C0. Introduction

C0.1

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

At Johnson Controls International plc, headquartered in Cork, Ireland, we've been making buildings smarter and more sustainable since 1885, and our capabilities, depth of innovation experience, and global reach have been growing ever since. Today, we offer the world's largest portfolio of building products, technologies, software, and services; we put that portfolio to work to transform the environments where people live, work, learn and play. Our offering includes a wide range of world-class heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) equipment and systems, control systems, security systems, fire detection systems, fire suppression systems, equipment and services. We believe our leadership in sustainability creates long-term benefits for our customers, employees, shareholders and society as a whole.

Given that almost 40 percent of global greenhouse gas emissions come from buildings, Johnson Controls has a special responsibility to be a leader in addressing climate change. Our sustainability strategy and commitments are aligned to climate action and have a measurable impact across our products and services, supply chain, employee and external engagement, and governance.

We are firmly committed to helping our customers and others around the world pursue their net zero carbon goals, ensuring healthy people, healthy places, and a healthy planet. OpenBlue Net Zero Buildings as a Service is our turnkey solution designed to deliver decarbonization outcomes for our customers' building portfolios by combining our suite of building technology applications with sustainability innovations to track and analyze greenhouse gas emissions. With dynamic AI, OpenBlue can enable buildings to be fine-tuned to address energy, emissions, cost, water and waste. Whether in a thriving metropolis or in the middle of a desert, our customers are using OpenBlue to redefine healthy, sustainable and smart building outcomes for their industries and regions.

In addition to helping our customers achieve net zero, we continue to take significant steps to further improve our own environmental impacts. Within our operations, by 2030, we have committed to cut our Scope 1 and 2 absolute emissions by 55 percent. We have already reached 42 percent and have saved over 455,934 metric tons of absolute emissions across our operations since 2017. Our 2030 Scope 3 target is to reduce customers' emissions by 16 percent. We are on track, having already reduced emissions by 14 percent and more than 18 million metric tons of CO2e from the use of our products since 2017. These ambitious emissions reduction targets have been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative.

Johnson Controls is leading the way in supplier sustainability. We are proud to have been honored by CDP as a Supplier Engagement Leader. Sustainability is now equal to cost, quality and delivery in supplier performance evaluations As a result of its strong performance, Johnson Controls was awarded Platinum sustainability rating by EcoVadis in 2022, putting it in the top 1% of the more than 100,000 companies assessed worldwide across environment, labor & human rights, ethics and sustainable procurement.

This year, we were honored to once again be recognized as one of the 100 Most Sustainable Corporations in the World by Corporate Knights, and for the 16th time, as one of the World's Most Ethical Companies. We also joined the top 5% of companies honored with MSCI AAA ESG Rating, selected for leading our industry in managing the most significant ESG risks and opportunities. We are proud of the recognition we receive for climate leadership, ethics, diversity and employee satisfaction. However, we must work collectively across the globe to solve the challenges ahead.

We actively engage with leaders around the world to address urgent climate action. In March 2022, our CEO George Oliver was invited to the White House by President Biden to discuss the importance of energy sustainability and security in the wake of Russia's invasion of Ukraine. During the meeting, Mr. Oliver discussed Johnson Controls' plans to scale up heat pump production and encouraged the administration to implement polices in the United States to incentivize building electrification. As part of the Sustainable Markets Initiative, George Oliver also chairs the Sustainable Buildings Task Force, which is made up of global CEOs from throughout the buildings industry working together to accelerate the delivery of net zero buildings to reduce carbon emissions. Lastly, our Vice President and Chief Sustainability and External Relations Officer, Katie McGinty, was named "Woman of the Year" awardee from the Women's Council on Energy and the Environment, one of the Top Women in HVAC list of ACHR News, one of the Top 100 Women in Sustainability List by Sustainability Magazine and one of 25 women honored for climate leadership by GreenBiz.

We are proud to share this TCFD-aligned CDP report of our progress to date on climate action.

C0.2

(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data and indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

Reporting year

Start date
October 1 2021

End date
September 30 2022

Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
Yes

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for
2 years

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for
2 years

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for
2 years

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Argentina
Australia
Austria
Bahrain
Belgium
Brazil
Canada
Chile
China
China, Macao Special Administrative Region
Colombia
Costa Rica
Czechia
Denmark
Finland
France
Germany
Hong Kong SAR, China
Hungary
India
Indonesia
Ireland
Isle of Man
Israel
Italy
Japan
Kazakhstan
Kuwait
Luxembourg
Malaysia
Mexico
Netherlands
New Zealand
Norway
Oman
Panama
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Qatar
Romania
Russian Federation
Singapore
Slovakia
South Africa
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Taiwan, China
Thailand
Turkey
Ukraine
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America
Uruguay
Uzbekistan
Viet Nam

C0.4

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

USD

C0.5

(C0.5) Select the option that describes the reporting boundary for which climate-related impacts on your business are being reported. Note that this option should align with your chosen approach for consolidating your GHG inventory.

Operational control

C0.8

(C0.8) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, an ISIN code	IE00BY7QL619

C1. Governance

C1.1

(C1.1) Is there board-level oversight of climate-related issues within your organization?

Yes

C1.1a

(C1.1a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position of individual or committee	Responsibilities for climate-related issues
Board-level committee	The Board of Directors approves and oversees the implementation of the Company's mission, vision and values and provides oversight over the Company's enterprise sustainability strategy. The Governance and Sustainability Committee (Governance Committee) provides focused oversight of our ESG programs and goals, sustainability management, sustainability risks, sustainability trends and environmental health and safety, receiving quarterly briefings on our progress. The Board and the Governance Committee include members with experience in leading, overseeing and /or otherwise having responsibility for corporate sustainability strategy and executive level initiatives. The Governance Committee receives quarterly updates on the Company's progress towards its climate related goals. It receives updates on key climate-related areas of focus, including the Company's sustainability strategy, key sustainability initiatives, emerging climate-related regulations and the Company's climate-related reporting. For example, it provided oversight and guidance on the Company's efforts to organize a new ESG Leadership Committee and launch six workstreams focused on managing our sustainability commitments and ESG material topics, our readiness for upcoming ESG regulatory reporting and 2023 ESG Materiality Assessment, guiding management in developing and executing its sustainability strategy. We have taken the initiative to build on our 11 years of third-party verified metrics and methodologies. In partnership with our internal audit function and with oversight by the Audit Committee, we have taken steps to further enhance the quality, controls and accuracy of our emissions reporting. We have also established an internal multi-function ESG Reporting Readiness SteerCo to coordinate and oversee our ESG reporting to ensure consistent and accurate disclosures that evolve with investor, regulatory and stakeholder demands. The Governance Committee and the Audit Committee receive regular briefings on these initiatives and our internal organization and preparedness for investment-grade ESG disclosure. In addition, the Compensation and Talent Development Committee has integrated ESG factors, including climate-related issues, into the annual goals of our executive team. This linkage ensures sustainability is embedded into our products, services and culture. These goals are included as part of the individual performance modifier of +10/-25 percent used to adjust executive compensation.

C1.1b

(C1.1b) Provide further details on the board's oversight of climate-related issues.

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Scope of board-level oversight	Please explain
Scheduled – all meetings	Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Reviewing innovation/R&D priorities Overseeing and guiding employee incentives Reviewing and guiding strategy Overseeing and guiding the development of a transition plan Monitoring the implementation of a transition plan Overseeing the setting of corporate targets Monitoring progress towards corporate targets Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement Reviewing and guiding the risk management process	<Not Applicable>	The Governance and Sustainability Committee of the board is apprised at least quarterly of sustainability and environmental performance by our Chief Sustainability Officer. The full Board also reviews matters related to the Company's sustainability strategy at least annually, including the adaptation of the Company's products and services to deliver decarbonization solutions and the Company's internal sustainability efforts. The Governance and Sustainability Committee meets quarterly and reviews the Company's overall sustainability strategy, metrics, targets, goals and progress, as well as the development of new sustainability-based targets. The Governance and Sustainability Committee regularly receives updates on key climate-related areas of focus, including the Company's sustainability strategy, key sustainability initiatives, emerging climate-related regulations and the Company's climate-related reporting. For example, management reviewed and discussed with the Governance and Sustainability Committee the Company's net zero carbon transition initiatives, the Company's efforts to develop and implement a supplier sustainability framework, the Company's sustainability organizational structure, the execution of the Company's sustainable finance offerings and initiatives focused on water reduction. During these discussions, the members of the Governance and Sustainability Committee provided oversight, guidance and feedback on these issues. The Audit Committee provides oversight of the Company's initiatives to further enhance the quality, controls and accuracy of our emissions reporting, including testing and evaluation efforts led by the Company's internal audit function and initiatives to enhance the Company's data collection and internal controls for emissions reporting. The Compensation and Talent Development Committee has implemented additional accountability for climate-related issues by integrating environmental, social and governance factors, including climate-related issues, into the annual goals of our executive team. These goals are included as part of the individual performance modifier of +10/-25 percent used to adjust executive compensation. Our CEO regularly reports on progress toward these goals to our board of directors and these goals are reviewed and considered by the Compensation and Talent Development Committee when applying the individual modifier to the compensation of our executives. Senior leaders are directed to cascade these goals. More than 16,000 employees have sustainability embedded in their annual performance goals.

C1.1d

(C1.1d) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues?

	Board member(s) have competence on climate-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on climate-related issues	Primary reason for no board-level competence on climate-related issues	Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues and any plans to address board-level competence in the future
Row 1	Yes	The Board of Directors regularly assesses the composition and skills of its members with the goal to maintain a board that is strong in its diversity, vision, strategy and business judgment and possesses a robust collective knowledge in a wide variety of topics. The Company assesses the competence of its directors in various areas based on their professional background and other experience, including whether the director led or had oversight or responsibility for a particular subject matter. With respect to climate, the Company has assessed competence based on whether its directors have had direct experience, leadership, or oversight of environmental, sustainability and/or climate matters in their professional backgrounds. This experience can include executive leadership and/or responsibility for corporate sustainability strategy, reporting and/or achievement of sustainability related goals and targets. Other relevant experience can include direct engagement and/or involvement in climate related issues and policy. In addition, the Company will also consider special knowledge, skills or leadership in environmental, sustainability and/or climate matters outside the corporate environment, including educational background, thought leadership, and other forms of engagement or involvement on sustainability or climate-related issues.	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C1.2

(C1.2) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position or committee
Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position
Developing a climate transition plan
Implementing a climate transition plan
Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy
Setting climate-related corporate targets
Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets
Managing public policy engagement that may impact the climate
Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities
<Not Applicable>

Reporting line
CEO reporting line

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line
Quarterly

Please explain
Katie McGinty is vice president and chief sustainability and external relations officer (Chief Sustainability Officer) for Johnson Controls. McGinty is responsible for driving the company's top-tier sustainability performance, including recognition as one of the world's 100 most sustainable corporations. The Executive Committee, including McGinty, reviews, approves and monitors our sustainability goals and commitments. Our CEO and Executive Committee members - as well as more than 16,000 of our colleagues - have sustainability and diversity goals embedded into their performance goals.

McGinty oversees the development and implementation of Johnson Controls climate transition plan, including sustainability governance oversight, assessing climate-related risks and opportunities utilizing scenario analyses, climate-related target setting and achievement, value chain engagement and low carbon initiatives, and climate policy engagement.

McGinty has over 25 years of public and private sector experience and is a recognized innovator in clean energy and environmental protection, including serving as Environmental Legislative Assistant to Senator Al Gore, Chair of the White House Council on Environmental Quality and Deputy Assistant to President Bill Clinton, and Secretary of the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Quality. She was named "Woman of the Year" from the Women's Council on Energy and the Environment, a Top 100 Women in Sustainability by Sustainability Magazine and one of 25 women honored for climate leadership by GreenBiz. McGinty currently serves on boards including the International Steering Comm. of World Sustainable Development Summit; American Council for an Energy Efficient Economy; Carnegie Mellon Scott Institute for Energy Innovation; Energy Futures Initiative; Independence Blue Cross and MN8 Energy. Awards and recognitions include honorary doctorates from Muhlenberg University, Dickinson College, and Clarion State University.

The ESG Leadership Committee is chaired by our Vice President of Global Sustainability and Regulatory Affairs, and reports to the Chief Sustainability Officer. Its members consist of senior leaders across our businesses, functions and regions. The ESG Leadership Committee is charged with ensuring we are leaders across all measures of sustainability, embedding sustainability into our culture, establishing both near and long-term sustainability targets across the enterprise, building sustainability metrics into the development of our products such as use of materials, use of recycled content, and reduction of single-use plastics, as well as launching working groups to address specific sustainability-related topics. All sustainability and corporate responsibility topics and associated targets, metrics and strategies fall into one of six ESG strategy workstreams: climate, product stewardship, sustainable value chain, diversity, equity and inclusion, social impact and governance.

C1.3

(C1.3) Do you provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues, including the attainment of targets?

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	Sustainability is embedded into our products, services, culture and the performance goals of employees. The Compensation and Talent Development Committee has integrated environmental, social and governance factors, including climate-related issues, into the annual goals of our executive team. These goals are included as part of the individual performance modifier of +10/-25 percent used to adjust the annual incentive award through a judgment-based assessment of how performance was delivered versus our culture and values and any exceptional circumstances during the year. Our CEO regularly reports on progress toward these goals to our board of directors. Senior leaders are directed to cascade these goals. More than 16,000 employees have sustainability embedded in their annual performance goals.

C1.3a

(C1.3a) Provide further details on the incentives provided for the management of climate-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Entitled to incentive
Corporate executive team

Type of incentive
Monetary reward

Incentive(s)
Bonus - % of salary

Performance indicator(s)
Achievement of climate transition plan KPI
Progress towards a climate-related target
Reduction in absolute emissions

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to
Short-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)
Sustainability and diversity performance goals are required for the top leaders of our company. These goals are included as part of the individual contribution modifier applied to their annual incentive award calculation. The individual contribution modifier acts as an assessment of an individual's contributions and actions toward the performance of our business, operational improvements and our progress in sustainability, diversity, and organizational health.

Sustainability and diversity goals are factored into the individual modifier of 10 percent to -25 percent to assess individual contributions to our performance, including:
• Climate - progress toward our emission reduction goals and achievement of top-tier sustainability ratings
• Health and safety - realizing our Zero Harm vision by championing health and safety initiatives that result in improved employee well-being and safety outcomes
• Diversity and inclusion - continued progress toward our diversity and inclusion goals
• Employee and external engagement - fostering a culture of sustainability and organizational health that engages and attracts people who want to make a difference

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
Our CEO reports on ESG progress quarterly to our Board of Directors. A quarterly CEO scorecard is prepared with performance against annual ESG and other business targets and is reviewed by the full Board of Directors with the CEO. Integrating sustainability into the goals of our executive team, including the CEO and Named Executive Officers (NEOs), and linking them to compensation ensures sustainability is embedded in our products, services and culture. In 2023, more than 16,000 employees tied their annual goals to sustainability and diversity.

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

(C2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities?
Yes

C2.1a

(C2.1a) How does your organization define short-, medium- and long-term time horizons?

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	0	3	
Medium-term	3	10	
Long-term	10	30	

C2.1b

(C2.1b) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Exclusively for purposes of this report, Johnson Controls defines a substantive impact when identifying or assessing climate-related risks based on a mix of qualitative and quantitative assessments in line with our ERM framework. These assessments include potential impact (assuming minimal risk management efforts) measured in terms of the following factors: people, environmental, reputation, regulatory/ legal, and financial (profit) as well as the likelihood of the impact. For example, a major risk is defined within the ERM framework as an event causing a quantitative decline in financial performance, such as a 5 – 10% decrease in sales or profit, together with the occurrence of other qualitative factors, such as a major impact on market position and the ability to meet the Company's near-term strategic objectives, and the probability of occurrence is between 10 and 25%. The mix of these quantitative or qualitative factors may result in identifying a substantive impact at a lesser or greater quantitative threshold, depending on the nature of the impact and its overall probability. For example, based on our fiscal 2022 revenue, a substantive impact would represent $1.3B impact on revenues or a $80 million impact on our profit, subject to the probability of the event and other non-qualitative factors listed above.

"Substantive" as used in this report is used within the context of the CDP reporting framework and is different than the definition in the context of filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission. An issue deemed substantive for purposes of this report may not be considered substantive or material for reporting purposes under U.S. federal securities laws, including in filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

(C2.2) Describe your process(es) for identifying, assessing and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities.

Value chain stage(s) covered
Direct operations
Upstream
Downstream

Risk management process
Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment
More than once a year

Time horizon(s) covered
Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process
As a global multi-industrial company, we face a range of risks, including general economic, credit and capital market conditions risks, regulatory risks, global climate change risks, and several other risks that are fully listed and explained in our fiscal 2022 Form 10-K. The company's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process provides the enterprise with a common framework and terminology to ensure consistency in identification, reporting, and management of key risks. It also informs the strategic planning process and includes formal processes to identify and document the key risks to Johnson Controls as perceived by a variety of stakeholders within the Company.
A Risk Committee assesses risks throughout the year and escalates any new risks to the Executive Committee. The Governance and Sustainability Committee of the board of directors oversees the ERM process. In addition, we have key teams in place to oversee and advise on our sustainability risks and opportunities including the Board's Governance and Sustainability Committee, the Executive Committee, and the ESG Policy, Regulatory Leadership Committee.

Identification:
Climate-related risks are explicitly integrated into our annual multi-disciplinary Enterprise Risk Management Process.
In addition, due to the importance of climate-related issues, we also engage in a focused risks and opportunities process specific to climate-related risks and opportunities that is aligned with our overall ERM framework every other year. In the interim years, risks identified through this process are reviewed and updated as appropriate. Last year, the Company held a climate-related risks and opportunities process, consisting of a series of meetings and discussions with company senior leadership from sustainability, legal, finance, strategy, operations, enterprise property, supplier sustainability, regulatory affairs, ethics and compliance, procurement and environment, health and safety.

Transition and physical risk scenario analyses are aligned to our short-term, medium-term and long-term time horizons. As part of our focused climate risks and opportunities process, we conducted scenario analyses for our transition risks aligned to a Low Carbon World, distinguishing between a 1.5-degree and 2-degree scenario where possible. Assumptions for evaluating transition risks were based on IEA NZE 2050, IEA SDS and IEA APS scenarios, comparing differences in expected political, technology, economic and social factors and the potential impact on our business. We also conducted a physical climate risk scenario analysis looking at the impact to our key suppliers and our own operations in the case of temperature increase within a moderate and a "hot house world" scenario (RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5). We analyzed the acute and chronic related physical risks of these scenarios to our supply chain.

Assessment:
We identify, assess and respond to climate-related risks and opportunities across the value chain - in our direct operations, upstream and downstream. Johnson Controls recognizes that climate-related issues can affect several important aspects of its financial performance, condition and strategy, both now and in the future. Johnson Controls therefore utilizes a mix of qualitative and quantitative assessments, including climate-related scenario analyses, in determining whether climate related issues have a substantive impact on its financial performance, condition and strategy.

We used the climate-related scenario analyses and worked with teams across the company and external consultants to assess the impact of transition risks including policy and legal, technology, market and reputation, physical risks including acute and chronic, and opportunities including those afforded by resource efficiency, energy source, our products/services, markets and resilience. We applied our company's Enterprise Risk Management scoring to each of our risks, determining the inherent impact, management effectiveness and thus the residual impact.

We assessed the likelihood of significant impact against our short, medium and long-term time-horizons. When assessing risks, the ERM framework considers residual risk which is the risk exposure after considering inherent risk alongside management's overall effectiveness in managing the risk, including the people, process, controls, technology, policies, procedures, analytics, metrics, monitoring, reporting, communication and organization currently in place.

Response:
We use the ERM results to identify the most critical climate-related risks, and we use the climate-related risks and opportunities process to identify both risks and opportunities along with strategies for increasing our company's resiliency through proactive actions. After climate related risks and opportunities have been identified and assessed, they are prioritized according to impact and likelihood. The results of this analysis is presented to and reviewed by members of senior management. Any key risks that are identified through our ERM process or our focused climate-risk assessment process are integrated into our ERM framework and management process. The results of ERM assessment are presented to the board. Our ERM process is also linked to the strategic planning process, compliance, internal auditing, and global sustainability framework.

We took significant action in light of our findings. For example, we committed to dedicating at least 75% of our new product R&D toward sustainable products and solutions, demonstrated through expansion of our comprehensive heat pump portfolio. We also are building a sustainability screen to inform all of our new capital investments.

Understanding that buildings account for nearly 40% of global emissions and there is no decarbonizing the climate without decarbonizing buildings, we set out to build public awareness of the need to address buildings in climate change policy. In 2022, our CEO George Oliver was invited to the White House by President Biden to discuss the importance of energy sustainability and security. During the meeting, Mr. Oliver discussed our plans to scale up heat pump production and encouraged the administration to implement polices to incentivize building electrification. George Oliver also chairs the Sustainable Buildings Task Force, which is made up of global CEOs from throughout the buildings industry working together to accelerate the delivery of net zero buildings to reduce carbon emissions.

In addition, we have key teams in place to oversee and ensure management actions on our climate-related risks and opportunities. They include our Executive Committee, Executive Leadership Team, the ESG Leadership Committee, Sustainable Finance Committee, Risk Management Committee, and other specialized committees and management groups.

In short, in every aspect of our business, our strategy and our leadership is shaped and informed by the risks and opportunities we see posed by climate change.

C2.2a

(C2.2a) Which risk types are considered in your organization's climate-related risk assessments?

