36

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Unknown

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

1.363

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

3.255

Row 37

(7.20.2.1) Facility

WI02 - Greenville, WI (Warehouse)

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

1231.443

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

0

Row 38

(7.20.2.1) Facility

WI03 - Kenosha (Bristol), WI (DC)

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

686.696

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

0

Row 39

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZAR18 - Buenos Aires, Argentina (Office)

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

21.018

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

21.018

Row 40

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZAS82 - Melbourne

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

25.078

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

26.38

Row 41

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZAS83 - Sydney

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

53.122

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

66.198

Row 42

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZAS88 - Melbourne

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

27.129

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

28.173

Row 43

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZBR38 - Sao Paulo, Brazil

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

23.282

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

23.282

Row 44

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZCH200 - Guangzhou

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

394.39

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

394.39

Row 45

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZCH207 - Beijing

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

85

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

85

Row 46

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZCH208 - Shanghai, China

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

44.706

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

44.706

Row 47

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZCH209 - Shanghai, China DHL

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

70.902

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

70.902

Row 48

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZCH221 - Schenzen, China

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

4.837

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

4.837

Row 49

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZCL11 - Bogota, Colombia, Office and Parking

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

19.536

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

19.536

Row 50

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZCZ24 - Brno

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

392.969

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

62.115

Row 51

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZCZ25 - Prestanov, Czech Republic Warehouse

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

43.511

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

65.024

Row 52

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZES19 - Madrid

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

11.678

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

25.641

Row 53

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZFR37 - Aix-en-Provence -Copernic

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

4.841

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

2.882

Row 54

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZFR39 - Paris (Rungis)- ImmeubleMiami

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

5.427

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

3.107

Row 55

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZID11 - Jakarta

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

7.027

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

7.027

Row 56

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZIN100 - Pune

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

275.118

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

275.118

Row 57

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZIN104 - Noida, India

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

2.695

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

2.695

Row 58

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZIN111 - Pune

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

152.325

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

152.325

Row 59

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZIN114 - NEW Bangalore Bagmane

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

2910.878

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

645.192

Row 60

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZIN84 - Mumbai

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

25.93

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

25.93

Row 61

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZIT33 - Milan (new)

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

28.918

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

49.487

Row 62

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZJA101 - Tokyo

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

36.361

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

36.361

Row 63

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZKR43 - Seoul, Korea

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

30.545

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

30.545

Row 64

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZMX61 - San Pedro, Mexico, Office

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

6.855

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

6.855

Row 65

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZMX63 - Mexico City, Mexico

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

26.2

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

26.2

Row 66

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZMX64 - Mexico City, Mexico

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

52.704

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

52.704

Row 67

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZMX73 - San Pedro, Mexico

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

9.542

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

9.542

Row 68

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZMX74 - Queretaro, Mexico

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

463.205

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

463.205

Row 69

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZMY32 - Penang

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

1003.164

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

1003.164

Row 70

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZMY47 - Kuala Lumpur

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

11.753

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

11.753

Row 71

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZNL16 - Utrecht

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

16.045

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

26.188

Row 72

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZNL21 - Heerenveen

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

192.638

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

0

Row 73

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZPH14 - Makati City

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

1.111

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

1.111

Row 74

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZPL25 - Warsaw

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

29.531

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

43.642

Row 75

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZPL29 - Gliwice (Adaptive vision)

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

45.856

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

67.685

Row 76

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZSA29 - Johannesburg

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

45.691

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

45.691

Row 77

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZSD20 - Riyadh

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

18.489

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

18.489

Row 78

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZSE30 - Stockholm (Kista)

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

1.334

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

4.788

Row 79

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZSG41 - Singapore - Distribution Center