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	Many of Johnson Controls' products consume energy and use refrigerants, for these products up to 95 percent of the lifecycle emissions can be associated with energy consumption and refrigerant emissions. Regulations which seek to reduce GHG emissions present a significant risk to our global products business, predominantly our HVAC products and solutions, if Johnson Controls does not adequately prepare its product portfolio. These regulations tend to be implemented under global, national, and sub-national climate objectives or policies, and target the global warming potential (GWP) of refrigerants, equipment energy efficiency, and the combustion of fossil fuels as a heating source. Specific Johnson Controls products impacted by these regulations include residential and light commercial air conditioners, heat pumps, and furnaces, and commercial rooftop units, chillers, and air handling equipment. Current risks evaluated include: - Carbon pricing mechanisms - Enhanced emissions-reporting obligations - Mandates on and regulation of existing products and services - Increased operating costs (e.g., higher compliance costs, increased materials costs) - Increased costs and/or reduced demand for products and services resulting from fines and judgments - Restriction of markets due to inability to comply / cost of redesign to comply
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	We continually monitor, review and assess proposed and incoming regulatory change as part of our ERM framework to mitigate and manage potential impacts on our business. Regulations on the GWP of refrigerants, equipment energy efficiency and the combustion of fossil fuels as an energy source are expected to become more stringent in the short (2025) and medium (2030) term. Regulations which seek to reduce GHG emissions present a significant risk to our global products business, predominantly our HVAC products and solutions, if Johnson Controls does not adequately prepare its product portfolio. These regulations tend to be implemented under global, national, and sub-national climate objectives or policies, and target the global warming potential (GWP) of refrigerants, equipment energy efficiency, and the combustion of fossil fuels as a heating source. Specific Johnson Controls products impacted by these regulations include residential and light commercial air conditioners, heat pumps, and furnaces, and commercial rooftop units, chillers, and air handling equipment. As a public company, Johnson Controls is subject to enhanced reporting obligations, Potential impacts can include increased burdens on our ability to fully comply with emerging ESG reporting obligations including proposed SEC climate disclosure rules, the EU Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive, UK mandatory ESG disclosures, and other similar local regulations, as well as negative impacts to our reputation and business if we do not demonstrate leadership and engagement with respect to climate and other ESG policies. Emerging risks evaluated include: - Carbon pricing mechanisms - Enhanced emissions-reporting obligations - Mandates on and regulation of existing products and services - Exposure to litigation - Increased operating costs (e.g., higher compliance costs, increased materials costs) - Increased costs and/or reduced demand for products and services resulting from fines and judgments - Restriction of markets due to inability to comply / cost of redesign to comply
Technology	Relevant, always included	We expect a shift to low-to-zero emissions solutions driven by regulation or market-based emissions policies. This shift presents a risk to Johnson Controls' portfolio if we do not continue to develop and adapt our products and solutions, namely as it relates to global warming potential (GWP) refrigerants, non-vapor compression and hybrid cooling technology, heating fuel GHG emission limits, and HVAC equipment minimum energy performance. Risks evaluated include: - Substitution of existing products and services with lower emissions options - Unsuccessful investment in new technologies - Transitioning to lower emissions technology - Reduced demand for products and services - Research and development expenditures in new and alternative technologies - Capital investments in technology development - Costs to adopt/deploy new practices and processes
Legal	Relevant, always included	We expose ourselves to increased costs and/or reduced demand for products and services if we did not maintain internal controls and/or act in accordance with rules, regulations, ethical standards, professional code of conduct and procedures which can impact our organization's reputation, earnings and/or shareholder equity (e.g., FCPA, Antitrust / Anti-competition, trade regulations, Sarbanes-Oxley controls, improper handling of hazardous materials). It is a risk to our business if we did not comply with applicable foreign regulations and specific tariffs. Risks evaluated include: - Exposure to litigation - Increased legal costs (e.g., higher compliance costs, litigation costs) - Increased costs and/or reduced demand for products and services resulting from fines and judgments - Increased legal costs due to regulatory complexity.
Market	Relevant, always included	We expect a shift to low-to-zero emissions solutions driven by investor, customer and consumer demands. This shift presents a risk to Johnson Controls portfolio if we do not continue to develop and adapt our products and solutions, namely as it relates to delivering Net Zero Buildings as a Service, OpenBlue connected solutions and other of our industry-leading products and solutions that help our customers solve for zero. Risks evaluated include: – Changing customer behavior – Uncertainty in market signals – Increased cost of raw materials (supply chain risk)
Reputation	Relevant, always included	New or enhanced products may not satisfy customer preferences and product failures may cause customers to reject our products. As a result, these products may not achieve market acceptance and our brand image could suffer. An event, series of events, or policies that adversely impacts the image of the organization, or possibly its branding strategy, web strategy, pricing strategy, lead generation or industry that impacts our ability to effectively attract customers and sustain demand for the company's products or services (e.g., poor brand management). We expose ourselves to risk if we ignore the environmental and social impact of the organization's operations or fail to meet publicly declared environmental or social goals or targets. This could tarnish our brand and reputation or lead to a loss of investors or investment or impairment of goodwill. Risks evaluated include: – Shifts in consumer preferences – Increased stakeholder concern or negative stakeholder feedback
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	If our operations, particularly at our manufacturing facilities, were to be disrupted as a result of significant equipment failures, natural disasters, power outages, fires, explosions, adverse weather conditions, public health crises, or other reasons, we may be unable to effectively respond to alarm signals, fill customer orders and otherwise meet obligations to or demand from our customers, which could adversely affect our financial performance. Risks evaluated include: – Increased severity and frequency of extreme weather events such as cyclones or floods at our facilities – Increased likelihood and severity of wildfires at our facilities – Reduced revenue from decreased production capacity (e.g., transport difficulties, supply chain interruptions) – Reduced revenue and higher costs from negative impacts on workforce (e.g., health, safety, absenteeism) – Increased operating costs – Increased capital costs – Increased insurance premiums and potential for reduced availability of insurance on assets in "high-risk" locations

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	Climate change is expected to, among other chronic physical effects, lead to increased drought in dry areas and the expansion of dry areas. We conducted a detailed analysis with the World Resources Institute's Aqueduct™ tool to identify which of our locations are in water stressed areas. Risks evaluated include: – Changes in precipitation patterns and extreme variability in weather patterns – Rising mean temperatures – Rising sea levels resulting in these impacts to our locations: – Reduced revenue from decreased production capacity (e.g., transport difficulties, supply chain interruptions) – Increased operating costs – Increased capital costs

C2.3

(C2.3) Have you identified any inherent climate-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.3a

(C2.3a) Provide details of risks identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier

Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Downstream

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Emerging regulation	Mandates on and regulation of existing products and services

Primary potential financial impact

Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

For over 40 years, national and sub-national governments have set regulations in response to concerns about energy security and environmental protection, including standards targeting building products. One particular regulatory issue impacting Johnson Controls concerns the types of refrigerants we use in our heating, ventilation, air conditioning, and refrigeration (HVACR) equipment, which represents some 55% of product revenues. In recent years, refrigerant regulations have shifted from limiting their ozone depleting potential (ODP) to also limiting their global warming potential (GWP). Global targets for limiting the use of high GWP hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) – the incumbent refrigerant in much of our HVAC portfolio today – were set in the 2015 Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol.

National and subnational governments have already begun establishing refrigerant regulations in response to the Kigali Amendment. By 2025, we expect that all new HVAC equipment sold in developed economies (North America, Europe, and mature Asian countries) will need to use low GWP refrigerants. Some of these governments are already considering regulations in anticipation of the next refrigerant transition, to ultra-low GWP refrigerants.

Developing economies are provided more time to phase out the use of HFCs: under the Kigali Amendment phase down schedule, significant reductions in HFC consumption are not required until at least 2035. While some of these countries encourage the use of low GWP refrigerants, to date few have proposed mandatory regulations that would have a material impact on our portfolio.

Emerging refrigerant regulations are an inherent risk to Johnson Controls; if we do not adequately anticipate and respond to these regulations, portions of our HVACR portfolio will be unavailable for sale in accompanying jurisdictions until they are made available with compliant low GWP refrigerants. This would result in a significant loss of revenue.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

High

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

4000000000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

8000000000

Explanation of financial impact figure

This financial impact is intended to provide an estimate of Johnson Controls revenue at risk should we fail to update our product portfolio under a range of scenarios for emerging refrigerant regulations. The financial impact is calculated based on the potential annual impact to revenues at the end of the risk's time horizon (2025).

The minimum impact figure ($4 billion) assumes that governments in developed economies continue their regulatory approach to require low GWP refrigerants in HVAC equipment by 2025, which we view as a near certainty. The figure provided represents revenue from products sold in these markets which today use high GWP refrigerants.

The maximum impact figure ($8 billion) assumes all developed and developing economies globally accelerate the transition away from HFCs significantly faster than the targets established in the Kigali Amendment, establishing in 2025 regulations that achieve HFC reductions not required until 2036 and 2047 for developing and developed economies respectively. While some regulatory-driven transitions may occur before the phase down targets in Kigali, we view this most aggressive pace as highly unlikely outside of niche products in specific markets. The figure provided represents the bulk of our HVACR product revenue globally that uses HFC and HFC-blend refrigerants today.

Cost of response to risk
200000000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
Johnson Controls has advocated for the shift away from HFCs since before the Kigali Amendment and has focused product development activities on the substitution of low and ultra-low GWP refrigerants in our HVAC portfolio. The cost to prepare our portfolio is spread over roughly 5 years, and includes:
Engagement with refrigerant suppliers to assess available low GWP refrigerants for a given application, including changes to product performance, safety, and cost;
Product redesign and development, including new product innovation and engineering, updates to our manufacturing and production process;
Revisions as needed to our supplier procurement strategy to ensure adequate supply of the new refrigerants and product components..

One important example of this strategy in action is the launch of the YORK YZ chiller, which uses a refrigerant with over a 99% reduction in GWP - effectively future-proofing the chiller from future refrigerant regulations – while also delivering an improvement in energy efficiency performance of 30% when compared to similar centrifugal chillers. The YZ chiller is a direct response to both anticipated regulation and customer demand for cooling solutions with the lowest possible carbon footprint. The bet is paying off; sales of the YZ chiller has increased each year since its launch in 2018, including 28% year-over-year in 2022, a faster pace than chiller sales overall.

In 2023, the US EPA proposed a 700 GWP limit for chillers, while the EU and other developed global economies have proposed requirements that are even more stringent. However, in all of these markets, we have announced transitions ahead of schedule to refrigerants with GWPs ranging from 1 (>99% reduction) to 466 (78% reduction). JCI expects to completely avoid any loss in revenue due to this refrigerant transition, and in fact expects to see a net revenue increase overall as demand grows for these lower carbon solutions.

Comment
The threats posed by climate change are increasingly apparent, further raising awareness globally and triggering demands for action from national and subnational governments, including regulations on building products. Johnson Controls supports the drive to adopt these regulations and standards needed to tackle climate change. Throughout our HVACR portfolio, a wide array of low-emission products exist today and will continue to expand as we anticipate these regulations. As a result, we believe this risk is well-controlled.

Identifier
Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?
Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Acute physical	Other, please specify (This risk describes the acute and chronic physical impact to our operations of climate-related physical risks)

Primary potential financial impact
Increased capital expenditures

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification
<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description
Extreme weather events could result in damage to our physical plants and other assets, create the need for new transportation routes, and impact our suppliers and customers, resulting in production delays, temporary reduction of our production capacity, and loss of revenue, among other impacts. For example, our manufacturing sites near coastal areas in AU, APAC, EMEA, LATAM and the USA could be impacted by weather events like hurricanes. Impacts could include physical damage to our plants, local infrastructure, the degradation of our ability to ship finished goods or the inability of our customers to accept products. We track events and enact our crisis management program for potentially impacted sites during extreme weather events. We are in close contact with site management staff to ensure they are conducting pre-storm assessments and shutdown protocols and post-storm damage assessments to determine if business continuity plans need to be enacted to ensure continued operation for our customers. Climate science suggests a greater likelihood of flooding and, as a result, flood exposure is a criteria assessed when evaluating sites for a new material facility and monitored for current facilities.

We have specific processes in place to mitigate risk. Actions include expanding dual capability or creating extra inventory. Each facility has an emergency response plan to keep our employees and visitors safe as well as a business continuity plan to sustain business operations for each site that outlines site-specific potential courses of actions to ensure business continuity for our customers.

To help address water risk, our goal is to reduce water use by 10% at our water-stressed facilities by 2025. We have already surpassed this goal, achieving a 12% reduction since 2017. We conducted a detailed analysis of water-stressed locations with the WRI Aqueduct tool. We have 23 manufacturing facilities located in regions that have high or extremely high risk of water scarcity. As an example of our water reduction strategy results, our manufacturing facility in Taoyuan implemented onsite water reuse. Each week the fire system runs for 30 minutes. Previously, water ran through the typical rainwater downpipe and discharged from the facility. The team installed a water storage tank so the water can be fully recycled and used for watering flowers and for toilets. We have water reclamation technologies at several of our facilities, including all corp. headquarters.

Time horizon
Long-term

Likelihood
Unlikely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
2000000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
500000000

Explanation of financial impact figure
We conducted a physical climate risk scenario analysis looking at the acute and chronic risks to our global locations. Nearly 400 of our locations were entered into a tool created by a consulting company, Climate Diagnostic, which applies these scenarios and time-horizons aligned with geospatial information to analyze these locations for physical climate risk exposure. It analyzed extreme weather events such as cyclones or floods (acute risk) and gradual changes in key variables such as temperature, humidity and precipitation (chronic stress factors). This tool has the ability to identify our operations most likely to be exposed to physical risks within a medium-term and long-term time horizon under RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5. At Johnson Controls, we have a team dedicated to operational risk management, and this data is in line with, and confirms our overall operational risk management approach which effectively mitigates these and other physical risks.

Based on our analysis we examined the facilities identified as having the greatest risk of exposure to an adverse physical climate event. We calculated the potential financial exposure for each location at the greatest risk of exposure. The location with the highest cost of replacement has an estimated replacement cost of $500M. The location with the lowest cost of replacement has an estimated replacement cost of $2M. These amounts represent the estimated replacement costs of the identified facilities if any were destroyed by an acute physical impact and excludes any potential insurance or other recoveries to offset the loss of the facility. The financial impact is calculated based on the cost that would be incurred during a single fiscal year and assumes that only one facility would be impacted during a fiscal year based on the overall low probability of such an event occurring. These costs represented in the financial impact would include labor, machinery, and building materials to construct a new plant and make the building operational along with the loss of business income during the rebuilding period and additional expense to ship materials from manufacturing locations in other areas. All company facilities are insured for physical and business interruption losses, so this represents the unmitigated risk.

Cost of response to risk
25000000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
This cost represent residual risk before insurance coverage. This cost assumes no insurance recovery and represents the maximum residual replacement cost to our company should a location be destroyed by climate-related physical risk. We have teams and processes in place to respond to physical risks, which may eliminate additional cost associated with this risk. Potential exposure from physical changes is assessed and managed through risk assessments. We are committed to protecting life, property, the environment and market share by constructing eligible facilities to the highest level of property protection known as Highly Protected Risk and constructing them where possible outside of known natural catastrophe areas. Designated facilities go through a third-party facility risk management audit every 2 - 3 years. For new construction, we evaluate multiple sites against risks such as environmental contamination, proximity risks and natural catastrophe (flood, windstorm) exposure and develop policies, plans and procedures where risks are optimally managed. Our global property protection program is designed to protect Johnson Controls' employees, facilities and assets from events that could affect our property (e.g., fire, explosion, natural disaster, machinery breakdown) as well as business interruption resulting from those risks. Our property insurance program insures our physical assets on a Replacement Cost New basis.

Business Continuity Planning and Crisis Management programs are key pillars in our risk mitigation program. Although the full repercussions of climate change in particular locations remain to be fully identified, we update site assessments to allow for adequate risk mitigation planning. Designated facilities go through a facility risk audit every two to three years to ensure they can properly respond to risks.

In September 2022, operations, facilities, and employees were impacted by Hurricane Ian in Florida and the Carolinas. Over 30 locations and 3,000 team members were affected by the storm and had power outages, downed trees, water damage, food/water shortages and fuel shortages as well. A crisis response team was mobilized to address facility and employee needs. The response team quickly went into action providing food, water, fuel, generators and other supplies. As a result of our planning, quick response, and effectiveness of our strategies to mitigate climate risks, damage/interruption of business lasted less than a week.

Comment
Though this risk did not meet our definition of substantive impact, we have included it to illustrate the physical risk that climate change poses to our business and operations. Our physical assets are critical to our ability to serve our customers, and we closely control our physical risks, including climate-related physical risk to our operations.

C2.4

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

C2.4a

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

Identifier
Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?
Downstream

Opportunity type
Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver
Shift in consumer preferences

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description
As the risks and costs associated with climate change become increasingly clear, the demand for climate solutions from investors, customers and the public at large can be seen to outpace government action. The number of companies committed to Science-Based Targets has increased to more than 3,000 as of today with targets increasingly aligned to achieving Net Zero emissions by 2050. Many of these companies are our customers, creating a significant opportunity for revenue growth. We are developing and delivering products, services and technologies to reduce emissions and put them on pace to meet these targets through energy efficient equipment, clean electrification, and digitalization.

Governments have also established targets for net zero emissions, including the buildings sector, creating demand for low-carbon solutions. These policies, such as tax incentives, building performance standards in the U.S., and a targeted “renovation wave” in Europe, will transform the market by incentivizing the building of smart, net zero buildings and retrofitting the existing building stock to meet aggressive targets for net zero carbon emissions. This trend is distinct from regulations that curb “undesired” behaviour, as they favour and provide incentive for our most energy efficient equipment, connected controls, building automation systems, and digital solutions.

In the 15th edition of JCI's Energy Efficiency Indicator survey had over 1,000 respondents represented from 10 countries. Over 72% of respondents rated building energy codes and standards as being “extremely” or “very important." The survey pointed to increased plans for decarbonization across all countries and topics – respondents increasingly plan to install heat pump technology or thermal energy storage and have implemented electric energy storage. Energy costs savings is the top driver of building energy and technology investment decisions, followed closely behind by the more than 78% of respondents who name minimizing the use of fossil fuels as a very or extremely important driver. Taken together, it is clear that there are a vast and growing array of government policies and incentives plus market incentives that are driving new and expanded customer demand for decarbonization services.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
Very likely

Magnitude of impact
High

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
11500000000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure
The financial impact is intended to provide an estimate of Johnson Controls revenue growth opportunities under a range of scenarios for increased demand for decarbonization solutions. The financial impact is calculated based on the potential annual impact to revenues at the beginning of the risk’s time horizon (2025).

The impact is calculated based on an estimated 10% incremental increase in revenue (approximately $1B) based on growth projections from Johnson Controls solutions tied to HVACR equipment, digital solutions, and decarbonization as-a-service revenue. The remaining $10.5 billion is representative of our 2025 revenue for these product categories under a “business as usual” scenario.

Even if the market shifts toward low-emissions solutions were not to materialize, global policy changes are a near certainty, which will at a minimum create opportunities for low-emission solutions.

We view the potential incremental impact of 10% in revenue to be a conservative assumption as growth will come from our portfolio of decarbonization products and solutions that drive energy efficiency, clean electrification, and digital transformation of the built environment. One example is heat pumps which represent 10-20% of the building and industrial heating market today. As we look out to 2030, that share could grow to 50% of the market in some segments. Likewise, we expect the market for digital, connected, smart building systems to grow rapidly to drive operational efficiencies and emissions reductions for our customers.

Cost to realize opportunity
250000000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
To capture the opportunity associated with the market transition to low emission products, we are investing in solutions to reduce our customer’s emissions while enhancing their operational objectives. Key features of our investments include improving product performance and solutions that help our customers shift heating loads from fossil fuel combustion to heat pumps, and digital, connected solutions that enable load optimization and increased utilization of low-carbon electricity sources.

The $250M represents the average of 84% of the last three years of R&D expenditures as reported in our 10-K. The cost to realize the opportunity above represents our anticipated annual spend in climate related innovation as we do not report R&D costs by specific products or services in our financials. This excludes the cost of any inorganic investment, which we are unable to predict in amount or certainty.

Recognizing the potential for increased demand among physical asset managers for comprehensive decarbonization solutions, in 2021 we launched a Net Zero Buildings as a Service (NZaaS) offering to guarantee emissions reduction results and provide the upfront capital needed for facility upgrades and carbon reductions. The internal planning for NZaaS began with voice of customer and intensive strategic reviews across JCI’s product, digital, and service teams to map flexible customer pathways to building decarbonization, as well as identify technology gaps and market barriers. The development of the NZaaS business model helped answer our customer pain points and identify critical technology investments to boost heat pump capabilities, expand low GWP offerings, and develop and offer digital solutions to help customers optimize building operation for reduced carbon emissions.

NZaaS enables JCI to “stack” our market-leading decarbonization solutions and leverage innovative financing models to package for our customers with guaranteed results. The launch of NZaaS in 2021 has supported the overall growth of the business by at least 10% annually. Further, we have created a new pipeline for JCI solutions including ultra-efficient HVAC and high temperature, high lift heat pumps, digital solutions like OpenBlue Enterprise Manager to fully optimize building performance, and our field service technicians to keep systems at peak performance.

NZaaS is one example of how we are addressing continued demand growth for solutions that help customers reduce their carbon footprint.

Comment

Johnson Controls views the customer shift in demand to low-carbon solutions as a near certainty, driven by both government policies and corporate objectives to reduce the exposure risks of GHG emissions. Taken together, these trends suggest an enormous opportunity to measure, manage, and reduce building and facility emissions; Johnson Controls believes it is well-positioned today to address this market and is investing heavily in new and improved solutions to drive our customer's emissions to lower and lower levels.

Identifier
Opp2

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

Opportunity type
Resource efficiency

Primary climate-related opportunity driver
Move to more efficient buildings

Primary potential financial impact
Reduced indirect (operating) costs

Company-specific description
Johnson Controls has an opportunity to move to more efficient buildings, transition to more efficient modes of transportation, and reduce reliance on water. The reduction in Scope 1 and 2 emissions, and energy and water usage all provide reduction in our current and future operating costs.

Our scope 1 and 2 emissions are categorized into: facilities, fleet and refrigerant loss, which contributed approximately 50%, 32%, and 18% respectively to emissions in 2022. For facilities, we operate over 1,000 facilities worldwide, segmented into manufacturing locations, warehouses, corporate HQ and office locations, and branches for our field service operations. With the majority of our vehicle fleet in the United States and Europe, we operate one of the largest fleets globally. The third critical element of our Scope 1 & 2 GHG Inventory is refrigerant loss within our manufacturing facilities. We are committed to Net Zero Scope 1 & 2 emissions by 2040, with a nearer term science-based target of 55% reduction by 2030. As noted above, we've already made great progress against these commitments. To date we've cut our operational emissions some 42% as against our 2017 baseline

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
Very likely

Magnitude of impact
High

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
4000000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
10000000

Explanation of financial impact figure
In fiscal 2021, we launched the Johnson Controls Facility Decarbonization project. This project targets Scope 1 and 2 emissions through energy reductions and decreased refrigerant loss across eight of our largest facilities in the United States. The project includes a four-part strategy of lowering emissions: high efficiency equipment upgrades; process improvement; energy and water conservation; and OpenBlue Enterprise Manager, a digital suite of smart building solutions to amplify the emissions and water reductions. The financial impact is an annual measure.

The minimum impact is the annual energy and water utility savings for eight manufacturing locations in the Facility Decarbonization project. The maximum impact is the annual utility savings plus the Scope 1&2 emissions savings forecasted by 2030, multiplied by $28/ MT CO_2e. This cost of carbon is the median price of carbon reported to CDP in 2020 by 116 companies in the Manufacturing segment. Annual utility savings is estimated at $4M and the total emissions saved by 2030 is 207K MT CO_2e multiplied by $28 / MT CO_2e is $5.796M, for maximum total of $10M.

Having already achieved 42% reduction in Scope 1 and 2 emissions, we are well on a path to our goals and are now taking on the challenge to fully decarbonize all three major components of Scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Our Fleet Transition strategy is focused on lowering emissions globally, with a focus on the use of telematics and introducing electric vehicles. We are targeting 25K MT CO_2e reduction by 2026, working closely with OEMs to develop a roadmap to integrate new electric vehicles at a run rate close to our current costs.

In 2018, we committed to 10% reduction of water withdrawals in water-stressed locations by 2025 vs. a baseline of 2017, and we measure and report water use across our global footprint. In addition to existing water reduction efforts, Johnson Controls has launched a focused effort to reduce water consumption across all water-stressed locations. In FY22, we achieved 12% reduction in water withdrawals at water-stressed locations. The best practices identified in water reduction are also integrated into our Facility Decarbonization project.

Cost to realize opportunity
5000000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
Johnson Controls is responding to the opportunity with a detailed assessment of Scope 1 and 2 GHG Emissions. Understanding emissions are primarily generated from facilities, fleet, and refrigerant loss, the team further broke down the point of generation.

For facilities, we performed a detailed, global analysis of our largest 500 facilities, accounting for over 70% of our total facility emissions. For each of these facilities, we analyzed energy utilization and evaluated the availability of renewable energy sources to help prioritize where to find the most opportunity for emissions reduction.

The global list of facilities was then narrowed to a focused set of locations, where our Johnson Controls Sustainable Infrastructure team performed onsite assessments to understand the potential for energy, water, process, and equipment improvements. Eight sites were selected, with detailed, planned upgrades to enable Johnson Controls

as an enterprise to reduce total facility emissions over 50% by 2030. The project applies the Johnson Controls Net Zero Buildings and OpenBlue Enterprise Manager tools to not only reduce emissions but demonstrate the application of decarbonization design thinking and water conservation to put us on a path to Net Zero by 2040. In 2022, we launched the program at our facility in Norman, OK. When completed in 2024, the facility will have achieved 43% reduction in emissions and over $900K in annual savings.
Our Fleet transition strategy is focused on lowering emissions globally, with a focus on the use of telematics and introducing electric vehicles. We are targeting 25K MT CO2e reduction by 2026, working closely with OEMs to develop the roadmap to secure the vehicles, development of capabilities to meet the needs of our field service technicians, and the change management required for successful implementation.

Lastly, our refrigerant loss reduction strategy is a combination of process improvements and equipment upgrades across facilities with refrigerant charging capability. Since 2017, as a result of our ongoing improvements refrigerant emissions have been reduced 50%, with plans for further upgrades and emission reductions.

The costs of the Facility Decarbonization, inclusive of both facility and refrigerant emissions reduction, is being completed in an as-a-service subscription model, with an estimated net operational expense of $4M annually over the life of the contracts.

Comment
As we implement decarbonization projects across Johnson Controls, our employees are energized to be a part of the carbon transition. From understanding the source of our Scope 1 & 2 emissions to learning and implementing reduction projects, sustainability is integrated into how we work across the enterprise.

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

(C3.1) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world?

Row 1

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

Publicly available climate transition plan
Yes

Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan
We have a different feedback mechanism in place

Description of feedback mechanism
Johnson Controls climate transition plan can be evidenced through this disclosure to 21 key indicators outlined by CDP and dispersed throughout the 2022 CDP climate change questionnaire.

During our 2022 Sustainability Materiality Assessment, we engaged our shareholders along with business leaders, employees, customers, supply chain partners, industry associations, non-governmental organizations, and other key stakeholders. We specifically worked with Investor Relations who reached out to our largest shareholders to obtain their feedback on our environmental, social and governance issues. The process helps Johnson Controls assess the environmental, social and governance topics that are priorities for our shareholders and other stakeholders.

Climate-related risks are explicitly integrated into our annual multi-disciplinary Enterprise Risk Management Process. Due to the importance of climate-related issues, we also engage in a focused process specific to climate-related risks and opportunities that is aligned with our overall ERM framework and conducted every other year. In 2022, the Company held a climate-related risks and opportunities process, consisting a series of meetings and discussions with company senior leadership from sustainability, legal, finance, strategy, operations, enterprise property, supplier sustainability, regulatory affairs, ethics and compliance, procurement and environment, health and safety.

We used the climate-related scenario analyses and worked with teams across the company and external consultants to assess the impact of transition risks including policy and legal, technology, market and reputation, physical risks including acute and chronic, and opportunities including those afforded by resource efficiency, energy source, our products/services, markets and resilience. We used the analysis to identify the most critical climate-related risks and opportunities along with strategies for increasing our company's resiliency through proactive strategies and management actions.

In addition, we have key teams in place to oversee and ensure management actions on our climate-related risks and opportunities. They include our Executive Committee and Executive Leadership Team. Of top importance in driving decarbonization, they also include all of our products and business unit leaders who focus on delivering the product and digital solutions needed rapidly to decarbonize the built environment and have KPIs tied to this critical objective.

Frequency of feedback collection
More frequently than annually

Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)
https://www.johnsoncontrols.com/-/media/jci/corporate-sustainability/reporting-and-policies/2023/report/cdp_climate_change_2022_wo_customers.pdf
https://www.johnsoncontrols.com/-/media/jci/corporate-sustainability/reporting-and-policies/2023/report/hq2302005_2023-sustainability-report-final.pdf
HQ2302005_2023 Sustainability Report FINAL.pdf
CDP_Climate_Change_2022_wo_customers.pdf

Explain why your organization does not have a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world and any plans to develop one in the future
<Not Applicable>

Explain why climate-related risks and opportunities have not influenced your strategy
<Not Applicable>

C3.2

(C3.2) Does your organization use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy?

	Use of climate-related scenario analysis to inform strategy	Primary reason why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy	Explain why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy and any plans to use it in the future
Row 1	Yes, qualitative and quantitative	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C3.2a

(C3.2a) Provide details of your organization's use of climate-related scenario analysis.

Climate-related scenario	Scenario analysis coverage	Temperature alignment of scenario	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices
Transition scenarios: IEA NZE 2050	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	We conducted scenario analysis for our transition risks aligned to a low carbon world, distinguishing between a 1.5-degree and 2-degree scenario where possible. Assumptions for evaluating transition risks were based on IEA NZE 2050, IEA SDS and IEA APS scenarios, comparing differences in expected political, technology, economic and social factors and the potential impact on our business.
Transition scenarios: IEA SDS	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	We conducted scenario analysis for our transition risks aligned to a low carbon world, distinguishing between a 1.5-degree and 2-degree scenario where possible. Assumptions for evaluating transition risks were based on IEA NZE 2050, IEA SDS and IEA APS scenarios, comparing differences in expected political, technology, economic and social factors and the potential impact on our business.
Transition scenarios: IEA APS	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	We conducted scenario analysis for our transition risks aligned to a low carbon world, distinguishing between a 1.5-degree and 2-degree scenario where possible. Assumptions for evaluating transition risks were based on IEA NZE 2050, IEA SDS and IEA APS scenarios, comparing differences in expected political, technology, economic and social factors and the potential impact on our business.
Physical climate scenarios: RCP 4.5	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	Johnson Controls worked with a consulting company to develop a physical climate change exposure diagnostic and screening of physical risks at key supplier and operational locations. The analysis was supported by Climate Diagnostic, a proprietary platform designed to geospatially map and analytically assess potential exposures to current and future climate conditions, as a function of different time horizons and climate scenarios. This supply chain physical risk study assessed JCI's acute and chronic physical risks to their Supply Chain for the following time horizons and scenarios (where data is available): Current Climate (aligned with our Short-Term time horizon), 2030 (aligned with our Medium-Term Time Horizon), and 2050 (Aligned with our Long-Term Time Horizon). Benchmark climate scenarios have been considered for the analysis, looking at the impact to our key suppliers and our own operations in the case of temperature increase within a moderate and a "hot house world" scenario (RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5). We analyzed the acute and chronic related physical risks of these scenarios.
Physical climate scenarios: RCP 8.5	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	Johnson Controls worked with a consulting company to develop a physical climate change exposure diagnostic and screening of physical risks at key supplier and operational locations. The analysis was supported by Climate Diagnostic, a proprietary platform designed to geospatially map and analytically assess potential exposures to current and future climate conditions, as a function of different time horizons and climate scenarios. This supply chain physical risk study assessed JCI's acute and chronic physical risks to their Supply Chain for the following time horizons and scenarios (where data is available): Current Climate (aligned with our Short-Term time horizon), 2030 (aligned with our Medium-Term Time Horizon), and 2050 (Aligned with our Long-Term Time Horizon). Benchmark climate scenarios have been considered for the analysis, looking at the impact to our key suppliers and our own operations in the case of temperature increase within a moderate and a "hot house world" scenario (RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5). We analyzed the acute and chronic related physical risks of these scenarios.

C3.2b

(C3.2b) Provide details of the focal questions your organization seeks to address by using climate-related scenario analysis, and summarize the results with respect to these questions.

Row 1

Focal questions

What short, medium and long-term climate-related forces and developments will drive or represent risk to our business growth?
What are the most substantive climate-related residual risks and opportunities to our business and what are our management approaches?

Results of the climate-related scenario analysis with respect to the focal questions

Taking action on climate change has long been core to our business. We have led the way, becoming one of the very first industrial companies to sign the UN Global Compact back in 2004, disclosing our carbon emissions since 2002, leading in supplier sustainability, exceeding our ambitious goals for our own carbon footprint, and providing increasingly sustainable services to our customers.

Last year, we conducted an updated TCFD-aligned climate-related risks and opportunities assessment aligned with our overall Enterprise Risk Management framework, asking the focal questions above and building on our previous assessment. We also explicitly integrated climate-impacts into our overall Enterprise Risk Management process.

We have taken significant action in light of our findings. We developed and have taken significant action to deliver on our climate transition plan, a time-bound action plan that outlines how we will achieve our strategy to ensure our business is on a trajectory aligned with the latest climate science.

For example, we committed to dedicating at least 75% of our new product development R&D in climate-related innovation to develop sustainable products and services annually. In fiscal year 2022, we invested 90 percent of our new product research and development into sustainability-related innovation. We are ahead of schedule on our scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions targets approved by the Science-Based Targets initiative. We have achieved Platinum standing from EcoVadis, joining just 1% of the more than 100,000 companies they assess across Environment, Labor & Human Rights, Ethics and Sustainable Procurement.

Johnson Controls is a leading voice on climate change and building decarbonization policy, serving as a thought leader on critical sustainability issues globally. For example, in March 2022, our CEO George Oliver was invited to the White House by President Biden to discuss the importance of energy sustainability and security.

We bring new products to market that are critical to achieving decarbonization. For example, we invested in and dramatically expanded our heat pump product portfolio. Moreover, we know that digitalization is also essential if we are to achieve net zero buildings. We therefore developed a truly open and comprehensive digital platform—OpenBlue—that can add 50% additional efficiency gains to the operation of a building by connecting diverse and siloed systems, and enabling integration of renewable assets and electric vehicles into the building.

We took major steps in climate governance as well. Our Chief Sustainability and External Relations Officer serves on the Executive Committee and reports to the CEO. And our Board Governance and Sustainability Committee's charter expressly underscores Board oversight of our climate change and sustainability work.

In short, every aspect of our business, our strategy and our leadership is shaped and informed by the risks and opportunities we see posed by climate change.

C3.3

(C3.3) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy.

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	We are taking significant action in light of our findings from our climate-related risks and opportunities analyses. Understanding that buildings account for some 40% of global emissions, we bring new products to market that are critical to achieving decarbonization. Our products are designed to lower emissions, including the transition to electrification, low-GWP potential refrigerants, and digital offerings to monitor and optimize the energy, emissions, and water usage. We offer alternative refrigerants across all chiller platforms, with GWP reductions of more than 99 percent compared to conventional refrigerants. For example, the Sabroe DualPAC, among other applied water-to-water heat pump systems, replace fossil fuel combustion boilers in buildings and industrial applications with high-efficiency heat pump heating, thereby enabling and accelerating the electrification of key sectors of our economy—a key step in decarbonizing those sectors. These heat pumps can be as much as 8 times more efficient than conventional heating, utilizing ultra-low GWP refrigerants. The York YZV and YZT residential cold climate heat pumps provide efficient, reliable heating down to 5 degrees Fahrenheit ambient outdoor temperatures. These heat pumps can significantly displace, and in some cases fully replace, home heating systems in the coldest North American climates that traditionally rely on fossil fuel combustion. Since it's inception, we have been part of the DOE Cold Climate Heat Pump Challenge, developing heat pumps that push the limits of performance at very low ambient temperatures and will ultimately be necessary as governments seek to reduce and eliminate fossil fuel combustion heating. We know that digitalization is also essential if we are to achieve net zero buildings. OpenBlue can add 50% additional efficiency gains to the operation of a building by enabling integration of renewable assets and electric vehicles into buildings. OpenBlue Net Zero Buildings can deliver net zero building operations by creating a retrofit roadmap to decarbonization and guaranteed emission reduction outcomes. Revenue from sustainable products and services continues to increase as a percent of our total revenue. Sustainable revenue (as calculated utilizing the Corporate Knights Taxonomy) in 2021 was 54 percent of total company revenues, up from 48 percent the year before.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	Recognizing the climate-related risks to our supply chain, we are committed to incorporating supplier sustainability into our business strategy. Sustainability is now weighted at 21 percent of preferred suppliers' scorecards, making sustainability equal to cost, quality and delivery in supplier performance evaluations. We partnered with EcoVadis, a globally recognized sustainability assessment ratings agency, to adopt a systematic ratings program to evaluate suppliers based on their environmental, business, and social practices. EcoVadis not only evaluates disclosures submitted from suppliers but utilizes a global monitoring system to evaluate business practices. Starting in 2022, EcoVadis is evaluating our supply chain using sustainability criteria across four core themes: environment, labor and human rights, ethics and sustainable procurement. We are aiming for 80 percent of supplier spend to be evaluated. We also formed a Supplier Council to share sustainability best practices, evaluate and launch new sustainability programs, and contribute to our long-term strategy for supplier engagement. We are proud to have been honored by CDP as a Supplier Engagement Leader and to have achieved Platinum standing from EcoVadis, joining just 1% of the more than 100,000 companies they assess worldwide across Environment, Labor & Human Rights, Ethics and Sustainable Procurement.
Investment in R&D	Yes	We recognize the urgency of delivering climate solutions now along with the significant opportunity we have to build on our company's history of providing sustainable products and solutions and helping our customers decarbonize. Thus, our strategy includes the commitment aligned to a short-term time horizon to invest 75 percent of our new product development R&D in climate-related innovation to develop sustainable products and services. In 2022, more than 90 percent of new product research and development was invested in climate-related innovation to develop sustainable products and services. Innovations include reduction of emissions across Scope 1, 2 and 3, reduction of material usage, and improved life cycle management. We have invested in new services and solutions to capitalize on opportunities created by the efforts to combat climate change. We have invested in, developed and deployed solutions such as Net Zero Buildings as a Service. This as-a-service offering includes turnkey access to successful net zero building roadmaps. Regulations which seek to reduce GHG emissions present a significant risk to our global products business, predominantly our HVAC solutions, if Johnson Controls does not adequately prepare its product portfolio. We are addressing future regulations by transitioning to low-GWP refrigerants, improving energy performance, and investing in efficient electric heat pump heating and cooling equipment to meet and exceed anticipated standards. In addition, Johnson Controls is partnering with customers, leading technology companies, research institutions and government entities to build innovative solutions in pursuit of net zero carbon. Johnson Controls was recently honored among a global field of top Microsoft partners for demonstrating excellence in innovation and implementing customer solutions utilizing Microsoft technology. Johnson Controls and Microsoft are united in our mission to use digitalization to accelerate the net zero transformation of buildings globally.
Operations	Yes	Johnson Controls drives emissions reductions in our customers' operations and in our own. We continue to take significant climate action and have committed to achieving net zero Scope 1 and 2 carbon emissions by 2040 – ten years ahead of the goal set out in the Paris Climate Agreement. By 2040, we also seek to achieve 100 percent renewable electricity usage globally. We are ahead of schedule on our ambitious operational emissions targets approved by the Science-Based Targets initiative. We have committed to a scope 1 and 2 reduction of 55 percent by 2030; we have already reached 42 percent absolute emissions reduction across our operations since 2017. We also nearly doubled our progress toward our goal to reduce greenhouse gas intensity. Our goal is to reduce greenhouse gas intensity by 25 percent from a 2017 baseline, and we have achieved a 48 percent reduction to date. The three primary contributors of our scope 1 and 2 emissions are our facilities, refrigerants and fleet. We apply continuous improvement across all categories throughout the year. We have working groups organized under our climate workstream to drive our climate transition plan, including the improvement measures, investments and timing by area: facility, fleet, refrigerants and renewable energy. In 2022, our Facility Decarbonization Program started the first phase of retrofitting our facilities, targeting eight facilities which together account for nearly half of our emissions from our North American facilities. Our working group dedicated to fleet emission reductions is optimizing our current vehicle use and transition to electric vehicles. In 2022, we piloted electric vehicles in both our decal fleet and non-decal vehicles and launched the Early Adopter Electric Vehicle program in the US. Our refrigerant decarbonization roadmap includes both the reduction of refrigerant loss within facilities as well as the global transition to products with low and ultra-low GWP. In 2022, 41.5 percent of our electricity globally comes from renewable sources of energy. We have five sites supplied with 100 percent renewable energy and on-site renewables in several locations including our corporate headquarters in US, Ireland and China. Green-e RECs matched 100% of the emissions from electricity consumed by our manufacturing plants and 94% by non-manufacturing real estate in the US.

C3.4

(C3.4) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your financial planning.

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Capital allocation Access to capital	Yes, climate-related considerations have influenced our capital and liquidity planning and will continue to influence our financial strategy going forward. We are proud to be a leader in sustainable finance. We are the first S&P 500 company to have issued three distinct sustainable finance instruments that incentivize combatting climate change. In September 2021, we became the first S&P 500 industrial to issue a sustainability-linked bond in the US debt capital markets. Our sustainability-linked bond ties the interest rate on the bond to the achievement of 2025 interim targets of 35 percent emissions reduction for Scope 1 and 2 and five percent emissions reduction for Scope 3. We have also completed two green bond issuances, making Johnson Controls one of the first industrial companies to issue a green bond in the US debt capital markets. The proceeds of green bond issuance are, or will be, allocated toward eligible green and social projects. In December 2019, Johnson Controls became one of the first industrial companies to tie its senior revolving credit facilities to individual sustainability metrics in the US syndicated loan market. Our sustainability-linked bond and green bond were issued in line with our integrated sustainable finance framework (updated from our previous green finance framework). This framework is aligned with the International Capital Market Association principles and guidelines for green, social, sustainability, and sustainability-linked bonds and loans. These principles intend to promote integrity of the sustainable financing market by offering guidelines that recommend transparency, disclosure and reporting to drive investment in sustainable projects. This integrated framework received a positive second-party opinion from Sustainalytics, an independent firm with recognized environmental and social expertise. They called the framework “credible and impactful”, noting that our key performance indicators are “very strong” and our sustainable performance targets are “ambitious” to “highly ambitious”. This opinion affirms our desire to provide an ESG impact via our debt financing and to further strengthen our commitment to reducing greenhouse gas emissions. We have established a Sustainable Finance Committee consisting of members of our Sustainability Leadership Committee, treasury, legal and other subject matter experts. This committee is responsible for evaluating and selecting projects that will receive allocations related to green, social and sustainability use of proceeds financings, based on adherence to the definition of eligible green and social projects in our framework. It also ensures that all eligible green and social projects selected are aligned with the Johnson Controls Enterprise Risk- Management program. This provides a common framework and terminology to ensure consistency in the identification, reporting, analysis and management of key sustainability risks.

C3.5

(C3.5) 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	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
Row 1	Yes, we identify alignment with our climate transition plan	<Not Applicable>

C3.5a

(C3.5a) Quantify the percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition.