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

103.009

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

103.009

Row 80

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZSG41 - Singapore

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

33.499

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

33.499

Row 81

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZSG44 - Singapore

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

69.172

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

69.172

Row 82

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZSK01 - Photoneo Slovakia

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

24.291

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

80.571

Row 83

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZSR04 - Colombo

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

132.269

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

132.269

Row 84

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZTH16 - Bangkok

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

16.729

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

16.729

Row 85

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZTU15 - Istanbul

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

22.843

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

22.843

Row 86

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZTW21 - Taipei

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

154.417

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

154.417

Row 87

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZUA11 - Dubai

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

17.452

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

17.452

Row 88

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZUK102 - Preston

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

229.824

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

0

Row 89

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZUK117 - Bourne End (Unit 2 (experience center))

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

25.712

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

61.394

Row 90

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZUK202 - London

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

27.067

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

0.229

Row 91

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZUK203 - Preston

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

9.984

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

23.554

Row 92

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZUK98 - Bourne End (Unit1)

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

121.626

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

0

Row 93

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZWG170 - Dusseldorf

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

32.685

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

71.286

(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)

3781.28

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

19558.41

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

9857.07

(7.22.4) Please explain

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

(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

(7.29) 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:

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
	☒ 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

18573.63

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

18573.63

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

17979.28

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

25042.21

(7.30.1.4) MWh from non-renewable zero or near-zero emission sources

0

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

43021.49

Consumption of purchased or acquired heat

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

622.05

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

622.05

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

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

0.00

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

17979.28

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

44237.89

(7.30.1.4) MWh from non-renewable zero or near-zero emission sources

0

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

62217.17

(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) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

Zeros added for non-activity

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

24.37

(7.30.7.7) Comment

Total value in MWh

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

Zeros added for non-activity

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

9.81

(7.30.7.7) Comment

Total value in MWh

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

695.63

(7.30.7.7) Comment

Total value in MWh

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

17843.82

(7.30.7.7) Comment

Total value in MWh

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

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

Zeros added for non-activity

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

18573.63

(7.30.7.7) 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)

18573.63

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

18573.63

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

Argentina

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

81.31

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

0

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

0

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

18.25

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

99.56

Australia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

149.07

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

0

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

0

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

15.12

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

164.19

Austria

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

Belgium

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

Brazil

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

128.14

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

0

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

0

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

28.77

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

156.9

Canada

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2659.17

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

0

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

0

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

1307.61

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

3966.78

Chile

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

China

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1012.89

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

0

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

0

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

224.11

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

1237.01

Colombia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

92.28

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

92.28

Czechia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

955.26

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

0

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

585.39

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

138.16

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

1678.81

Denmark

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

Finland

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

France

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

240.64

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

0

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

2.43

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

22.31

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

265.37

Germany

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

98.15

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

0

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

0

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

10.57

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

108.73

Greece

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

Hungary

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

India

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4484.48

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

0

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

0

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

948.12

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

5432.6

Indonesia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9.28

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

0

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

0

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

2.08

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

11.36

Israel

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

Italy

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

111.91

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

111.91

Japan

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

80.75

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

80.75

Korea (The Republic of)

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

68.01

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

0

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

0.78

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

14.49

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

83.28

Luxembourg

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

Malaysia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1643.06

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

0

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

0

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

4.27

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

1647.33

Mexico

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1325.05

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

0

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

0

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

855.9

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

2180.95

Netherlands

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

890.53

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

0

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

1.14

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

467.81

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

1359.48

New Zealand

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

Norway

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

Philippines

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1.44

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

0

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

0

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

0.32

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

1.76

Poland

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

135.88

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

0

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

10.89

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

24.97

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

171.74

Portugal

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

Romania

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

Saudi Arabia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

30.92

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

0

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

0

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

6.94

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

37.86

Serbia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

Singapore

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

542.69

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

0

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

0

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

87.47

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

630.16

Slovakia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

237.34

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

0

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

10.62

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

42.67

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

290.63

South Africa

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

52.13

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

52.13

Spain

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

87.54

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

87.54

Sri Lanka

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

275.16

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

275.16

Sweden

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

45.68

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

0

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

8.27

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

1.99

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

55.94

Switzerland

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

Taiwan, China

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

277.68

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

277.68

Thailand

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

38.18

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

0

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

0

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

8.57

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

46.76

Türkiye

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

54.87

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

0

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

0.06

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

12.25

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

67.19

United Arab Emirates

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

48.67

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

0

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

0

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

10.93

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

59.59

United Kingdom

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2345.25

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

0

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

2.48

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

1561.71

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

3909.43

United States of America

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

24818.08

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

0

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

0

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

12758.23

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

37576.31

Viet Nam

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

(7.30.15) Provide details on the electricity purchases that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ Czechia

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :as per the provider

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

844.23

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☒ Czechia

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

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Covering 100% of the site's consumption

Row 2

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ United Kingdom

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :as per the provider

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1298.33

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ REGO [UK]

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

Select from:

☒ United Kingdom

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

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Covering 100% of the site's consumption

Row 3

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ United Kingdom

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :as per the provider

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

687.1

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ REGO [UK]

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

Select from:

☒ United Kingdom

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

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Covering 100% of the site's consumption

Row 4

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ United Kingdom

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :as per the provider

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

151.62

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ REGO [UK]

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

Select from:

☒ United Kingdom

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

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Covering 100% of the site's consumption

Row 5

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ India

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3017.7

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ Indian national EAC system

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

Select from:

☒ India

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

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Covering 72% of the site's consumption

Row 6

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ Netherlands

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Wind (technology type unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

822.54

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☒ Netherlands

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

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Covering 100% of the site's consumption

Row 7

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ United States of America

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Solar and wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

4.87

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ REC [US and Canada]

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

Select from:

☒ United States of America

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

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Site in Lincolnshire (IL)

Row 8

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ United States of America

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Solar and wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3036

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ REC [US and Canada]

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

Select from:

☒ United States of America

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

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Site in Greenville (WI)

Row 9

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ United States of America

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Solar and wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

554.34

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ REC [US and Canada]

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

Select from:

☒ United States of America

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

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Site in San Diego (CA)

Row 10

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ United States of America

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Solar and wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

603.38

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ REC [US and Canada]

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

Select from:

☒ United States of America

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

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Site in San Jose (CA)

Row 11

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ United States of America

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1693.04

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ REC [US and Canada]

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

Select from:

☒ United States of America

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

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Site in Bristol (WI)

Row 12

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ United States of America

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

397

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ REC [US and Canada]

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

Select from:

☒ United States of America

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

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Site in Holtsville (NY)

(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

0.0000025275

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

13638.35

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☒ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

5396000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

19

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☒ Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.45.9) Please explain

This decrease was primarily driven by a strategic expansion of our renewable electricity procurement program, specifically through the increased acquisition and retirement of energy attribute certificates (EACs).

(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

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Target validation.pdf

(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

☒ Methane (CH₄)

☒ Nitrous oxide (N₂O)

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)

☒ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)

- ☒ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
- ☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 1
- ☒ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

- ☒ Market-based

(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)

3091

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

20525

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

0.000

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

23616

(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

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

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

50

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

11808.000

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

3781

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

9857

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

13638.000

(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

84.50

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This organization-wide target covers 100% of our Scope 1 and 2 (market-based) emissions.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

This target aligns with our climate strategy to decarbonize our direct operations and mitigate transition risks associated with a low-carbon economy.

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

As of 2025, we have achieved an absolute reduction of 42%, which represents 84% progress towards our 50% reduction target. Our strategy focuses on expanding our renewable energy portfolio (prioritizing on-site generation and high-quality EACs), optimizing facility energy efficiency through equipment retrofits, and favoring LEED-certified buildings for new leases.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ No

Row 2

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Abs 2

(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

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Target validation.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☒ Well-below 2°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

☒ Methane (CH₄)

☒ Nitrous oxide (N₂O)

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

☒ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)

☒ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3

(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

12/31/2020

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

815904

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

257751

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

1073655.000

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

1073655.000

(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)

84.25

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

84.25

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

15

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

912606.750

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

536627

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

234919

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

771546.000

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

771546.000

(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

187.59

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Achieved

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target covers our two most material Scope 3 categories—Purchased Goods and Services and Use of Sold Products—which collectively represent nearly 85% of our total base year Scope 3 emissions.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

The objective of this target is to drive emissions reductions across our value chain by engaging suppliers and enhancing product energy efficiency.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ No

(7.53.1.86) List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

Grid Decarbonization: A primary driver for achieving this target ahead of schedule was the significant greening of the global electricity grid, which substantially reduced emissions from the "use of sold products" category. Supplier Engagement: Our supplier engagement program was also a key contributor, with 93% of our Tier 1 manufacturing suppliers now utilizing renewable energy.