Financial Metric
Other, please specify (Research and development)

Type of alignment being reported for this financial metric
Alignment with our climate transition plan

Taxonomy under which information is being reported
<Not Applicable>

Objective under which alignment is being reported
<Not Applicable>

Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
265500000

Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)
90

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)
75

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)
75

Describe the methodology used to identify spending/revenue that is aligned
We have established criteria for sustainable R&D that is used to identify and prioritize climate-related innovations. We define R&D projects as sustainable if it meets one of these criterion. The cumulative investment in these projects, expressed as a percentage of total annual R&D budget, is our reported climate-related innovation. The amount of selected financial metric aligned in the current reporting year presented above represents our goal to invest at least 75 percent of new product R&D annually in climate-related innovation to develop sustainable products and services.

In 2022, our product teams began using the Chartered Institution of Building Services Engineers (CIBSE) TM65 methodology to estimate embodied carbon in the materials used to construct our products. The analysis included an assessment across all 12 product business units and our top categories, measuring material makeup by weight, per-unit carbon emissions from our manufacturing process and product maintenance and end-of life. We can now estimate embodied carbon for the majority of our product portfolio with transparency.

In fiscal year 2022, more than 90 percent of new product research and development was invested in climate-related innovation to develop sustainable products and services. We include sustainability key performance indicators in product design in the stage gate review process for innovation and new product development, including key performance indicators for:

- Product weight reduction
- Elimination of single-use plastic
- Use of recycled content
- End-of-life recyclability

These four strategies align with our definition of green revenue to demonstrate not only the focus during product development but the movement of circular principles into our everyday business model. We are continuously working to ensure we are building products and offering services through our field service operations that enable end-of-life recycling, especially as we see an increase of building retrofits pivoting toward energy-efficient and low-carbon products. We are launching regional project teams to promote a circular economy and working with trade associations and customers to ensure we find the correct outlets and communication for reuse and recycling.

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

(C4.1) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?
Absolute target
Intensity target

C4.1a

(C4.1a) Provide details of your absolute emissions target(s) and progress made against those targets.

Target reference number
Abs 1

Is this a science-based target?
Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition
1.5°C aligned

Year target was set
2021

Target coverage
Company-wide

Scope(s)
Scope 1
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Base year
2017

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
682761

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
396612

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)
1079373

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1
100

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2
100

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)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

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)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)
<Not Applicable>

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes
100

Target year
2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
55

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]
485717.85

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
410103

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
213336

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)
623439

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?
No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
76.8011529926086

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
Emissions and energy reported include facilities and fleet (entities) as defined under the GHG Protocol Corporate Reporting and Accounting Standard, Operational Control approach. The following represent the operationally controlled entities included in the inventory:
• Wholly owned entities
• Leased-locations - leased entities where Johnson Controls is able to significantly modify operating policies for managing the facility through recognized leasing arrangements and other contractual requirements. More than 90 percent of our leased locations have leasing arrangements which allow us to manage our site operations, thus are included in the inventory
• Joint venture entities greater than 50 percent equity and financially consolidated

The GHG inventory accounts for owned and leased manufacturing sites. For office space, this inventory considers and estimates direct and indirect emissions. For estimated emissions, we use a Johnson Controls-specific value based on actual usage from a sample of facilities. We use this energy density value to estimate emissions for all sites. Our GHG emissions inventory includes scope 1, scope 2 and the categories for scope 3 that are relevant and significant to our company. Use of purchased electricity and steam are reported as indirect emission sources to avoid double counting by organizations or agencies interested in compiling national inventory data. Scope 1 refrigerant losses are calculated using the Material Balance Method outlined in Greenhouse Gas Inventory Guidance and include losses from charging air conditioning products after we build them from all relevant manufacturing facilities, which are the facilities that use refrigerants in a production setting to mass-produce HVAC equipment. Scope 1 mobile combustion includes our corporate jet and more than 90 percent of our company-owned vehicles. Scope 1 emissions sources include stationary combustion, mobile combustion and fugitive emissions including natural gas, propane, diesel, heavy fuel oil, gasoline, jet fuel, butane, wood pellets, heptane and refrigerant losses. We compute both location- and market-based indirect emissions. We use market-based emissions to track our progress towards our reduction targets. Gases used to calculate scope 2 include CO2 , CH4, and N2O.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
As a leader in sustainability, we understand the work starts with our own operations. We have set ambitious commitments and pledged to reach net zero carbon emissions by 2040, with interim targets for absolute emission reduction, including approved science-based targets for 2030. Our Science Based Targets establish commitments to reduce our Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 55 percent against a 2017 baseline and reduce our Scope 3 emissions 16 percent over the same period.

Our carbon transition plan includes four key strategies to achieve our Scope 1 and 2 emissions commitments:
Global facility decarbonization
Refrigerant loss reduction in manufacturing and accelerated transition to low and ultra low GWP refrigerants
Fleet emission reduction through efficiency and electrification
Transition to renewable electricity globally

We are ahead of schedule on our scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions targets approved by the Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi). We have committed to a scope 1 and 2 reduction of 55 percent by 2030; we have already reached 42 percent and have saved over 455,934 metric tons of absolute emissions across our operations. Our 2030 scope 3 target is to reduce customers' emissions by 16 percent, and we have reduced emissions by 14 percent from the use of our products, over 18 million metric tons of CO2 e.

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

<Not Applicable>

Target reference number
Abs 2

Is this a science-based target?
Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition
Well-below 2°C aligned

Year target was set
2021

Target coverage
Company-wide

Scope(s)
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 11: Use of sold products

Base year
2017

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
128700000

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
128700000

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)
128700000

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2
<Not Applicable>

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)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

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)
94

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)
94

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes
94

Target year
2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
16

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]
108108000

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
110515000

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
110515000

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)
110515000

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?
No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
88.3109945609946

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
This target is company-wide and covers more than 90% of reported emissions in relevant scope 3 categories. Data is tracked using templates consistent with the listed standards.

• The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)
• The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions
• The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 3 Evaluator tool.

Scope 3, Category 11, Use of Sold Products considers emissions from finished HVACR products, including Ducted Systems, Commercial Chillers, Air Handlers (first year of operation) and Industrial Refrigeration Equipment. Product attributes include heating and cooling capacity, heating and cooling efficiency, refrigerant charge, and refrigerant GWP. Data center cooling, residential chillers and our Johnson Controls Hitachi products are not included but will be considered for future Scope 3 emissions re-baseline calculations. Category excludes Controls, Fire, Security and sourced products without Johnson Controls branding.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
In 2021, our Science Based Targets (SBTs) were approved by the Science Based Targets initiative. Our SBTs establish commitments to reduce our Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 55 percent by 2030 against a 2017 baseline and reduce our Scope 3 emissions 16 percent over the same period.

As of fiscal 2022, we have reduced Scope 3 emissions by 14 percent from the use of our products, over 18 million metric tons of CO2e. The biggest contributor to our reduction in Scope 3 emissions in fiscal year 2022 was our investment in enhanced efficiency of our equipment, accelerated transition to low and ultra-low GWP refrigerants and the continued decarbonization of electric grids globally.

Scope 3 emissions reductions are driven in part by Johnson Controls state-of-the art equipment that leads the market in efficiency, magnified by OpenBlue technologies and innovations. These solutions leverage data and artificial intelligence to optimize building sustainability and deliver significant improvement in energy efficiency and corresponding carbon emissions. The full suite of OpenBlue capabilities can cut emissions by up to an additional 50% beyond hardware operational efficiency.

Delivering sustainable products and solutions is core to our business and growth as a global leader in smart, healthy, sustainable buildings. As we work to help our customers manage the carbon transition and enable deep decarbonization of their facilities footprints, our carbon transition plan includes a four-part strategy:
Develop low-carbon and energy-efficient products
Enhance our services and digital solutions to dramatically boost efficiency and help our customers achieve net zero and net energy positive buildings
Reduce the carbon footprint of our products to enable customers to build net zero embodied carbon facilities
Actively engage with our suppliers to build sustainable roadmaps for decarbonization

In fiscal year 2022, more than 90 percent of new product research and development was invested in climate-related innovation to develop sustainable products and services. We include sustainability key performance indicators in product design in the stage gate review of our innovation process.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

Target reference number
Abs 3

Is this a science-based target?
No, but we are reporting another target that is science-based

Target ambition
<Not Applicable>

Year target was set
2021

Target coverage
Company-wide

Scope(s)
Scope 1
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Base year
2017

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
682761

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
396612

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)
1079373

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1
63

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2
37

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)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

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)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)
<Not Applicable>

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes
100

Target year
2040

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
100

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]
0

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
410103

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
213336

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)
623439

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?
No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
42.2406341459347

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
Johnson Controls International plc has committed to this long-term scope 1 and 2 net zero emissions target by 2040 - ten years ahead of the goal set out in the Paris Climate Agreement. This target is company-wide.

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

In 2021, we launched the Johnson Controls Facility Decarbonization Program, forming a cross-functional team of global facilities, operations, environmental, health and safety, information technology and finance professionals along with our in-market subject matter experts in building decarbonization – our Net Zero Buildings-as-a-Service team. The goal is to build the roadmap to net zero buildings through best-in-class energy-efficiency programs, low to net zero carbon products, and implementing digital technologies to optimize our building operations.

In 2022, we started the first phase of retrofitting our facilities. We identified eight facilities which together account for nearly half of our emissions from our North American facilities. The first major stop on our journey is a manufacturing plant in Norman, Oklahoma, a 900,000 square foot manufacturing facility that also serves as a flagship research location and our Rooftop Center of Excellence.
Johnson Controls will replicate this approach globally, targeting the next largest seven manufacturing sites in the U.S., which altogether make up more than 50 percent of Johnson Controls scope 1 and 2 facilities emissions in North America. In late 2022, we expanded focus of facility decarbonization to Asia Pacific, followed by Europe and Latin America.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

C4.1b

(C4.1b) Provide details of your emissions intensity target(s) and progress made against those target(s).

Target reference number
Int 1

Is this a science-based target?
No, but we are reporting another target that is science-based

Target ambition
<Not Applicable>

Year target was set
2018

Target coverage
Company-wide

Scope(s)
Scope 1
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity metric
Other, please specify (Metric tons CO2e per Million USD revenue)

Base year
2017

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
30.1

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
17.5

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
47.6

% of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure
100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure
100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services covered by this Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods covered by this Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) covered by this Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations covered by this Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel covered by this Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by this Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises covered by this Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments covered by this Scope 3, Category 15: Investments intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (upstream) intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (downstream) intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure
100

Target year
2025

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
25

Intensity figure in target year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) [auto-calculated]
35.7

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions
-13

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions
0

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
16.21

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
24.64

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
24.6

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?
No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
193.27731092437

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
This target is company-wide and represents our goal to achieve 25% reduction in emissions intensity by 2025 from a 2017 baseline. We utilize the operational control GHG emissions consolidation approach for Scopes 1 and 2 emissions, consistent with The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition) and The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance, An amendment to the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard. Standards, methodologies, assumptions, and/or calculation tools used for direct (Scope 1) and indirect (Scope 2 and 3) GHG emissions: Activity data is mostly tracked using our Environmental, Health and Safety Information System (EHSIS) tool. A small portion of the data is tracked using templates consistent with the listed standards. • The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition) • The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance, An amendment to the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard • The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions • The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 3 Evaluator tool • The Climate Registry: General Reporting Protocol • The Climate Registry: Electric Power Sector (EPS) Protocol • U.S. EPA Climate Leaders: Indirect Emissions from Purchases/Sales of Electricity and Steam • U.S. EPA Climate Leaders: Direct Emissions from Stationary Combustion • U.S. EPA Climate Leaders: Direct Emissions from Mobile Combustion Sources and DEFRA. • GHG emissions consolidation approach for Scopes 1 and 2: Operational control • Emission factor sources: - U.S. EPA - International Energy Agency (IEA) - The Climate Registry - DEFRA • GWP values taken from: -IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
We have significantly exceeded our goal to reduce scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions intensity by 25 percent. Since 2017, we have achieved a 48 percent reduction in Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions intensity.

The three primary contributors of scope 1 and 2 emissions are our facilities, refrigerants and fleet. We measure emissions monthly, applying continuous improvement across all categories throughout the year. We have working groups organized under our climate workstream to drive our climate transition plan, including the improvement measures, investments and timing by area: facility fleet, refrigerants and renewable energy.

We launched the Johnson Controls Facility Decarbonization Program, forming a cross-functional team along with our in-market subject matter experts in building decarbonization – our Net Zero Buildings-as-a-Service team. The goal is to build the roadmap to net zero buildings through best-in-class energy-efficiency programs, low to net zero carbon products, and implementing digital technologies to optimize our building operations. In 2022, we started the first phase of retrofitting eight facilities which together account for nearly half of our emissions from our North American facilities. In late 2022, we expanded focus of facility decarbonization to Asia Pacific, followed by Europe and Latin America.

Our refrigerant decarbonization roadmap includes both the reduction of refrigerant loss within facilities as well as the global transition to products with low and ultra-low Global Warming Potential (GWP).

Our fleet emission reduction strategy includes optimizing our current vehicle use and transition to electric vehicles. Quarterly, we analyze our fleet performance, including implementing telematics to understand trends. We systematically bring in higher fuel efficiency options and right-size the equipment needed on our field service operations to decrease weight and increase load factors.

We continuously seek lower carbon, renewable energy. In 2022, 41.5 percent of our electricity globally comes from renewable sources of energy. In 2022, we stood up a working group dedicated to the growth of clean energy across our operations globally. We will leverage our new and existing partnerships to seek out renewable energy project opportunities, bringing new renewable generation to the grid.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

C4.2

(C4.2) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?
Net-zero target(s)
Other climate-related target(s)

C4.2b

(C4.2b) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Target reference number
Oth 1

Year target was set
2018

Target coverage
Company-wide

Target type: absolute or intensity
Intensity

Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Energy consumption or efficiency	GJ

Target denominator (intensity targets only)
Other, please specify (Global revenue in Million USD)

Base year
2017

Figure or percentage in base year
358

Target year
2025

Figure or percentage in target year
0.75

Figure or percentage in reporting year
294

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
17.9146256123163

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?
In 2018, we announced Sustainability Goals for 2025 related to greenhouse gas emissions, energy, water, waste, safety and diversity from a 2017 baseline. As part of this strategy, we committed to reducing energy and greenhouse gas intensity by 25% by 2025. Our energy intensity target supports our greenhouse gas emissions intensity target as energy is a critical component of our emissions profile.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?
EP100

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
This target is company-wide and represents our goal to achieve 25% reduction in energy intensity by 2025 from a 2017 baseline.

Emissions and energy reported include facilities and fleet (entities) as defined under the GHG Protocol Corporate Reporting and Accounting Standard, Operational Control approach. Operationally controlled entities include:
• Wholly owned entities
• Leased-locations - leased entities where Johnson Controls is able to significantly modify operating policies for managing the facility through recognized leasing arrangements and other contractual requirements. More than 90 percent of our leased locations have leasing arrangements which allow us to manage our site operations, thus are included in the inventory
• Joint venture entities greater than 50 percent equity and financially consolidated

The GHG inventory accounts for owned and leased manufacturing sites. For office space, this inventory considers and estimates direct and indirect emissions. For estimated emissions, we use a Johnson Controls-specific value based on actual usage from a sample of facilities. We use this energy density value to estimate emissions for all sites. Our GHG emissions inventory includes scope 1, scope 2 and the categories for scope 3 that are relevant and significant to our company. Use of purchased electricity and steam are reported as indirect emission sources to avoid double counting by organizations or agencies interested in compiling national inventory data. Scope 1 refrigerant losses are calculated using the Material Balance Method outlined in Greenhouse Gas Inventory Guidance and include losses from charging air conditioning products after we build them from all relevant manufacturing facilities, which are the facilities that use refrigerants in a production setting to mass-produce HVAC equipment. Scope 1 mobile combustion includes our corporate jet and more than 90 percent of our company-owned vehicles. Scope 1 emissions sources include stationary combustion, mobile combustion and fugitive emissions including natural gas, propane, diesel, heavy fuel oil, gasoline, jet fuel, butane, wood pellets, heptane and refrigerant losses. We compute both location- and market-based indirect emissions. We use market-based emissions to track our progress towards our reduction targets. Gases used to calculate scope 2 include CO2, CH4, and N2O.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
Since 2017, we have achieved an 18 percent reduction in energy intensity. Energy intensity is total energy divided by revenue. Revenue values used in the denominator in this analysis may be adjusted from what is reported in Johnson Controls' Form 10-K to ensure consistency with the operationally controlled facilities and fleet included in the energy and emissions values used in the numerator. While we continue to measure and report on intensity metrics, Johnson Controls promotes the use of absolute emissions and renewable energy as more relevant in terms of reducing our impact on the climate.

The two primary sources of energy are our global facilities and fleet. We have dedicated workstreams to reduce energy across each.

We have a formal program to decarbonize our global facilities through a cross-functional team along with our in-market subject matter experts in building decarbonization – our Net Zero Buildings-as-a-Service team. The goal is to reduce energy and decarbonize our buildings through best-in-class energy-efficiency programs and implementing digital technologies to optimize our building operations. We identified eight facilities which together account for nearly half of our emissions from our North American facilities and in 2022, we started the first phase of facility upgrades.

Johnson Controls Manufacturing System (JCMS) defines progressive levels of maturity in environmental and sustainability management, goals and practices. It also provides a framework for continuous improvement in operational management. We have implemented an Energy Hunt Program across our manufacturing facilities globally. Energy Champions in each plant lead a cross-functional Energy Hunt team in continuous improvement activities that result in annual energy intensity improvements.

For fleet, we have a dedicated team working to optimize our current vehicle use and transition to electric vehicles. Quarterly, we analyse our fleet performance, including implementing telematics to understand trends and driving patterns. We systematically bring in higher fuel efficiency options and right-size the equipment needed on our field service operations to decrease weight and increase load factors. In 2022, we piloted electric vehicles in both our decal fleet and non-decal vehicles. We launched the Early Adopter Electric Vehicle program in the US, with the intent of building a priority pipeline of employees ready and able to take on an electric vehicle.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

C4.2c

(C4.2c) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Target reference number
NZ1

Target coverage
Company-wide

Absolute/intensity emission target(s) linked to this net-zero target
Abs1

Target year for achieving net zero
2040

Is this a science-based target?
No, but we are reporting another target that is science-based

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
Johnson Controls International plc has committed to net zero Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2040 - ten years ahead of the goal set out in the Paris Climate Agreement. This target is company-wide

Do you intend to neutralize any unabated emissions with permanent carbon removals at the target year?
No

Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at target year
<Not Applicable>

Planned actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain (optional)

C4.3

(C4.3) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.
Yes

C4.3a

(C4.3a) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	0	
To be implemented*	11	73026
Implementation commenced*	1	6262
Implemented*	2	82267
Not to be implemented	0	

C4.3b

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

Initiative category & Initiative type

Fugitive emissions reductions	Refrigerant leakage reduction

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
60885

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
0

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
0

Payback period
No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
>30 years

Comment
Our team of environmental health and safety, operations and research and development professionals work collaboratively to map refrigerant loss reductions by manufacturing location to create our refrigerant decarbonization roadmap. Since 2017, we have reduced total refrigerant emissions from our operations by more than 50 percent and plan to achieve an additional 50 percent reduction by 2030.

Through the implementation of kaizen events focused on refrigerant loss reduction, improved process controls and preventative maintenance were put into place. The next phase of our refrigerant loss reduction includes investment in automated metering and additional leakage controls across a broader set of our facilities.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption	Low-carbon electricity mix

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
21382

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
0

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
0

Payback period
No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
1-2 years

Comment
The Johnson Controls Facility Decarbonization Program is led by a cross-functional team of global facilities, operations, environmental, health and safety, information technology and finance professionals along with our in-market subject matter experts in building decarbonization – our Net Zero Buildings-as-a-Service team. The goal is to build the roadmap to net zero buildings through best-in-class energy-efficiency programs, low to net zero carbon products, and implementing digital technologies to optimize our building operations. In 2022, we started the first phase of retrofitting our facilities. We identified eight facilities which together account for nearly half of our emissions from our North American facilities. The first major stop on our journey is a manufacturing plant in Norman, Oklahoma, a 900,000 square foot manufacturing facility that also serves as a flagship research location and our Rooftop Center of Excellence.

In addition, we have implemented an Energy Hunt Program across our manufacturing facilities globally. Energy Champions in each plant lead a cross-functional Energy Hunt team in continuous improvement activities that result in annual energy intensity improvements. As of 2022, 41.5 percent of our electricity globally comes from renewable sources of energy.

C4.3c

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

Method	Comment
Dedicated budget for energy efficiency	Our Scope 1 & 2 emissions are generated from three primary categories: facilities, refrigerant losses and fleet. Johnson Controls has a dedicated focus to reduce energy and GHG emissions at our global facilities, through which we have identified eight US facilities with a significant opportunity to reduce emissions and improve resiliency. The investment in these facility upgrades is financed through CAPEX and OPEX. The OPEX payment is a subscription model, transitioning a one-time CAPEX cost to a multi-year OPEX payment. We also have a comprehensive and highly successful refrigerant loss reduction program using leak detection technology and engineering solutions, transition to low GHG refrigerants and are transitioning our fleet transition to electric vehicles.
Internal price on carbon	Johnson Controls utilizes an implicit price on carbon as a reference point for energy efficiency and emissions reduction projects. The implicit price is calculated using the total annual investment divided by the annual MT of CO2e abated. The price is used as input to prioritize projects; however, it is not the only criteria used to guide our decision to invest in energy or emissions reduction projects. In 2022, the implicit price of carbon is compared against $28 / MT CO2e – the median price of carbon reported to CDP in 2020 by 116 companies in the Manufacturing segment (reference: CDP_Global_Carbon_Price_report_2021.pdf)
Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards	In 2022, we continued to elevate Johnson Controls as a leading voice on climate change and building decarbonization policy. Johnson Controls proactively engages with policymakers at all levels of government to share our perspective on issues related to sustainability and decarbonization. We also comment publicly on policies that have an impact on the climate, such as the Inflation Reduction Act, the Supreme Court decision in West Virginia versus EPA, and the AIM Act, which mandated the phasedown of HFCs. George Oliver also testified before the US Senate Budget Committee at a hearing entitled 'Climate Change: The Cost of Inaction'. In Europe, Johnson Controls holds key leadership positions and played a key role in our sector-specific trade associations to advance net zero buildings and decarbonize district heating and cooling. We have driven efforts to advance net zero buildings and emphasize the use of heat pumps for heating and cooling in the EU Energy Performance of Buildings Directive. We have also driven the Energy Efficiency Directive to give a bigger role to municipalities to decarbonize district heating and cooling. Johnson Controls proactively meets and exceeds regulatory requirements by regularly updating existing product platforms and through new product innovation to incorporate anticipated regulatory objectives throughout each stage of the product development process. We are addressing future regulations by transitioning to low-GWP refrigerants, improving energy performance, and investing in efficient electric heat pump heating and cooling equipment to meet and exceed anticipated standards. In 2022, we continued transitioning the refrigerants in our products - a process started back in 2016 - within our North America operations. These changes will address policies that target the phase down of hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), including the American Innovation and Manufacturing (AIM) Act of 2020. Over the next two years, we will be fully transitioning all US operations to low-GWP and extending the best practices to our global facilities. Not only will this positively impact customers, but it will further reduce the impact of refrigerant loss across the Johnson Controls footprint.