(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.

	Emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year
	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	Total estimated annual CO ₂ e savings in metric tonnes CO ₂ e
Under investigation	0	
To be implemented	0	0
Implementation commenced	1	68
Implemented	2	7028
Not to be implemented	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

Low-carbon energy consumption

☒ Low-carbon electricity mix

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

6800

(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

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

83000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 1-2 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

In 2025, Zebra procured 15,000 MWh of additional renewable energy through a mix of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs) and utility clean power plans for facilities in North America, which increased our current renewable energy percentage to 41%. This initiative is a key part of our strategy to reduce our market-based Scope 2 emissions. The total CO₂e savings are calculated by applying the residual or grid-average emission factors to the amount of renewable energy purchased, representing the emissions that were avoided by not consuming grid-supplied electricity. The investment required reflects the direct cost of these energy instruments.

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Waste reduction and material circularity

☒ Waste reduction

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

228

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

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

250000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

In partnership with iSustain Recycling, Zebra implemented an innovative waste-to-fuel program at our Flowery Branch labeling production facility, fully realized in 2025. The initiative upgraded the facility's pneumatic collection system with advanced screening and filtration technology to capture complex label trimmings (byproducts of fiber, plastics, adhesives, and coatings) that were historically non-recyclable. Instead of routing this material to landfills, 95% of the facility's label waste is now diverted and converted into Alternative Engineered Fuel (AEF) pellets. Estimated annual CO2e savings are calculated based on landfill avoidance volumes between 2024 and 2025. Since this is not a cost-saving project, there are no monetary savings.

(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:

☒ No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

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

Other

☒ Other, please specify :Mobile computer

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

Zebra's Certified Refurbished Device program extends the life of pre-owned Zebra Mobile Computing Devices. These devices undergo a rigorous 24-step process to ensure they are fully functional, offering a lower-carbon alternative to purchasing a new device.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Comparative LCA based on ISO 14040/14044 standards, comparing a refurbished device against a newly manufactured device.

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

☒ Cradle-to-grave

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

To provide mobile computing and data capture capabilities (the function) using one (1) Zebra certified refurbished mobile computer (the low-carbon product) compared to one (1) newly manufactured next-generation Zebra mobile computer (the reference product), operating continuously at equal performance standards (the quality) over an assumed service life of five (5) years (the duration).

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

A newly manufactured, next-generation Zebra TC58e mobile computer.

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

☒ Cradle-to-grave

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO₂e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

0.0858

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

An attributional LCA approach was utilized to estimate the avoided emissions of 0.0858 metric tons of CO₂e (85.8 kg CO₂e) per functional unit. This approach was chosen to quantify and allocate the environmental impacts associated with the full lifecycle of a refurbished product compared to a brand-new equivalent, based on established international standards rather than modeling broader market-driven consequential shifts. Calculation & Methodology: The avoided emissions represent the net difference between the cradle-to-grave carbon footprint of a newly manufactured next-generation mobile computer (the reference baseline) and a certified refurbished mobile computer undergoing a standardized 24-step refurbishment process. This results in a carbon footprint reduction of over 78% by choosing the low-carbon refurbished alternative. Standards & Frameworks: The comparative analysis was conducted in strict accordance with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 14040 and 14044 LCA guidelines. Impact Assessment Method: Greenhouse gas impacts were calculated using the Global Warming Potential (GWP) 100 2021 v1.03 methodology from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). Data Sources: Primary bill of materials (BOM) data was utilized. Secondary life cycle inventory data for emissions factors was sourced from the ecoinvent version 3.11 database via SimaPro. Use-phase electricity grid data was modeled using the 2025 open-source Carbon Database Initiative. Critical Assumptions & System Boundaries: Geographic Scope: Modeled on a United States use-case scenario, assuming use-phase electricity consumption aligns with the US average grid mix. Logistics & Re-manufacturing: Replacement sub-components are assumed to be manufactured in China and shipped via a combination of air and truck transport. Exclusions: Energy consumption during the refurbishment process itself is modeled as negligible (primarily manual labor) and excluded. External packaging for sub-components, post-purchase accessories (e.g., cases), and cloud computing impacts are excluded. End-of-Life: The refurbished device is assumed to enter standard landfill disposal at the end of its 5-year service life."