C4.5

(C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Yes

C4.5a

(C4.5a) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Level of aggregation
Group of products or services

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon
Other, please specify (Corporate Knights taxonomy for Green Revenue, with modifications as needed to align with specific JCI product definitions)

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Heating and cooling	Other, please specify (High-efficiency cooling and heat pumps, building automation and controls, smart building systems, digital systems)

Description of product(s) or service(s)
Reducing our customers' emissions through state-of-the-art heating, cooling, and refrigeration technology and smart, connected, digital systems is integral to our product strategy. Our portfolio includes the world's largest set of chillers and heat pumps, available at ultra-high efficiencies ultra-low global warming potential refrigerants, and are integrated with additional technologies such as thermal energy storage. We connect these systems through our digital solutions to further reduce energy consumption and operating expenses to achieve carbon reduction objectives without sacrificing asset functionality. For example:

The York CYK and Sabroe DualPAC and other applied water-to-water heat pumps can replace fossil fuel combustion boilers in buildings and industrial applications with high-efficiency heat pump heating.

Our OpenBlue suite of digital solutions enable customers to fully optimize for desired outcomes, such as delivering necessary levels of indoor air quality at the lowest possible level of energy consumption;

Energy Savings Performance Contracting and other services that deliver guaranteed reductions allow users to make capital improvements, reduce energy, water, emissions, address tight budgets and use the expected utility and operational savings to offset the cost of the upgrades. To date, this work has helped avoid more than 37 million MT CO2 e and is set to save nearly $8 billion for our customers through energy & operational savings over the projects.

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

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions
Other, please specify (We use guaranteed energy savings data from each performance contracting project and apply appropriate emission factors for each energy source to compute the GHG value associated with the guaranteed savings.)

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)
Use stage

Functional unit used
Energy savings converted to carbon emissions using the appropriate emissions factors.

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used
Customer energy consumption prior to project implementation.

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario
Use stage

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario
37000000

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions
This figure represents our customers' avoided emissions from the execution of Energy Savings Performance Contracts in 2022, using the methodology described above. Avoided emissions from the sale of all low-carbon products would be significantly higher. JCI does not publish avoided emissions from the sale of products, and instead opts to demonstrate its reduction in customer emissions through the use of sold products using Scope 3, Category 11 emissions per the GHG Protocol.

Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year
54

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?
No

C5.1a

(C5.1a) 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?

Row 1

Has there been a structural change?
Yes, an acquisition

Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with
Silent Aire and several businesses - see below. All businesses were included in our Operational Boundary for our GHG Inventory for fiscal 2022.

Details of structural change(s), including completion dates
During fiscal 2022, the Company acquired several businesses.

Silent-Aire Acquisition: In May 2021, the Company completed its acquisition of Silent-Aire, a global leader in hyperscale data center cooling and modular critical infrastructure solutions.

C5.1b

(C5.1b) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?	Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)
Row 1	No	<Not Applicable>

C5.1c

(C5.1c) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in C5.1a and/or C5.1b?

	Base year recalculation	Scope(s) recalculated	Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold	Past years' recalculation
Row 1	No, because the impact does not meet our significance threshold	<Not Applicable>		No

C5.2

(C5.2) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

Base year start
October 1 2016

Base year end
September 30 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
682761

Comment

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start
October 1 2016

Base year end
September 30 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
400442

Comment

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start
October 1 2016

Base year end
September 30 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
396612

Comment

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start
October 1 2016

Base year end
September 30 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
3826000

Comment

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start
October 1 2016

Base year end
September 30 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1891000

Comment

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

Base year start
October 1 2016

Base year end
September 30 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
30000

Comment

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start
October 1 2016

Base year end
September 30 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
501000

Comment

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start
October 1 2016

Base year end
September 30 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
5000

Comment

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start
October 1 2016

Base year end
September 30 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
32000

Comment

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start
October 1 2016

Base year end
September 30 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
217000

Comment

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment
Indirect emissions from leased space are already estimated and reported under Scope 2. The accounting methodology for this source uses the same logic only estimates the natural gas (direct emissions) from the leased space we have and reports it in this category.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start
October 1 2016

Base year end
September 30 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
128700000

Comment

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

Base year start
October 1 2016

Base year end
September 30 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1400000

Comment

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start
October 1 2016

Base year end
September 30 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

C5.3

(C5.3) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

Defra Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including streamlined energy and carbon reporting guidance, 2019
IEA CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion
IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, 2006
The Climate Registry: Electric Power Sector (EPS) Protocol
The Climate Registry: General Reporting Protocol
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard
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
US EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership: Direct Emissions from Mobile Combustion Sources
US EPA Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID)
Other, please specify (National Inventory Report 1990–2018 (Canada))

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

(C6.1) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
410102.318

Start date
October 1 2021

End date
September 30 2022

Comment

Past year 1

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
451331.701

Start date
October 1 2020

End date
September 30 2021

Comment

Past year 2

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
549358

Start date
October 1 2019

End date
September 30 2020

Comment

C6.2

(C6.2) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based
We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

Scope 2, market-based
We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment

C6.3

(C6.3) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based
331839

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
213336

Start date
October 1 2021

End date
September 30 2022

Comment

Past year 1

Scope 2, location-based
300725

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
212918

Start date
October 1 2020

End date
September 30 2021

Comment

Past year 2

Scope 2, location-based
331236

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
229809

Start date
October 1 2019

End date
September 30 2020

Comment

C6.4

(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?
No

C6.5

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

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
5889000

Emissions calculation methodology
Spend-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
We used the WRI and Quantis Scope 3 Evaluator tool to generate emissions for this category. We have a global spend report for the fiscal year broken down by commodity category. Some of the included categories are: metals, services, etc. Using this categorization level, we mapped the spend report using the categories listed in the Scope 3 evaluator. Once the mapping was done, then we populated the total spend values in the Scope 3 Evaluator tool online, and obtained the estimated greenhouse gas emissions in a detailed report.

Capital goods

Evaluation status
Not relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
3715000

Emissions calculation methodology
Spend-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
We used the WRI and Quantis Scope 3 Evaluator tool to generate emissions for this category. We have a global spend report for the fiscal year broken down by commodity category. Some of the included categories are: metals, services, etc. Using this categorization level, we mapped the spend report using the categories listed in the Scope 3 evaluator. Once the mapping was done, then we populated the total spend values in the Scope 3 Evaluator tool online, and obtained the estimated greenhouse gas emissions in a detailed report

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

Evaluation status
Not relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
43000

Emissions calculation methodology
Average data method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
For this category we compute the emissions from the transmission and distribution losses for the volume of electricity and natural gas used. We use a different source of factors for each. In the case of electricity, we use the “Electric Power Transmission and Distribution Losses (% of Output)” data table from the World Bank. We then extract our facility emissions from electricity by country and apply the latest T&D loss factors by country (2014 release) accordingly in order to compute a global total of emissions. In the case of natural gas, we use the Energy Star website and resources. The document “Energy Star – Performance Ratings Methodology for Incorporating Source Energy Use” provides technical detail on the methodology developed by the EPA to calculate source energy for energy performance ratings. Source energy would represent the total amount of raw fuel that is required to operate a facility. It would incorporate all transmission, delivery, and production losses, which is a primary accounting focus in this category. In this energy star document, “Table 1 – Source-Site Ratio for all Portfolio Manager Fuels” shows per Fuel Type the Source-Site Ratio value, which would help compute the T&D losses for any source of energy. The table shows a 1.047 for natural gas, meaning that 4.7% is lost in the distribution of natural gas to its end use location, in average in the US. Using this value as an average, we then applied it to our natural gas consumption and converted to GHGs.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status
Not relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
257000

Emissions calculation methodology
Fuel-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
100

Please explain
Our logistics and financial teams compile information regarding the spend Johnson Controls has with logistics suppliers by region, business unit, and type of transportation. In order to estimate GHG emissions from this data point, a fuel spend % is used and applied to the total dollar value. This percentage is then applied to the total spend value to compute dollars attributed to fuel usage only. Then using average fuel cost rates, dollars are converted into volume (gallons) of fuel used. After obtaining volume of fuel, emission factors for gasoline/petrol and diesel are applied in order to obtain a GHG value.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status
Not relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
5400

Emissions calculation methodology
Average data method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Using the mass of waste hauled during FY2022 by disposition method we compute process emissions from the waste generated in our operations. The emission factors and methodology are in accordance with the external and internal methodologies of reference adapted to waste management activities EPE 2008 “Protocol for the quantification of greenhouse gas emissions from waste management activities”; also on the IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) 2006 first order estimation model of diffuse methane emissions from landfills; and on the Veolia Environmental Services 2007 environmental reporting Measurement and Reporting Protocol. No transportation emissions were included at this time (considering these are optional to be reported as stated by the GHG Protocol).

Business travel

Evaluation status
Not relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
16000

Emissions calculation methodology
Distance-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
100

Please explain
Air travel: Johnson Controls works with travel agencies who are able to generate and provide us with a GHG report that shows total miles flown as well as total GHG emissions attributed to them per division globally. Latest emission factors for air travel from UK DEFRA are used to estimate emissions.

Rental vehicles: We retrieve mileage driven by employees using rental vehicles. We use EPA emission factors for emissions per vehicle-mile to estimate impact.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status
Not relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
229000

Emissions calculation methodology
Average data method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
We use the average commuting profile for the US and Europe, the company's largest employee density areas, to estimate the emissions from commuting. These profiles were applied to the average distance a sample of employee travel from their home to work on a work year based on prior year survey. These emissions were then extrapolated to the rest of the global employees.

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Indirect emissions from leased space are already estimated and reported under Scope 1 and Scope 2.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Johnson Controls does not directly pay for or control the transport or distribution of our inbound or outbound products once they are sold to our customers. In addition to not having control over this category, Johnson Controls has recognized that this category is not material from a magnitude standpoint as category 4 -upstream transportation & distribution would be, when analyzing the transportation of its products. Thus in accordance with the GHG Protocol, we report according to Scope 3- category 4.

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
This category has been defined as being not relevant, not material for Johnson Controls. Our products do not undergo additional processing other than simple assembly making this category not relevant for our business activities.

Use of sold products

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
110515000

Emissions calculation methodology
Average data method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
This value represents the lifetime use phase emissions from HVAC products that Johnson Controls manufactured during our reporting year period. Our HVAC products represent the material portion of our use phase emissions sources. Our team developed an assessment methodology that estimates the GHG emissions - driven by energy consumption and fugitive refrigerant losses - for the life of the product. The team considered the expected average performance specifications by product line, information of the region where they are operated, and total production to estimate the emissions from their use phase. The team ran this calculation for the main product lines with the biggest impact, manufactured in the highest quantity and representative of their category, then extrapolated for the others produced in smaller numbers.

This category considers emissions from finished HVACR products, including Ducted Systems, Commercial Chillers, Air Handlers (first year of operation) and Industrial Refrigeration Equipment. Product attributes include heating and cooling capacity, heating and cooling efficiency, refrigerant charge, and refrigerant GWP. Data center cooling, residential chillers and our Johnson Controls Hitachi products are not included but will be considered for future Scope 3 emissions re-baseline calculations. Category excludes Controls, Fire, Security and sourced products without Johnson Controls branding as these products generally have low-to-no energy consumption and therefore de minimis use phase emissions. Within our included product categories, some exclusions are made for product volumes or use phase emissions deemed de minimis.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
974000

Emissions calculation methodology
Average data method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
This value represents the refrigerant losses that occur at the end of the life of HVAC products. This value considers the end of life emissions for all products manufactured during our reporting year. We considered the average refrigerant charge for each different product line and then used the recovery efficiency factors from the Climate Registry to estimate the fugitive losses while recovering the refrigerant at the end of its lifecycle. This factor is multiplied by the total number of units manufactured during reporting year to estimate total emissions for all products. In a similar fashion to our usage phase emissions, we ran this calculation for the main product lines with the biggest impact, manufactured in the highest quantity and representative of their category, then extrapolated for the others produced in smaller numbers.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
We have a handful of office spaces that are subleased, but they are a minor footprint that is immaterial to our overall Scope 3 emissions. Therefore, this category is not relevant to our company.

Franchises

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Johnson Controls does not own any franchises, therefore, this category is not relevant to our Scope 3 emissions.

Investments

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Johnson Controls has previously focused on collecting data for its minority non-operationally controlled joint ventures that are not included in scope 1 and 2. In the past the material portion of this category existed under the Automotive Seating business which is no longer part of the company and is now an independent company.

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Johnson Controls has no other upstream scope 3 emissions.

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Johnson Controls has no other downstream scope 3 emissions.

C6.5a

(C6.5a) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

Start date
October 1 2020

End date
September 30 2021

Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)
4800000

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)
3000000

Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)
57000

Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
440000

Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)
4000

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)
8000

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)
230000

Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
116100000

Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
1300000

Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Past year 2

Start date
October 1 2019

End date
September 30 2020

Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)
4600000

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)
2800000

Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)
29000

Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
528000

Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)
4000

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)
19000

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)
226000

Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
112400000

Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
1300000

Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

C-CG6.6

(C-CG6.6) Does your organization assess the life cycle emissions of any of its products or services?

	Assessment of life cycle emissions	Comment
Row 1	Yes	We assess life cycle emissions using a sample of products today. Over the next two years, we plan to integrate additional design for sustainability principles into our product development process so that new products will be assessed for life cycle emissions.

C-CG6.6a

(C-CG6.6a) Provide details of how your organization assesses the life cycle emissions of its products or services.

	Products/services assessed	Life cycle stage(s) most commonly covered	Methodologies/standards/tools applied	Comment
Row 1	Representative selection of products/services	Cradle-to-grave	ISO 14025	We follow the CIBSE TM65 Standard to assess the life cycle impact of our products. This process directs us to account for the embodied impact of sourced materials and components, as well as energy, used in the manufacturing process to complete the cradle-to-gate stage. Product end of life is also addressed by assessing component and material reuse and recyclability potential. Use phase energy consumption remains the majority of our product-related emissions today, and while this is addressed in the TM65 Standard, we also assess this impact with more precision on a per-product basis. This process is outlined in our response to C-CG8.5a.

C6.7

(C6.7) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?
Yes

C6.7a

(C6.7a) Provide the emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization in metric tons CO2.

	CO2 emissions from biogenic carbon (metric tons CO2)	Comment
Row 1	5664	Biomass emissions are due to the use of ethanol fuel by a portion of our vehicle fleet, and from the combustion of wood pellets as a source of energy at one of our plants in Denmark.

C6.10

(C6.10) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Intensity figure
0.0000246

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)
623439

Metric denominator
unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total
25301000000

Scope 2 figure used
Market-based

% change from previous year
13.14

Direction of change
Decreased

Reason(s) for change
Change in renewable energy consumption
Other emissions reduction activities

Please explain
Primary drivers include vehicle fleet efficiency, increased use of renewable energy, a reduction in fugitive refrigerants in manufacturing, and a reduction in energy use in buildings.

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

(C7.1) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?
Yes

C7.1a

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

Greenhouse gas	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)	GWP Reference
CO2	300669	Other, please specify (US EPA Emissions Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories, 2021 ; US EPA, eGRID 2020; National Inventory Report 1990–2018 (Canada); International Energy Agency (IEA) Emissions Factors 2021; DEFRA Conversion Factors 2021; European Residual Mixes 2020)
CH4	54	Other, please specify (US EPA Emissions Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories, 2021 ; US EPA, eGRID 2020; National Inventory Report 1990–2018 (Canada); International Energy Agency (IEA) Emissions Factors 2021; DEFRA Conversion Factors 2021; European Residual Mixes 2020)
N2O	143	Other, please specify (US EPA Emissions Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories, 2021 ; US EPA, eGRID 2020; National Inventory Report 1990–2018 (Canada); International Energy Agency (IEA) Emissions Factors 2021; DEFRA Conversion Factors 2021; European Residual Mixes 2020)
HFCs	109232	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

C7.2

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

Country/area/region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
United States of America	259097
China	31316
Canada	18852
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	18625
Mexico	11094
Denmark	5706
Taiwan, China	5004
India	3076
Japan	2517
Philippines	2351
Other, please specify (Rest of World)	52411

C7.3

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

By business division
By activity

C7.3a

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

Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Building Solutions	231779
Corporate	1747
Global Products	176576

C7.3c

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

Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Stationary combustion	100063
Mobile combustion	200807
Fugitive emissions	109232

C7.5

(C7.5) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by country/area/region.

Country/area/region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
United States of America	129859	3207
China	67522	67522
Japan	28840	28840
Mexico	24841	24841
Taiwan, China	22924	22924
India	20646	20646
Malaysia	8668	8668
Canada	4614	4614
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	3331	5509
Germany	2719	4851
Other, please specify (The remaining emissions come from the remaining 48 countries where Johnson Controls has operations.)	17876	20122

C7.6

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

By business division
By activity

C7.6a

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

Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Global Products	262647	173709
Building Solutions	56590	35672
Corporate	12602	3955

C7.6c

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

Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Stationary combustion	331839	213336

C7.7

(C7.7) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

No

C7.9

(C7.9) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Decreased

C7.9a

(C7.9a) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change in emissions	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	32980	Decreased	4	The percentage change in emissions due to renewable energy consumption is 4% or 32,980 metric tonnes CO2e divided by the scope 1+2 emissions reported in FY2021 of 664,229 mtCO2e.
Other emissions reduction activities	12508	Decreased	2	The percentage change in emissions due to other emission reduction activities is 2% or 12,508 mtCO2e divided by the scope 1+2 emissions reported in FY2021 of 664,229 mtCO2e.
Divestment		<Not Applicable>		
Acquisitions	4698	Increased		The percentage change in emissions due to acquisitions is 1% or 4698mtCO2e divided by the scope 1+2 emissions reported in FY2021 of 664,229 mtCO2e.
Mergers		<Not Applicable>		
Change in output		<Not Applicable>		
Change in methodology		<Not Applicable>		
Change in boundary		<Not Applicable>		
Change in physical operating conditions		<Not Applicable>		
Unidentified		<Not Applicable>		
Other		<Not Applicable>		

C7.9b

(C7.9b) Are your emissions performance calculations in C7.9 and C7.9a based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?
Market-based

C-CG7.10

(C-CG7.10) How do your total Scope 3 emissions for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?
Decreased

C-CG7.10a

(C-CG7.10a) For each Scope 3 category calculated in C6.5, specify how your emissions compare to the previous year and identify the reason for any change.

Purchased goods and services

Direction of change
Increased

Primary reason for change
Change in output

Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)
1089000

% change in emissions in this category
23

Please explain
Since a spend-based methodology is used which does not control for inflation, increased in global commodity prices drove an increase in calculated emissions. Additionally, an increase in global economic activity drove an increased production and thus an increase in purchases.

Capital goods

Direction of change
Increased

Primary reason for change
Change in output

Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)
715000

% change in emissions in this category
24

Please explain
Since a spend-based methodology is used which does not control for inflation, increased in global commodity prices drove an increase in calculated emissions. Additionally, an increase in global economic activity drove an increased production and thus an increase in purchases.

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

Direction of change
Decreased

Primary reason for change
Other emissions reduction activities

Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)
14000

% change in emissions in this category
25

Please explain
Improvements in Scope 1 and 2 emissions, plus a decrease in electricity-related transmission and distribution losses, lowered our energy-related emissions.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Direction of change
Decreased

Primary reason for change
Other emissions reduction activities

Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)
183000

% change in emissions in this category
42

Please explain
The reduction in upstream transportation and distribution was primarily from a reduction in shipments by air.

Waste generated in operations

Direction of change
Increased

Primary reason for change
Change in output

Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)
1400

% change in emissions in this category
35

Please explain
Increased output at our facilities led to a modest increase in overall waste.

Business travel

Direction of change
Increased

Primary reason for change
Change in physical operating conditions

Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)
8000

% change in emissions in this category
100

Please explain
A relaxation of COVID-19 travel restrictions drove an increase in business travel.

Employee commuting

Direction of change
Decreased

Primary reason for change
Other, please specify (Change in employee headcount)

Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)
1000

% change in emissions in this category
0

Please explain
A modest change in employee headcount led to a decrease in reported commuting emissions.

Use of sold products

Direction of change
Decreased

Primary reason for change
Change in product efficiency

Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)
5585000

% change in emissions in this category
5

Please explain
Continued improvements in product energy efficiency and the transition to low and ultra-low GWP refrigerants drove significant reductions in overall emissions from the use of sold products.

End-of-life treatment of sold products

Direction of change
Decreased

Primary reason for change
Change in product efficiency

Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)
326000

% change in emissions in this category
25

Please explain
Continued transition to low and ultra-low refrigerants drove a significant reduction in the emissions from sold products at their end of life.

C8. Energy

C8.1

(C8.1) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

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

C8.2

(C8.2) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

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

C8.2a

(C8.2a) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	Unable to confirm heating value	17877	1331635	1349512
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	295671	415102	710773
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	0	5651	5651
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	313549	1752387	2065936

C8.2b

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

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	No

C8.2c

(C8.2c) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

Heating value
Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
16654

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
16654

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Other biomass

Heating value
Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value
Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
1224

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment
The value represents mobile consumption of ethanol by vehicle fleet.

Coal

Heating value
Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Oil

Heating value
Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
833173

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
6366

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
826807

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment
The fuel oil consumed by the organization is connected to the stationary combustion of diesel, gasoline, propane and butane and the mobile combustion of diesel and gasoline.

Gas

Heating value
Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
498462

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
498462

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment
The value reported is connected to the stationary combustion of natural gas, LPG, butane and propane.

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

Heating value
Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Total fuel

Heating value
Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
1349512

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
6366

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
1343146

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

C8.2e

(C8.2e) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in C6.3.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
United States of America

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

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Wind

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
38883

Tracking instrument used
US-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute
United States of America

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2021

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Spain

Sourcing method

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

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Renewable energy mix, please specify (Technologies unspecified. Accreditation is granted through guarantees of origin whose issuing and management entity in the national territory is the National Commission of Markets and Competition (Comisión Nacional de Mercados y Competencia).)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
3826

Tracking instrument used
Contract

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

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2021

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Philippines

Sourcing method
Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Renewable energy mix, please specify (Technologies unspecified. 100% renewable per supplier contract.)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
2175

Tracking instrument used
Contract

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

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2021

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
United States of America

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Renewable energy mix, please specify (Wind, Solar, Biomas, Landfill Gas, Geothermal, or Hydroelectric (certified low impact hydropower from he Low Impact Hydroelectric Institute))

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
250787

Tracking instrument used
US-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute
United States of America

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2022

Comment
We voluntarily purchase Green-e Energy Long Renewable Energy Certificate. In fiscal year 2022, we matched 100 percent of the greenhouse gas emissions from our manufacturing plants in the US and our US corporate headquarters.

C8.2g

(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your non-fuel energy consumption in the reporting year.

Country/area
United States of America

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
297166

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
4106

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
301272

Country/area
China

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
107915

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
107915

Country/area
Taiwan, China

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
41229

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
41229

Country/area
Mexico

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
62351

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
62351

Country/area
India

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
28435

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
28435

Country/area
Malaysia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
13037

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
13037

Country/area
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
15688

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
15688

Country/area
Canada

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
13239

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
13239

Country/area
Japan

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

59002

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
59002

Country/area
Denmark

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
9066

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
9066

Country/area
Other, please specify (Rest of World)

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
66732

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
1545

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
68277

C-CG8.5

(C-CG8.5) Does your organization measure the efficiency of any of its products or services?

	Measurement of product/service efficiency	Comment
Row 1	Yes	

C-CG8.5a

(C-CG8.5a) Provide details of the metrics used to measure the efficiency of your organization's products or services.

Category of product or service
Heating & cooling systems

Product or service (optional)
Direct Expansion (DX) Residential & Commercial Air Conditioners and Heat Pumps, Applied Commercial & Industrial Chillers and Heat Pumps

% of revenue from this product or service in the reporting year
55

Efficiency figure in the reporting year
8

Metric numerator
watt-hour

Metric denominator
watt-hour

Comment
We have the world's largest portfolio of applied air-to-water and water-to-water chillers and heat pumps. These systems are used to heat and cool buildings, data centers, district systems, industrial and food processes, and more. Our industry-leading technologies enable ultra-high efficiencies, the use of low and ultra-low global warming potential refrigerants at reduced charge, oil-free magnetic bearing compressors, and high temperature-high lift applications. Taken together our applied chillers and heat pumps enable our customers to dramatically cut their energy use, efficiently shift heating end uses from fossil fuel combustion to electricity, and reduce their carbon emissions.

Our DX residential and commercial portfolio includes ducted and ductless, split and packaged, air conditioners and heat pumps. Products are commonly available at efficiencies that significantly exceed those required by mandatory regulations globally, and launched in advance of regulatory compliance deadlines. Through this portfolio we enable residential and light commercial buildings to efficiently meet their comfort heating and cooling needs, as well as shift heating loads from fossil fuel combustion to electricity.

Every heating and cooling product is rated for energy efficiency per industry standards or regulatory requirements. While methodologies and rating requirements vary globally, they can generally be converted to watt/watt efficiency and expressed as a coefficient of performance (COP). COP ratings are dependent on both the technology and application and can reach as high as 8.0.

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

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

Description
Energy usage

Metric value
294

Metric numerator
7,437,371 Gigajoules (GJ)

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)
$25,301.00 Million USD in revenue

% change from previous year
2.98

Direction of change
Decreased

Please explain
(this response is still in progress)

C-CE9.6/C-CG9.6/C-CH9.6/C-CN9.6/C-CO9.6/C-EU9.6/C-MM9.6/C-OG9.6/C-RE9.6/C-ST9.6/C-TO9.6/C-TS9.6

(C-CE9.6/C-CG9.6/C-CH9.6/C-CN9.6/C-CO9.6/C-EU9.6/C-MM9.6/C-OG9.6/C-RE9.6/C-ST9.6/C-TO9.6/C-TS9.6) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities?

	Investment in low-carbon R&D	Comment
Row 1	Yes	Johnson Controls has publicly committed to invest at least 75% of new product R&D into climate-related innovation to develop sustainable products and services. We have exceeded that goal, with some 90% of our portfolio of research investments related to smart building systems, energy efficiency, and building decarbonization in 2022, areas that will remain top focal areas of R&D focus going forward. We have methodically grown our patent portfolio, reflecting these investments. We were named Forbes 2022 Change the World List in recognition of our innovative OpenBlue solutions offering. Our CEO George Oliver said, " Buildings represent about 40% of global emissions and there is no decarbonizing our future without decarbonizing buildings. We're proud to deliver the innovative, sustainable technology and services that make net zero leadership easier to achieve through our OpenBlue suite of solutions and services. Our recognition on Fortune's 2022 Change the World list underscores the impact that we're continuing to make for our customers, our communities, the built environment and the world." These real-world impacts are already coming to fruition. We have introduced new lines of heat pumps across all of our HVAC product segments, allowing more of our customers to efficiently electrify greater shares of their heating loads. We've introduced new high efficiency cooling solutions as well, including for the rapidly growing datacenter segment, enabling significant reductions in carbon emissions and water consumption for these customers. More of our hardware solutions are integrating with our rapidly expanding digital solutions platform to enable deeper customer insights, operating efficiencies, and sustainable outcomes. In fact, JCI was named Global Sustainability Changemaker and U.S. IoT Partner of the Year for 2022 at Microsoft's annual awards. The Sustainability award was made for the significant societal impact Johnson Controls OpenBlue Enterprise Manager is having on boosting sustainability in buildings, improving ESG scores and enabling data-driven decision-making by customers. The IoT Partner award recognizes Johnson Controls for its OpenBlue platform which collects and primes data from IoT-connected devices inside buildings. It then uses machine learning to deliver insights enabling exceptional efficiency, occupant comfort and safety outcomes.

C-CG9.6a

(C-CG9.6a) Provide details of your organization's investments in low-carbon R&D for capital goods products and services over the last three years.

Technology area
Low to medium temperature heating

Stage of development in the reporting year
Large scale commercial deployment

Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years
57

R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years
59

Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
R&D investment in this technology area is focused on new product development and introduction for our hardware platforms, including improvements to energy efficiency and the transition to low and ultra-low GWP refrigerants in our heating and cooling portfolio chiller portfolio, as well as the integration of these products with smart, connected controls. These solutions enable comfort and process heating and cooling, and dramatically reduce our customer's carbon footprint by reducing energy consumption and shifting from fossil combustion to electric end uses. Examples recent product launches from of new product development activities include:
1. Platform updates to our applied air-to-water and water-to-water YMAE, YVWH, and CYK heat pumps. Heat pumps now utilize low and ultra-low GWP refrigerants that go beyond regulatory requirements, while enabling efficient electrification of heating end uses at efficiencies as high as 8.0 COP. We also improved the hot water temperature of these heat pumps to up to 176F, while also introducing modular design strategies for easier installation.

2. The air365 Max Variable Refrigerant Flow (VRF) heat pump with a best-in-class energy efficiency ratio of up to 5.6. Design improvements to the VRF system also expanded heat pump operation from -20C to -25C, providing heating at even colder extremes, and reduces refrigerant charge by 12% compared to conventional systems.

While the majority of this R&D investment is classified as large scale commercial deployment, it also includes important investments in early stage research and commercial demonstration.

Technology area
Control systems

Stage of development in the reporting year
Full/commercial-scale demonstration

Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years
27

R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years
30

Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
R&D in this technology area is focused on development and demonstration of our digital solutions, including our OpenBlue platform and expanding its suite of capabilities. These solutions are an enabler of smart building buildings, connect discrete building systems, and optimize building operations to deliver healthy, secure, efficient, and net zero outcomes. Examples of recent product launches from new product development activities include:
1. Our OpenBlue Connected Chillers platform, which gathers data from over 200 points on a chiller and uses advanced AI to create a detailed picture of how it's performing. The platform can identify ways to optimize chiller operation and keep it running at maximum efficiency, delivering energy savings of 20% or more.
2. OpenBlue Net Zero Advisor, which enables building asset managers to set targets for and track against Scope 1 and 2 emissions for their facilities. Net Zero Advisor integrates with our other OpenBlue solutions to help our customers make continued progress toward their own decarbonization goals.

C10. Verification

C10.1

(C10.1) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

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

C10.1a

(C10.1a) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
GHG JCI FY 2022 Verification Statement.pdf

Page/ section reference
1 - 3

Relevant standard
ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

C10.1b

(C10.1b) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 2 approach
Scope 2 location-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
GHG JCI FY 2022 Verification Statement.pdf

Page/ section reference
1 - 3

Relevant standard
ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

Scope 2 approach
Scope 2 market-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
GHG JCI FY 2022 Verification Statement.pdf

Page/ section reference
1 - 3

Relevant standard
ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

C10.1c

(C10.1c) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 3 category
Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
Scope 3: Capital goods
Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
Scope 3: Business travel
Scope 3: Employee commuting
Scope 3: Use of sold products
Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
GHG JCI FY 2022 Verification Statement.pdf

Page/section reference
1 - 3

Relevant standard
ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

C10.2

(C10.2) Do you verify any climate-related information reported in your CDP disclosure other than the emissions figures reported in C6.1, C6.3, and C6.5?
Yes

C10.2a

(C10.2a) Which data points within your CDP disclosure have been verified, and which verification standards were used?

Disclosure module verification relates to	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
C9. Additional metrics	Waste data	International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 Revised, Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information (effective for assurance reports dated on or after Dec. 15, 2015), issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board.	Since 2011, Apex, formerly Bureau Veritas, an independent third-party assurance provider recognized by CDP, has verified our greenhouse gas emissions data per "ISO 14064-3: Second edition 2019-04: Greenhouse gases -- Part 3: Specification with Guidance for the Verification and Validation of Greenhouse Gas Statements." Apex also audited our water data per the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000. Starting in 2014, Apex audited our waste data per the ISAE 3000. The objective of the audits is to provide further confidence that our reported energy, GHG emissions, water and waste data have a low margin of error and are consistent with external or internally defined sustainability accounting principles. The certificates for these most recent assurance engagements are linked as verification statements in our publicly-available GRI Content Index. Waste JCI FY 2022 Verification Statement.pdf
C9. Additional metrics	Other, please specify (Water)	International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 Revised, Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information (effective for assurance reports dated on or after Dec. 15, 2015), issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board.	Since 2011, Apex, formerly Bureau Veritas, an independent third-party assurance provider recognized by CDP, has verified our greenhouse gas emissions data per "ISO 14064-3: Second edition 2019-04: Greenhouse gases -- Part 3: Specification with Guidance for the Verification and Validation of Greenhouse Gas Statements." Apex also audited our water data per the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000. Starting in 2014, Apex audited our waste data per the ISAE 3000. The objective of the audits is to provide further confidence that our reported energy, GHG emissions, water and waste data have a low margin of error and are consistent with external or internally defined sustainability accounting principles. The certificates for these most recent assurance engagements are linked as verification statements in our publicly-available GRI Content Index. Water JCI FY 2022 Verification Statement.pdf

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

(C11.1) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?
Yes

C11.1a

(C11.1a) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impacts your operations.
EU ETS

C11.1b

(C11.1b) Complete the following table for each of the emissions trading schemes you are regulated by.

EU ETS

% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS
0.43

% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS
0

Period start date
October 1 2021

Period end date
September 30 2022

Allowances allocated
0

Allowances purchased
0

Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e
1747

Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e
0

Details of ownership
Other, please specify (Our company plane is managed through FL Aviation)

Comment
FL Aviation participates in the EU ETS program and we charter our company plane from them. The numbers given are for FY22.

C11.1d

(C11.1d) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

FL Aviation Corporation participates in the EU ETS as an Ireland-registered operator. FL Aviation corporation manages our corporate aircraft and the associated emissions compliance. FL Aviation calculates carbon emissions for the compliance year and purchases needed offset units on behalf of Johnson Controls to comply with the trading scheme. They also track allocations and credit JCI from their program.

Johnson Controls is committed to improving environmental performance across our own global operations, including emissions associated with travel and owned aircraft. We have enterprise-wide, global environmental goals to help us enhance our operational excellence, reduce our exposure to climate change risks, reduce our reliance on natural resources, and save money.

Johnson Controls has one dedicated aircraft for necessary executive travel. We have evaluated and set an implicit price on carbon of $28 MT/CO2e to help inform decision-making and implementation of low-carbon solutions. Part of our reason for implementing a carbon price is to positively influence our own behavior in how we operate as an organization; driving more environmentally thoughtful and efficient business behavior. We reduced non-critical travel - travel to appear in person for the successful managing of our business - through the use of video conferencing. This is one example of an initiative that is helping us reduce our emissions and reduce our carbon tax-related allowances for current and future carbon tax programs we are subject to. We continue to look for innovative solutions for decreasing our environmental and carbon footprint through deliberate strategic initiatives.

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?
No

C11.3

(C11.3) Does your organization use an internal price on carbon?
Yes

C11.3a

(C11.3a) Provide details of how your organization uses an internal price on carbon.

Type of internal carbon price
Implicit price

How the price is determined
Benchmarking against peers
Other, please specify (The implicit price is calculated using the total annual investment divided by the annual MT of CO2e abated, and compared against $28 / MT CO2e – the median price of carbon reported to CDP in 2020 by 116 companies in the Manufacturing segment.)

Objective(s) for implementing this internal carbon price
Change internal behavior
Drive energy efficiency
Drive low-carbon investment
Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities
Navigate GHG regulations
Stakeholder expectations
Stress test investments

Scope(s) covered
Scope 1
Scope 2

Pricing approach used – spatial variance
Uniform

Pricing approach used – temporal variance
Static

Indicate how you expect the price to change over time
<Not Applicable>

Actual price(s) used – minimum (currency as specified in C0.4 per metric ton CO2e)
28

Actual price(s) used – maximum (currency as specified in C0.4 per metric ton CO2e)
28

Business decision-making processes this internal carbon price is applied to
Capital expenditure
Operations

Mandatory enforcement of this internal carbon price within these business decision-making processes
Yes, for some decision-making processes, please specify (The cost applies to our decision making related to investment in decarbonization projects and implementation of the net zero transition plan.)

Explain how this internal carbon price has contributed to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
Influence on business decisions: We use the costs as a reference point for decarbonization projects aligned with driving our commitment to reduce Scope 1 & 2 emissions 55% by 2030 and Net Zero by 2040. The implicit price is calculated using the total annual investment divided by the annual MT of CO2e abated. The implicit price of carbon is compared against $28 / MT CO2e – the median price of carbon reported to CDP in 2020 by 116 companies in the Manufacturing segment. The price is used as an input to prioritize projects; however, it is not the only criteria used to guide our decision to invest in energy or emissions reduction projects. In 2022, Johnson Controls invested in several projects with an implicit price greater than $50 MT CO2e.

As we build out our Net Zero Carbon Transition Plan across the major categories contributing to our carbon footprint, including the transition to 100% renewable energy, the cost or savings of implementation, carbon reduction, and resulting cost of carbon are all factors considered as we make decisions for the strategic horizon (1-3 years) as well as our annual operating plan.

C12. Engagement

C12.1

(C12.1) Do you engage with your value chain on climate-related issues?
Yes, our suppliers
Yes, other partners in the value chain

C12.1a

(C12.1a) Provide details of your climate-related supplier engagement strategy.

Type of engagement
Innovation & collaboration (changing markets)

Details of engagement
Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce climate impacts on products and services

% of suppliers by number
7

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)
51

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement
We are proud to have been awarded the Platinum EcoVadis Sustainability Rating, the highest distinction granted. EcoVadis is a leading ratings organization for the sustainability of supply chains. As a result of our strong performance, we rank in the top one percent of the more than 100,000 companies assessed worldwide.

As a founding member of the US State Department and World Economic Forum's First Movers Coalition, we are committed to reducing our impact in high-carbon sectors, dialing down carbon in one of the tough-to-abate sectors: steel. Johnson Controls continues to make progress to significantly reduce embodied carbon, with more than 70 percent of our steel purchases in the US and 45 percent globally produced from recycled scrap materials using the low-carbon electric arc furnace steel-making technology, which averages 60 to 75 percent less carbon than traditional blast furnace steel manufacturing.

In 2023, We launched a circular steel program with Nucor Steel where 100 percent of steel scrap from five major manufacturing locations in the US, including Norman, Oklahoma and Wichita, Kansas, will be reused in new purchased products. We also have a circular aluminum program with 100 percent of aluminum scrap from these Norman and Wichita plants going back to our aluminum supplier. We are accelerating our supplier engagement for other sourced components to expand low-carbon materials options and improve the accuracy of our product carbon footprint.

We identify a set of preferred suppliers who are responsible for the majority of our total spend. The number of preferred suppliers is less than 25% of our total, global supply base and are responsible for over 50% of our total spend. Preferred suppliers are expected to be evaluated annually on their sustainability performance.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success
Starting in 2022, EcoVadis is evaluating our supply chain using sustainability criteria across four core themes: environment, labor and human rights, ethics and sustainable procurement. We are aiming for 80 percent of supplier spend to be evaluated. In fiscal 2022, our first year with EcoVadis as our partner, already 36% of enterprise spend is represented by the responses. Supplier sustainability performance is reflected in our supplier ratings, representing 21 percent of the overall rating, equal to cost, quality and delivery in supplier performance evaluations.

Our sourcing board reviews the supplier scorecard and specific EcoVadis rating. Suppliers who do not take the assessment are disqualified for a performance award in the Johnson Controls supplier recognition event and are escalated to the Johnson Controls Sourcing Board to assess how we are mitigating risks in the absence of Ecovadis. EcoVadis evaluations are reviewed by the category managers and require improvement plans for any category scoring below 45, representing a high-risk category. Where the supplier has scored poorly in high-risk areas, such as human rights or anti-corruption, we expect that these matters will be immediately resolved by the supplier or that the category manager raise the issue to leadership for immediate risk mitigation.

Johnson Controls requires the EcoVadis assessment to be performed once every three years if there were no material changes in the supplier, such as leadership, footprint or industry participation. However, if a major change takes place, we will require a new assessment to be performed within 12 months of the change.

Our Supplier Sustainability Council shares sustainability best practices, are early adopters of new programs and provide feedback for better integration of our ESG strategy across the global supply chain.

There are specific metrics through which we measure our supply chain impact towards our energy, carbon, waste, and circular economy goals. Metrics include supplier diversity, renewable energy, landfill-free waste, fleet decarbonization and availability of electric vehicles, and the embodied carbon in our steel materials. We engage across our steel suppliers on the current state and availability .

Comment

C12.1d

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

For our customers, we offer a broad product portfolio powered by OpenBlue, together with our direct channel service and solutions capabilities, to address customers' needs in improving energy efficiency and reducing GHG emissions. OpenBlue Net Zero Buildings as a Service is a turnkey solution for companies looking to achieve net zero carbon and renewable energy goals. It offers real-time performance dashboards that analyze energy, water, materials and greenhouse gas emissions.

Our line of YORK chillers includes the YORK YZ magnetic-bearing centrifugal chiller, the most efficient chiller in the world. In addition to delivering a 35% improvement in energy efficiency over a conventional chiller, it also utilizes a next-gen refrigerant with a 99% reduction in global warming potential and a refrigerant charge up to 60% lower than other systems. We have introduced ducted systems products that exceed the Department of Energy standards for energy efficiency well ahead of the compliance date, including our YORK Sun Choice rooftop units, which are up to 45% more efficient than these standards. Lastly, our world-class heat pumps. These products enable homes, buildings, campuses, and district systems to achieve efficient, beneficial electrification by shifting away from direct fuel combustion.

Johnson Controls-Hitachi launched its latest variable refrigerant flow heat pump platform. It achieves an approximate 50% improvement in energy efficiency over the first-gen design, offers low ambient heating options to deliver reliable operation in colder climates, and features a frost wash function to keep the outdoor heat exchanger clean while boosting energy performance. We also launched a new side flow product platform to improve design flexibility and performance. The modular system features a 40% smaller footprint and 15% lower refrigerant charge when compared to conventional systems. Both help provide heating and cooling without the use of on-site fuel combustion.

We also help our customers achieve energy savings using Energy Performance Contracting. We deploy equipment upgrades and management services to deliver guaranteed energy savings and help customers achieve GHG reductions. To date, this work has helped avoid more than 37 million MT CO2 e and is set to save nearly $8 billion for our customers through energy and operational savings over the project term.

C12.2

(C12.2) Do your suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Yes, climate-related requirements are included in our supplier contracts

C12.2a

(C12.2a) Provide details of the climate-related requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process and the compliance mechanisms in place.