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

0

(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 63% of Zebra's global square footage for active owned and leased facilities.

(9.1.1.3) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

☒ Shared premises

(9.1.1.4) Primary reason why data is not collected and/or reported

Select from:

☒ Challenges associated with data collection and/or quality

(9.1.1.10) Please explain

The water data available and reported in this questionnaire relates to sites comprising approximately 63% 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:

☒ 51-75

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a month

(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 63% 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

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

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

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

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

(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)

57.6

(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:

☒ No/minimal change in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ No/minimal change in business activity

(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)

57.6

(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:

☒ No/minimal change in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ No/minimal change in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Because our operational footprint consists of commercial offices and light manufacturing facilities, water is utilized primarily for municipal drinking, kitchen services, and sanitation. Therefore, we estimate our water consumption to be negligible and assume that majority of our municipal water withdrawal is discharged back into municipal wastewater systems for treatment.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters)

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:

☒ No/minimal change in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ No/minimal change in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Because our operational footprint consists of commercial offices and light manufacturing facilities, water is utilized primarily for municipal drinking, kitchen services, and sanitation. Therefore, we estimate our water consumption to be negligible and assume that majority of our municipal water withdrawal is discharged back into municipal wastewater systems for treatment.

(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.

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

A portion of our operational footprint consists of leased facilities where water management and procurement are controlled by third-party landlords. Because we do not have direct operational control over the water infrastructure in these shared spaces, we are unable to accurately trace or report the specific sources of water withdrawn.

(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?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☒ No, we have assessed this value chain stage but did not identify any facilities with substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.4) Please explain

Due to our business model as an asset-light technology and hardware solutions provider, water withdrawn at our facilities is predominantly used for employee Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) and basic facility cooling (HVAC).

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☒ No, we have not assessed this value chain stage for facilities with substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, and are not planning to do so in the next 2 years

(9.3.4) Please explain

Due to our outsourced manufacturing model, our upstream value chain is highly complex. The most water-intensive processes related to our products (such as raw material extraction and semiconductor fabrication) occur deep within our supply chain at the Tier 3 and Tier 4 levels. At our direct Tier 1 level, water dependency is minimal and mostly limited to basic facility cooling and employee WASH services. Currently, we have not assessed this value chain stage for substantive water-related dependencies, and we do not plan to initiate a formal, quantitative upstream water assessment within the next two years.

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

	Revenue (currency)	Total water withdrawal efficiency	Anticipated forward trend
	5396000000	93680555.56	About the same.

(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	As per above.

(9.15) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

	Target set in this category	Primary reason for not setting a target in this category	Explain why you do not have a target set in this category
Water pollution	Select from: ☒ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	Select from: ☒ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant	As per above.

	Target set in this category	Primary reason for not setting a target in this category	Explain why you do not have a target set in this category
Water withdrawals	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant	<i>As per above.</i>
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant	<i>As per above.</i>
Other	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years		

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
	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ 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?
	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ 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	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Data not available	<i>data on proximity is not collected</i>
UNESCO World Heritage sites	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Data not available	<i>data on proximity is not collected</i>
UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Data not available	<i>data on proximity is not collected</i>
Ramsar sites	<i>Select from:</i>	<i>data on proximity is not collected</i>

	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	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Data not available	<i>data on proximity is not collected</i>
Other areas important for biodiversity	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Data not available	<i>data on proximity is not collected</i>

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)

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(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)