Climate-related requirement

Climate-related disclosure through a non-public platform

Description of this climate related requirement

Our supplier contract terms and conditions include a Sustainability section. Suppliers agree that there is a recognition, belief in, and practice of the principles of sustainable business woven into the fabric of how they will conduct themselves. Elements considered include supporting the Global Reporting Initiative, taking voluntary initiatives to reduce environmental impacts and participation in the Carbon Disclosure Project.

In 2022, EcoVadis started evaluating our supply chain using sustainability criteria on environment, labor & human rights, ethics & sustainable procurement. The goal is 80% of supplier spend to be evaluated. In fiscal 2022, we have 36% of enterprise spend represented by the responses. Supplier sustainability performance is 21% of the overall supplier rating, equal to cost, quality and delivery in performance evaluations.

Our sourcing board reviews the supplier scorecard and EcoVadis ratings. Suppliers who do not take the assessment are escalated to the Johnson Controls Sourcing Board. EcoVadis evaluations are reviewed by category managers and require improvement plans if score below 45. If the supplier scored poorly in high-risk areas, such as human rights or anti-corruption, the supplier needs resolve immediately or that category managers raise the issue to leadership. We have policies and procedures in our business for removing unethical suppliers from our approved vendor lists if they do not or will not comply with our Code of Ethics.

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement

100

% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement

80

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement

Supplier scorecard or rating

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement

Retain and engage

C12.3

(C12.3) Does your organization engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate?

Row 1

External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Yes, we engage directly with policy makers
Yes, our membership of/engagement with trade associations could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Does your organization have a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes

Attach commitment or position statement(s)
HQ2302005_2023 Sustainability Report FINAL.pdf
HQ2302005_2023 Sustainability Report FINAL.pdf

Describe the process(es) your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
Our Sustainability and Government Relations teams are part of the same organization within the company. Our Government Relations team has responsibility for our policy engagement on environmental and energy issues.

We use annual governmental affairs meetings and other regular business meetings to ensure that our direct and indirect activities that influence policy are consistent with our overall climate change strategy and policy.

Overall implementation of sustainability is the responsibility of company management with oversight by the CEO, the Executive Committee and the Governance and Sustainability Committee of the Board of Directors. Our Energy and Climate Change Policy helps guide and ensure consistency across our climate change strategy and work. Our leadership also encourages employees to have an annual performance goal linked to sustainability. In 2023, more than 16,000 employees tied their annual goals to sustainability.

Our policies, including those relating to climate change and associated strategies are publicly available on our website.

Key policies and principles that outline our climate change processes and expectations that are posted on this page include:

1) Position on Energy and Climate Change,
2) Energy and Climate Change Policy,
3) Human Rights and Sustainability Policy
4) Our commitment to the UN Global Compact principles

Primary reason for not engaging in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
<Not Applicable>

Explain why your organization does not engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
<Not Applicable>

C12.3a

(C12.3a) On what policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
HFC Regulations: Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) are potent greenhouse gasses which are used as conventional refrigerants. JCI strongly supports the phase out of HFCs in alignment with the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol which, if implemented globally, could prevent a 0.5C increase in average temperatures.

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Climate change mitigation

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Emissions – CO2

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
Global

Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to
<Not Applicable>

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation
Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers
Johnson Controls is engaged on refrigerant policy globally. We are committed to develop new products and improve and expand our existing low-global warming potential (GWP) portfolio. In Europe, we have worked with the European Partnership for Energy and the Environment (EPEE) on the negotiation of the European F-Gas Regulation and Andrea Vallejo (VP & GM of JCI's Global Industrial Refrigeration Business Unit) was elected as Chair of the organization. We are also very engaged in the European Heat Pump Association (EHPA), an organization that has additional resources to engage in advocacy and we are working with the American Chamber of Commerce to the EU to engage with the European Parliament. Overall, we are holding discussions with government officials at EU Commission, EU Council and EU Parliament levels.

We support HFC policies through our direct and person advocacy and with partners like the Alliance for Responsible Atmospheric Policy (ARAP) and Air-conditioning, Heating, and Refrigeration Institute (AHRI), the latter being a formal trade association of JCI. These organizations support implementation of the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol, which will significantly phase-down the use of HFCs in both developed and developing countries by 2033.

Specific to U.S. policy, we advocated for passage of the American Investment in Manufacturing (AIM) Act, which gives the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) specific authority to regulate HFCs consistent with the Kigali Amendment. Since its passage, we have petitioned EPA to establish new regulations for HFC use in air conditioning equipment manufactured by JCI per the AIM Act. We have been actively involved in encouraging the U.S. Administration and Congress to ratify the Kigali Amendment. In addition, we have participated in the Alternative Refrigerant Evaluation Program conducted by AHRI to evaluate the performance of various low-GWP alternatives and publish the data for the industry to use in selecting new fluids to comply with future low GWP refrigerant requirement.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation

<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?
Johnson Controls has committed to a 16% reduction in Scope 3, Category 11 emissions by 2030, and the transition to low GWP refrigerants plays an important role in the achievement of this target. HFC regulations will help move the market toward the use of these low GWP refrigerants, which, in turn, will lower the carbon footprint of our products.

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
Energy Efficiency: We strongly support advancing energy efficiency policies at all levels of government , especially when such policies can improve efficiency at the building systems level. A key opportunity for building energy efficiency is through performance contracting, and we strongly support federal policies which set efficiency and emissions targets that can be achieved through ESPCs.

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Climate change mitigation

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Emissions – CO2

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
Global

Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to
<Not Applicable>

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation
Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers
In 2022, we continued to elevate Johnson Controls as a leading voice on climate change and building decarbonization policy through our strategic engagements. Through these engagements, Johnson Controls is demonstrating its important role as a thought leader on critical sustainability issues globally.

In March 2022, our CEO George Oliver was invited to the White House by President Biden to discuss the importance of energy sustainability and security in the wake of Russia's invasion of Ukraine.

George Oliver chairs the Sustainable Buildings Task Force, which is made up of global CEOs from throughout the buildings industry working together to accelerate the delivery of net zero buildings to reduce carbon emissions. The task force supports the overall SMI mission to speed the world's transition to a sustainable future by engaging and challenging public, private and philanthropic sectors to bring economic value, in harmony with social and environmental sustainability. In advance of the G7 summit in Germany, SMI leaders called for world leaders to step up action to tackle climate change, calling for large-scale carbon pricing and measures to boost demand for clean technology. The open letter pleaded for ambitious government climate policies "that offer the private sector clarity and stability."

In his role as Chairman of the Business Roundtable Energy and Environment Committee, George Oliver drove the international business community's 'call to action' at COP 26 to tackle the threat of climate change while enabling growth, fostering competitiveness and supporting communities. We were joined in this effort by the European Round Table, Business Council of Australia, Business Council of Canada and the Business Council of Mexico.

Several members of our leadership team, including our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, George Oliver, took an active role in the 27th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP27). Mr. Oliver took a lead role in urging both the public and private sector that bolder action is required for us to solve the climate crisis we are facing. At COP27, Johnson Controls became one of the founding members of the Corporate Coalition for Innovation and Technology toward Net Zero (CCITNZ). CCITNZ intends to serve as an accelerator for industries across sectors and geographies to innovate and develop breakthrough technologies to help achieve net zero goals.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?
We are committed to achieving our climate transition plan, supporting governments and corporations in delivering on their commitments under the Paris Agreement on climate change. The world must work together to limit global average temperature rise to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels. Scientific studies demonstrate many of the worst impacts of climate change may even be realized with a 1.5°C rise in global temperatures.

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
Renewable Energy: We strongly support the expansion of tax credits for renewable energy. We support policies that place a price on carbon emissions, such as clean energy standards.

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Climate change mitigation

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Renewable energy generation

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
Global

Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to
<Not Applicable>

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation
Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers
We publicly endorsed the Inflation Reduction Act, which included unprecedented incentives for the installation of renewable energy in the US, including, wind, solar, fuel cells, hydropower, and others.

In Latin America, we have continuously worked directly and in partnership with various associations in favor of Renewable Energy adoption in the region. In Mexico, we actively engage with Federal Government and Congress on the importance of Renewable Energy for the development of the country and for a more integrated North America regional partnership.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?
Johnson Controls has committed to a 55% reduction in Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2030, and to net zero Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2040. Having access to zero-carbon electricity plays an important role in the achievement of these target. These policies will drive increased investment in renewable electricity generation, which, in turn, will provide increased access to zero-carbon electricity, and help bring us closer to our decarbonization targets.

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
Federal Funding: We support U.S. federal funding of climate-related activities, research and mitigation.

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Climate change mitigation

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Emissions – CO2

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
National

Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to
United States of America

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation
Support with minor exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers
We have engaged directly in multiple efforts to support funding for climate change research, policy, and mitigation, and oppose proposed legislation that would remove climate-related language and cut funding for key energy efficiency programs from appropriations bills.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation
Federal government resources for climate change research, programs, and policy helps support access to data, technical expertise, and funding by a diverse group of stakeholders. Ultimately, this support helps shift markets at the federal, state, and local levels toward solutions that improve energy efficiency and reduce carbon emissions. The continued growth of these markets will help Johnson Controls achieve its Scope 1, 2, and 3 targets.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?
Federal government resources for climate change research, programs, and policy helps support access to data, technical expertise, and funding by a diverse group of stakeholders. Ultimately, this support helps shift markets at the federal, state, and local levels toward solutions that improve energy efficiency and reduce carbon emissions. The continued growth of these markets will help Johnson Controls achieve its Scope 1, 2, and 3 targets.

C12.3b

(C12.3b) Provide details of the trade associations your organization is a member of, or engages with, which are likely to take a position on any policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate.

Trade association
Other, please specify (European Alliance of Companies for Energy (EuroACE))

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
EuroACE is a coalition of companies which provide energy efficiency products and services. The mission of EuroACE is to work together with the European institutions to help Europe move towards a more efficient use of energy in buildings, thereby contributing to the EU's commitments on energy efficiency, carbon emission reductions, job creation and energy security. EuroACE believes in the increase energy efficiency by reducing demand for imported energy, contributing to the reduction of CO2 emissions, and encouraging building renovation towards Near Zero Energy Buildings (NZEBs). EuroACE is managing as well Renovate Europe, a political communications campaign with the ambition to reduce the energy demand of the EU building stock by 80% by 2050 compared to 2005 levels.

We are a member of EuroACE and work to promote our values of energy efficiency and sustainability in their advocacy.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association
Other, please specify (The Business Council for Sustainable Energy (BCSE))

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
BCSE is a coalition of companies and trade associations from the energy efficiency, natural gas and renewable energy sectors, and also includes independent electric power producers, investor-owned utilities, public power, commercial end-users and project developers and service providers for environmental markets. The Business Council for Sustainable Energy advocates energy and environmental policies that promote markets for clean, efficient and sustainable energy products and services. The Council strives to be the premier organization promoting clean energy technologies, energy efficiency, renewable energy and natural gas to achieve the goals of sustainable development, including a cleaner environment, a prosperous economy and greater energy security.

The Business Council for Sustainable Energy aims to:
• Promote strategies that accelerate the deployment of energy efficiency, renewable energy resources and natural gas;
• Implement cost-effective programs and policies that recognize the environmental attributes of energy sources;
• Advocate policies that increase the efficiency of the U.S. economy and improve energy security; and
• Encourage market-based initiatives for energy and environmental policies. More about this organization at: http://www.bcse.org

Our Senior Director, Sustainability and Regulatory Affairs, is on the board of BSCE of the organization and as such continues to promote energy efficiency and the other core values of Johnson Controls.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association
Other, please specify (Alliance to Save Energy (ASE))

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
The Alliance to Save Energy is a non-profit organization that promotes energy efficiency worldwide through research, education and advocacy. ASE encourages business, government, environmental and consumer leaders to use energy efficiency as a means to achieve a healthier economy, a cleaner environment and greater energy security. ASE views energy efficiency as an immediate and necessary part of the solution to global climate change. Climate change affects the environment and people throughout the world. Energy efficiency is the most readily available and cost-effective solution to climate change. The Alliance supports the creation of a domestic cap-and-trade program that sets a carbon price, implements complementary energy efficiency policies and invests in complementary energy efficiency programs. A strong climate policy will spur unprecedented levels of energy efficiency and result in smarter resource use in various economic sectors by reducing the costs and increasing the pace of cutting greenhouse gas emissions. In short, energy efficiency is an immediate and necessary part of the solution to global climate change.

Our Senior Director Government Relations, is on the Board of Directors of ASE, and as such works to promote the energy efficiency programs and goals of the Alliance because energy efficiency is the most readily available and cost-effective solution to climate change.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association
Other, please specify (American Council for an Energy-Efficient Economy (ACEEE))

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
The American Council for an Energy-Efficient Economy (ACEEE) is a non-profit organization that acts as a catalyst to advance energy efficiency policies, programs, technologies, investments, and behaviors. ACEEE provides research and thought leadership for energy efficiency policies that help address climate change.

Through our membership with ACEEE we play an active role in shaping legislation and regulation that positions energy efficiency in buildings as a critical piece of decarbonization policy.

Our Chief Sustainability and External Affairs Officer serves on the Board of ACEEE.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

Other, please specify (Building Decarbonization Coalition (BDC))

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
The Building Decarbonization Coalition unites building industry stakeholders with energy providers, environmental organizations and local governments to help electrify California's homes and workspaces with clean energy. Through research, policy development, and consumer inspiration, the BDC is pursuing fast, fair action to accelerate the development of zero-emission homes and buildings that will help California cut one of its largest sources of climate pollution, while creating safe, healthy and affordable communities.

Through the BDC Trailblazer Program, our Senior Director of Sustainability and Regulatory Affairs, actively promotes optimal pathways to decarbonization through building electrification, while also prioritizing energy efficiency, grid management, and consumer cost-effectiveness.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association
Other, please specify (Air Conditioning, Heating and Refrigeration Institute (AHRI))

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
AHRI is the trade association that represents manufacturers of air-conditioning, heating, commercial refrigeration, ventilation and water heating equipment. AHRI encourages the adoption of energy efficient equipment in homes and businesses. AHRI strives to work with environmental advocates and federal agencies to craft energy efficiency policies that will help reduce national energy consumption. AHRI also supports efforts by the U.S. to engage in negotiations to include a phase down of HFCs in the Montreal Protocol. AHRI also supports policies and incentives to promote recovery, recycling, reclaiming and/or destruction of HFCs, and to develop low-GWP compounds and products that use low GWP compounds.

We support AHRI's efforts to promote the development of energy efficient equipment for heating and cooling, as well as the phase down of HFCs and the efforts to develop low GWP compounds. Our President Global Residential and Light Commercial Solutions, Johnson Controls, sits on the board of directors of AHRI.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association
Other, please specify (European Partnership for Energy and the Environment (EPEE))

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
EPEE advocates for stronger requirements for energy efficiency in equipment and buildings, and integration of renewables in buildings. EPEE represents the heating, cooling and refrigeration industry in Europe and strongly supports the energy efficiency first principle.

JCI has strong participation in EPEE, including the following:
a) VP and GM Global industrial Refrigeration is Chair of the Board and through this role is active in promoting energy efficiency.
b) Strategy Group (Board of Directors)Vice Chair, VP and GM Global Industrial Refrigeration Products
c) Steering Committee: Director of European Government Relations
d) Energy Efficiency Working Group: Christina von Westernhagen, Chair
e) Ivo Eiermann, Product Manager, Applied Equipment, Eco-Design working group (standards included). As a team, we contribute to EPEE's work regarding the development of effective European policies and regulations (F- Gas, Eco-Design, Energy Efficiency, Renewables etc.), standards, in order to achieve a long-term sustainability agenda.
f) Giovanni Egisto, EcoDesign Working Group

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association
Other, please specify (European Buildings Automation Controls Association (EU-BAC))

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
EU-BAC aims to increase energy efficiency and flexibility in buildings by optimizing the use of building automation controls and building energy management systems.

Our company is represented in EU-BAC as follows:

a) Mario Lieder, Senior Director HVAC-R Germany: Board and Building Automation sector group
b) Marianna Duarte, Solutions Manager Digital Solutions and Smart Buildings: Building Automation sector group, Marketing & Communications Panel and TG IoT Strategy paper and Smart Readiness Indicator
c) Christina von Westernhagen, Director of Government Relations Europe, Advocacy panel
d) Klaus Adolph Lead Engineer EcoDesign LOT 38 Support: - Interoperability

Main priorities of the team are: inclusion of BACs in the Eco-Design regulation, advocating for mandatory requirements for BACs in the non-residential sector, ensure policy implementation, leading discussion leading discussions on Smart Buildings, Smart Indicator and Internet of Things, etc.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association
Business Roundtable

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
Business Roundtable is an association of chief executive officers of America's leading companies working to promote a thriving U.S. economy and expanded opportunity for all Americans through sound public policy. The Business Roundtable has launched a public campaign to foster greater awareness of their members' contribution to sustainability, including Johnson Controls.

George Oliver, Johnson Controls Chairman and CEO, serves as a member of BRT and is the chairman of the BRT's Energy & Environment Committee. In this role, Mr. Oliver has been a strong voice on the international stage, including at COP 27 and the World Economic Forum) pushing for action on climate change. Though our leadership, BRT supported the clean energy provisions in the Inflation Reduction Act. Last year, Mr. Oliver also joined fellow Business Roundtable members on an episode of BRT TV to discuss the efforts of America's business community to address climate change.

The BRT believes corporations should lead by example, support sound public policies and drive the innovation needed to address climate change. To this end, the United States should adopt a more comprehensive, coordinated and market-based approach to reduce emissions. This approach must be pursued in a manner that ensures environmental effectiveness while fostering innovation, maintaining U.S. competitiveness, maximizing compliance flexibility and minimizing costs to business and society. International cooperation and diplomacy backed by a broadly supported U.S. policy will be the key to achieving the collective global action required to meet the scope of the challenge and position the U.S. economy for long-term success.

The BRT supports a market-based emissions reduction strategy that includes a price on carbon where it is environmentally and economically effective and administratively feasible, but it does not endorse any specific market-based mechanism. This approach would reduce the administrative complexity and uncertainty associated with a regulatory approach to limiting emissions and help ensure that U.S. companies remain competitive. It would also send an important market signal that would lead to greater efficiency; technological innovation; and deployment of the low-, no- and negative-GHG emissions technologies that will be necessary for reducing GHG emissions by at least 80 percent by 2050.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association
Other, please specify (National Association of Energy Service Companies (NAESCO))

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
The National Association of Energy Service Companies is the leading advocacy and accreditation organization for Energy Service Companies (ESCOs) and is dedicated to modernizing America's building infrastructure through performance contracting. Uniting the energy service industry, NAESCO promotes favorable government policies; sponsors a rigorous accreditation program; provides training and education; and champions ESCOs interests across the Nation.

Chuck McGinnis, VP Performance Infrastructure North America, Johnson Controls, is a member of the board of NAESCO and as such promotes the use of performance contracting as a highly cost-effective approach to reducing emissions in the buildings sector.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association
Other, please specify (World Green Building Council (WorldGBC))

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
The World Green Building Council (WorldGBC) catalyzes the uptake of sustainable buildings for everyone, everywhere. It is focused on three strategic areas, including climate action, health & wellbeing, and resources & circularity and is a global action network comprised of around 70 Green Building Councils globally.

As members of the UN Global Compact, the WorldGBC work with businesses, organizations and governments to drive the ambitions of the Paris Agreement and UN Global Goals for Sustainable Development. Through a systems change approach, the network is leading the industry towards a net zero carbon, healthy, equitable and resilient built environment.

JCI is actively involved with the WorldGBC as a founding member of the Americas Regional Network. JCI is also actively involved with several country level Green Building Councils, including Costa Rica, Colombia, Mexico, and Singapore. Our teams are active locally helping to drive green building and net zero policy agendas. Brigitte Solis, Sustainability Manager Building Solutions serves as Vice President of the Costa Rica GBC. We actively participate in WorldGBC events and initiatives, such as the Leadership Summit and the Building Efficiency Accelerator (BEA) project to promote Net Zero Carbon policies in the Latin America Region.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association
Other, please specify (European Heat Pump Association (EHPA))

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
The European Heat Pump Association represents the majority of the European heat pump industry. Its members comprise of heat pump and component manufacturers, research institutes, universities, testing labs and energy agencies. Its key goal is to promote awareness and proper deployment of heat pump technology in the European market for residential, commercial and industrial applications. Heat pumps are a key enabler in the road to decarbonization and EHPA advocates for adoption of the technology.

Our Director of Government Relations Europe, Johnson Controls, serves on the Advocacy Group of EHPA.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association
Other, please specify (American Chamber of Commerce)

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
AmCham speaks for American companies committed to different jurisdictions on trade, investment and competitiveness issues. It aims to ensure a growth- oriented business and investment climate in various regions. AmCham supports a low-carbon and competitive economy.

For AmCham EU, Tomas Brannemo, VP and President, Building Solutions, Europe, Middle East, Africa and Latin America, is a member of the AmCham EU Executive Council. Christina von Westernhagen, Director of European Government Relations, is a member of the Transport, Energy and Climate Committee and promotes energy efficiency in their advocacy.

For AmCham Mexico-Monterrey Chapter, Ricardo Bussey, Director of Government Relations and Public Affairs for LATAM sits on the board of directors. Additionally, JCI is an active member of the chamber in Colombia.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association
Other, please specify (Alliance for Responsible Atmospheric Policy (ARAP))

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
The Alliance for Responsible Atmospheric Policy (ARAP) is a non-profit organization that was formed to address the issue of stratospheric ozone depletion. It is the primary voice of manufacturers, businesses and trade associations who make or use fluorinated gases (HFC) for the global market. ARAP coordinates industry participation in the development of economically and environmentally beneficial international and domestic policies at the nexus of ozone protection and climate change. They strongly supported the implementation of the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol, which will significantly phase down the use of HFCs in both developed and developing countries by 2033.

Chris Forth, Vice President of Regulatory, Codes, and Environmental Affairs, Johnson Controls, is on the board of ARAP and sits on the Energy Efficiency Committee. As such, he continues to promote the phase-down use of HFCs, energy efficiency, and the other core values of Johnson Controls.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.4

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

Publication
In mainstream reports

Status
Complete

Attach the document
irish-statutory-reports-for-fiscal-2022.pdf

Page/Section reference
Non-Financial Statement is published as part of our annual meeting materials. See pages 25 - 29

Content elements
Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

Publication
In voluntary sustainability report

Status
Complete

Attach the document
HQ2302005_2023 Sustainability Report FINAL.pdf

Page/Section reference
Climate change is the defining theme of this century. With seven years to cut emissions by almost half, and with nearly 40 percent of emissions coming from buildings, we have the technology, financing and people to turn buildings from one of the greatest challenges into one of the biggest and quickest solutions. Our 2023 Sustainability Report details our work to achieve our scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions targets and leadership in delivering smarty, healthy and sustainable buildings.

Content elements
Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

C12.5

(C12.5) Indicate the collaborative frameworks, initiatives and/or commitments related to environmental issues for which you are a signatory/member.

	Environmental collaborative framework, initiative and/or commitment	Describe your organization's role within each framework, initiative and/or commitment
Row 1	Science Based Targets Network (SBTN) The Climate Pledge UN Global Compact We Are Still In World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) Other, please specify	We work with a wide range of NGOs, from chairing the Sustainable Buildings Task Force of the Sustainable Markets Initiative, to serving on the boards of the World Sustainable Development Summit, the American Council for an Energy Efficient Economy, the Business Council for Sustainable Energy and other dedicated and effective organizations, we see the power of partnership driving inspiring progress. In 2022, we continued to elevate Johnson Controls as a leading voice on climate change and building decarbonization policy through our strategic engagements. Through these engagements, Johnson Controls is demonstrating its important role as a thought leader on critical sustainability issues globally. In March 2022, our CEO George Oliver was invited to the White House by President Biden to discuss the importance of energy sustainability and security. George Oliver chairs the Sustainable Buildings Task Force, which is made up of global CEOs from throughout the buildings industry working together to accelerate the delivery of net zero buildings to reduce carbon emissions. The task force supports the overall SMI mission to speed the world's transition to a sustainable future by engaging and challenging public, private and philanthropic sectors to bring economic value, in harmony with social and environmental sustainability. In his role as Chairman of the Business Roundtable Energy and Environment Committee, George Oliver drove the international business community's 'call to action' at COP 26 to tackle the threat of climate change while enabling growth, fostering competitiveness and supporting communities. We were joined in this effort by the European Round Table, Business Council of Australia, Business Council of Canada and the Business Council of Mexico. Several members of our leadership team, including our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, George Oliver, took an active role in the 27th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP27). Mr. Oliver took a lead role through his many engagements in urging both the public and private sector that bolder action is required for us to solve the climate crisis we are facing. At COP27, Johnson Controls became one of the founding members of the Corporate Coalition for Innovation and Technology toward Net Zero (CCITNZ), a cross-sector business alliance dedicated to helping countries meet decarbonization and climate change goals through innovation and technology. CCITNZ intends to serve as an accelerator for industries across sectors and geographies to innovate and develop breakthrough technologies to help achieve net zero goals.

C15. Biodiversity

C15.1

(C15.1) Is there board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues	Description of oversight and objectives relating to biodiversity	Scope of board-level oversight
Row 1	No, but we plan to have both within the next two years	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C15.2

(C15.2) Has your organization made a public commitment and/or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity?

	Indicate whether your organization made a public commitment or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity	Biodiversity-related public commitments	Initiatives endorsed
Row 1	No, but we plan to do so within the next 2 years	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C15.3

(C15.3) Does your organization assess the impacts and dependencies of its value chain on biodiversity?

Impacts on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment
No, but we plan to within the next two years

Value chain stage(s) covered
<Not Applicable>

Portfolio activity
<Not Applicable>

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity
<Not Applicable>

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)
<Not Applicable>

Dependencies on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment
No, but we plan to within the next two years

Value chain stage(s) covered
<Not Applicable>

Portfolio activity
<Not Applicable>

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity
<Not Applicable>

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)
<Not Applicable>

C15.4

(C15.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to biodiversity- sensitive areas in the reporting year?
Not assessed

C15.5

(C15.5) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Have you taken any actions in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?	Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments
Row 1	No, we are not taking any actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments	<Not Applicable>

C15.6

(C15.6) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
Row 1	No, we do not use indicators, but plan to within the next two years	Pressure indicators Response indicators

C15.7

(C15.7) Have you published information about your organization's response to biodiversity-related issues for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located

C16. Signoff

C-FI

(C-FI) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

C16.1

(C16.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Chairman and Chief Executive Officer	Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

SC. Supply chain module

SC0.0

(SC0.0) If you would like to do so, please provide a separate introduction to this module.

At Johnson Controls, sustainability is at the heart of our business and fundamental to everything we do.

This is a critical time to address climate change, and we believe immediate action is a must, so we lead in sustainability across our value chain.

Buildings account for almost 40 percent of global greenhouse gas emissions. This means that optimizing and modernizing building technologies can drive sustainability directly and have a positive impact on climate change. With our customers, we accelerate sustainability with smarter, more efficient buildings that enable smart cities and communities by providing products and services that optimize building performance, improve safety and enhance comfort.

At Johnson Controls International plc, headquartered in Cork, Ireland, we've been making buildings smarter and more sustainable since 1885, and our capabilities, depth of innovation experience, and global reach have been growing ever since. Today, we offer the world's largest portfolio of building products, technologies, software, and services; we put that portfolio to work to transform the environments where people live, work, learn and play. Our offering includes a wide range of world-class heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) equipment and systems, control systems, security systems, fire detection systems, fire suppression systems, equipment and services. We believe our leadership in sustainability creates long-term benefits for our customers, employees, shareholders and society as a whole.

Johnson Controls has a special responsibility to be a leader in addressing climate change, given that almost 40 percent of global greenhouse gas emissions come from buildings. Our sustainability strategy and commitments are aligned to climate action and have a measurable impact across our products and services, supply chain, employee and external engagement, and governance.

We are firmly committed to helping our customers and others around the world pursue their net zero carbon goals, ensuring healthy people, healthy places and a healthy planet. OpenBlue Net Zero Buildings as a Service is our turnkey solution to deliver decarbonization outcomes for our customers' building asset portfolios which combines our suite of building technology applications with sustainability innovations to track and analyze greenhouse gas emissions. With dynamic AI, OpenBlue can enable buildings to be fine-tuned as a whole to address energy, emissions, cost, water and waste. Whether in a thriving metropolis or in the middle of a desert, our customers are using OpenBlue to redefine healthy, sustainable building outcomes for their industries and regions.

In addition to helping our customers achieve net zero, we continue to take significant steps to further improve our own environmental impacts. Within our operations, by 2030, the company has committed to cut its Scope 1 and 2 absolute emissions by 55 percent. We have already reached 42 percent and have saved over 455,934 metric tons of absolute emissions across our operations since 2017. Our 2030 scope 3 target is to reduce customers' emissions by 16 percent, and we have reduced emissions by 14 percent from the use of our products, over 18 million metric tons of CO2e since 2017. These ambitious 2030 emissions reduction targets have been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative.

And we are leading the way in supplier sustainability, too. We are proud to have been honored by CDP as a Supplier Engagement Leader. Sustainability is now equal to cost, quality and delivery in supplier performance evaluations As a result of its strong performance, Johnson Controls was awarded Platinum sustainability rating by EcoVadis, putting it in the top 1% of the more than 100,000 companies assessed worldwide across environment, labor & human rights, ethics and sustainable procurement.

We are honored to be recognized as one of the 100 Most Sustainable Corporations in the World by Corporate Knights, for the 16th time as one of the World's Most Ethical Companies, and to once again join the top 5% of companies honored with MSCI AAA ESG Rating, selected for leading our industry in managing the most significant ESG risks and opportunities. We are proud of the recognition we receive for climate leadership, ethics, diversity and employee satisfaction. However, we must work collectively across the globe to solve the challenges ahead.

We are proud to share this TCFD-aligned CDP report of our progress to date on climate action.

SC0.1

(SC0.1) What is your company's annual revenue for the stated reporting period?

	Annual Revenue
Row 1	

SC1.1

(SC1.1) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

Requesting member
Accenture

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
44

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Natural gas, propane, and fossil fuel consumption from plants and vehicle fleet; as well as from refrigerant fugitive losses at the Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Accenture

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
23

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Electricity consumed at Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix

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Requesting member
Accenture

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods

Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
Category 15: Investments

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
13108

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Use of sold products, product end of life, purchased goods and services, and capital goods. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Advance Auto Parts Inc

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
8

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Natural gas, propane, and fossil fuel consumption from plants and vehicle fleet; as well as from refrigerant fugitive losses at the Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Advance Auto Parts Inc

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Please select

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
4

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Electricity consumed at Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Advance Auto Parts Inc

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
Category 15: Investments

Allocation level
Commodity

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
2507

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Use of sold products, product end of life, purchased goods and services, and capital goods. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Alphabet, Inc.

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
1291

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Natural gas, propane, and fossil fuel consumption from plants and vehicle fleet; as well as from refrigerant fugitive losses at the Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Alphabet, Inc.

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
672

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Electricity consumed at Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Alphabet, Inc.

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
Category 15: Investments

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
383037

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Use of sold products, product end of life, purchased goods and services, and capital goods. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Altria Group, Inc.

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
61

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Natural gas, propane, and fossil fuel consumption from plants and vehicle fleet; as well as from refrigerant fugitive losses at the Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Altria Group, Inc.

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
32

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Electricity consumed at Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Altria Group, Inc.

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
Category 15: Investments

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
18060

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Use of sold products, product end of life, purchased goods and services, and capital goods. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Amdocs Ltd

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions

Natural gas, propane, and fossil fuel consumption from plants and vehicle fleet; as well as from refrigerant fugitive losses at the Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Amdocs Ltd

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Electricity consumed at Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
Please select

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Amdocs Ltd

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
Category 15: Investments

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions

Use of sold products, product end of life, purchased goods and services, and capital goods. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
AstraZeneca

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
16

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Natural gas, propane, and fossil fuel consumption from plants and vehicle fleet; as well as from refrigerant fugitive losses at the Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
AstraZeneca

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
8

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Electricity consumed at Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
AstraZeneca

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
Category 15: Investments

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
4800

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Use of sold products, product end of life, purchased goods and services, and capital goods. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
AT&T Inc.

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
93

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Natural gas, propane, and fossil fuel consumption from plants and vehicle fleet; as well as from refrigerant fugitive losses at the Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
AT&T Inc.

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Please select

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
48

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Electricity consumed at Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
AT&T Inc.

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
Category 15: Investments

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
27618

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Use of sold products, product end of life, purchased goods and services, and capital goods. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Autodesk, Inc.

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Natural gas, propane, and fossil fuel consumption from plants and vehicle fleet; as well as from refrigerant fugitive losses at the Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Autodesk, Inc.

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Please select

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Electricity consumed at Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
Please select

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Autodesk, Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
Category 15: Investments

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Use of sold products, product end of life, purchased goods and services, and capital goods. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Avery Dennison Corporation

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
1

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Natural gas, propane, and fossil fuel consumption from plants and vehicle fleet; as well as from refrigerant fugitive losses at the Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Avery Dennison Corporation

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
1

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Electricity consumed at Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Avery Dennison Corporation

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
Category 15: Investments

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
385

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Use of sold products, product end of life, purchased goods and services, and capital goods. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Bank of America

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
477

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Natural gas, propane, and fossil fuel consumption from plants and vehicle fleet; as well as from refrigerant fugitive losses at the Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Bank of America

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
248

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Electricity consumed at Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on Sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Bank of America

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
Category 15: Investments

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
141488

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Use of sold products, product end of life, purchased goods and services, and capital goods. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Barclays

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
17

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Natural gas, propane, and fossil fuel consumption from plants and vehicle fleet; as well as from refrigerant fugitive losses at the Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Barclays

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
9

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Electricity consumed at Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Barclays

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
Category 15: Investments

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
5096

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Use of sold products, product end of life, purchased goods and services, and capital goods. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
BNY Mellon

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
8

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Natural gas, propane, and fossil fuel consumption from plants and vehicle fleet; as well as from refrigerant fugitive losses at the Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Requesting member
BNY Mellon

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
4

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Electricity consumed at Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
Please select

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
BNY Mellon

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
Category 15: Investments

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
2395

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Use of sold products, product end of life, purchased goods and services, and capital goods. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
Please select

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Braskem S/A

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
1

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Natural gas, propane, and fossil fuel consumption from plants and vehicle fleet; as well as from refrigerant fugitive losses at the Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on Sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Braskem S/A

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Electricity consumed at Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on Sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Braskem S/A

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
Category 15: Investments

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
266

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Use of sold products, product end of life, purchased goods and services, and capital goods. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on Sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
British American Tobacco

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
5

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Natural gas, propane, and fossil fuel consumption from plants and vehicle fleet; as well as from refrigerant fugitive losses at the Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on Sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
British American Tobacco

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
3

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Electricity consumed at Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on Sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
British American Tobacco

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
Category 15: Investments

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
1586

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Use of sold products, product end of life, purchased goods and services, and capital goods. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on Sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Burns & McDonnell, Inc.

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Please select

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Natural gas, propane, and fossil fuel consumption from plants and vehicle fleet; as well as from refrigerant fugitive losses at the Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
Please select

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Burns & McDonnell, Inc.

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Please select

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Electricity consumed at Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
Please select

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Burns & McDonnell, Inc.

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
Category 15: Investments

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
38

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Use of sold products, product end of life, purchased goods and services, and capital goods. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
Please select

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Caesars Entertainment

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
86

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Natural gas, propane, and fossil fuel consumption from plants and vehicle fleet; as well as from refrigerant fugitive losses at the Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Caesars Entertainment

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
45

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Electricity consumed at Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Caesars Entertainment

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
Category 15: Investments

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
25421

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Use of sold products, product end of life, purchased goods and services, and capital goods. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Canada Post Corporation

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
93

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Natural gas, propane, and fossil fuel consumption from plants and vehicle fleet; as well as from refrigerant fugitive losses at the Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Canada Post Corporation

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
49

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Electricity consumed at Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Canada Post Corporation

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
Category 15: Investments

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
27675

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Use of sold products, product end of life, purchased goods and services, and capital goods. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
CBRE Group, Inc.

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
713

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Natural gas, propane, and fossil fuel consumption from plants and vehicle fleet; as well as from refrigerant fugitive losses at the Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
CBRE Group, Inc.

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
371

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Electricity consumed at Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
CBRE Group, Inc.

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
Category 15: Investments

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
211450

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Use of sold products, product end of life, purchased goods and services, and capital goods. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Compagnie Financière Richemont SA

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Natural gas, propane, and fossil fuel consumption from plants and vehicle fleet; as well as from refrigerant fugitive losses at the Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
Please select

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Compagnie Financière Richemont SA

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Electricity consumed at Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Compagnie Financière Richemont SA

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel

Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
Category 15: Investments

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Use of sold products, product end of life, purchased goods and services, and capital goods. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Daimler Truck AG

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
18

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Natural gas, propane, and fossil fuel consumption from plants and vehicle fleet; as well as from refrigerant fugitive losses at the Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Daimler Truck AG

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
9

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Electricity consumed at Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Daimler Truck AG

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
Category 15: Investments

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
5396

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Use of sold products, product end of life, purchased goods and services, and capital goods. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
DHL Group

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

140

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Natural gas, propane, and fossil fuel consumption from plants and vehicle fleet; as well as from refrigerant fugitive losses at the Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
DHL Group

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
73

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Electricity consumed at Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
DHL Group

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
Category 15: Investments

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

41494

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Use of sold products, product end of life, purchased goods and services, and capital goods. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Eaton Corporation

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
16

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Natural gas, propane, and fossil fuel consumption from plants and vehicle fleet; as well as from refrigerant fugitive losses at the Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Eaton Corporation

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
9

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Electricity consumed at Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
Please select

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on Sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Eaton Corporation

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
Category 15: Investments

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
4886

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Use of sold products, product end of life, purchased goods and services, and capital goods. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
Please select

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Ecolab Inc.

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
11

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Natural gas, propane, and fossil fuel consumption from plants and vehicle fleet; as well as from refrigerant fugitive losses at the Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on Sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Ecolab Inc.

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
6

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Electricity consumed at Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Ecolab Inc.

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
Category 15: Investments

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
3407

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Use of sold products, product end of life, purchased goods and services, and capital goods. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method

Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Empire State Realty Trust, Inc

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Natural gas, propane, and fossil fuel consumption from plants and vehicle fleet; as well as from refrigerant fugitive losses at the Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Empire State Realty Trust, Inc

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Electricity consumed at Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Empire State Realty Trust, Inc

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
Category 15: Investments

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Use of sold products, product end of life, purchased goods and services, and capital goods. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
EQUINIX, INC.

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
34

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Natural gas, propane, and fossil fuel consumption from plants and vehicle fleet; as well as from refrigerant fugitive losses at the Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
EQUINIX, INC.

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
18

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Electricity consumed at Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
EQUINIX, INC.

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
Category 15: Investments

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
10178

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Use of sold products, product end of life, purchased goods and services, and capital goods. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member

Ferguson plc

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
33

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Natural gas, propane, and fossil fuel consumption from plants and vehicle fleet; as well as from refrigerant fugitive losses at the Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Ferguson plc

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
17

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Electricity consumed at Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Ferguson plc

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services

Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
Category 15: Investments

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
9881

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Use of sold products, product end of life, purchased goods and services, and capital goods. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Franke Group

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
4

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Natural gas, propane, and fossil fuel consumption from plants and vehicle fleet; as well as from refrigerant fugitive losses at the Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Franke Group

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
2

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Electricity consumed at Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Franke Group

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
Category 15: Investments

Allocation level
Commodity

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
1226

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Use of sold products, product end of life, purchased goods and services, and capital goods. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
General Motors Company

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
503

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Natural gas, propane, and fossil fuel consumption from plants and vehicle fleet; as well as from refrigerant fugitive losses at the Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
General Motors Company

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
262

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Electricity consumed at Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
General Motors Company

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
Category 15: Investments

Allocation level

Please select

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
149186

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Use of sold products, product end of life, purchased goods and services, and capital goods. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Infosys Limited

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
2

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Natural gas, propane, and fossil fuel consumption from plants and vehicle fleet; as well as from refrigerant fugitive losses at the Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Infosys Limited

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
1

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Electricity consumed at Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Infosys Limited

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
Category 15: Investments

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
485

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Use of sold products, product end of life, purchased goods and services, and capital goods. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Itaú Unibanco Holding S.A.

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
63

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions

Natural gas, propane, and fossil fuel consumption from plants and vehicle fleet; as well as from refrigerant fugitive losses at the Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Itaú Unibanco Holding S.A.

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
33

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Electricity consumed at Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Itaú Unibanco Holding S.A.

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
Category 15: Investments

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
18733

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions

Use of sold products, product end of life, purchased goods and services, and capital goods. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Jacobs Solutions Inc.

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
10

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Natural gas, propane, and fossil fuel consumption from plants and vehicle fleet; as well as from refrigerant fugitive losses at the Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Jacobs Solutions Inc.

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
5

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Electricity consumed at Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Jacobs Solutions Inc.

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
Category 15: Investments

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
2908

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Use of sold products, product end of life, purchased goods and services, and capital goods. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
Please select

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Johnson & Johnson

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
114

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Natural gas, propane, and fossil fuel consumption from plants and vehicle fleet; as well as from refrigerant fugitive losses at the Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Johnson & Johnson

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
59

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Electricity consumed at Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Johnson & Johnson

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
Category 15: Investments

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
33734

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Use of sold products, product end of life, purchased goods and services, and capital goods. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on area

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Los Angeles Department of Water and Power

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Natural gas, propane, and fossil fuel consumption from plants and vehicle fleet; as well as from refrigerant fugitive losses at the Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Los Angeles Department of Water and Power

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Electricity consumed at Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Los Angeles Department of Water and Power

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
Category 15: Investments

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Use of sold products, product end of life, purchased goods and services, and capital goods. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Magna International Inc.

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
4

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Natural gas, propane, and fossil fuel consumption from plants and vehicle fleet; as well as from refrigerant fugitive losses at the Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Magna International Inc.

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
2

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Electricity consumed at Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Magna International Inc.

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
Category 15: Investments

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
1265

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Use of sold products, product end of life, purchased goods and services, and capital goods. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Mercedes-Benz Group AG

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
30

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Natural gas, propane, and fossil fuel consumption from plants and vehicle fleet; as well as from refrigerant fugitive losses at the Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Mercedes-Benz Group AG

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
15

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Electricity consumed at Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Mercedes-Benz Group AG

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
Category 15: Investments

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
8792

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Use of sold products, product end of life, purchased goods and services, and capital goods. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Micron Technology, Inc.

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
34

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Natural gas, propane, and fossil fuel consumption from plants and vehicle fleet; as well as from refrigerant fugitive losses at the Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Micron Technology, Inc.

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
18

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Electricity consumed at Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
Please select

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Micron Technology, Inc.

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
Category 15: Investments

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
9996

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Use of sold products, product end of life, purchased goods and services, and capital goods. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Microsoft Corporation

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
252

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Natural gas, propane, and fossil fuel consumption from plants and vehicle fleet; as well as from refrigerant fugitive losses at the Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Microsoft Corporation

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
131

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Electricity consumed at Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Microsoft Corporation

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
Category 15: Investments

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
74808

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Use of sold products, product end of life, purchased goods and services, and capital goods. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
National Grid PLC

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
6

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Natural gas, propane, and fossil fuel consumption from plants and vehicle fleet; as well as from refrigerant fugitive losses at the Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
National Grid PLC

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
3

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Electricity consumed at Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
National Grid PLC

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
Category 15: Investments

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
1864

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Use of sold products, product end of life, purchased goods and services, and capital goods. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
National University Health System

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions

Natural gas, propane, and fossil fuel consumption from plants and vehicle fleet; as well as from refrigerant fugitive losses at the Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
National University Health System

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Electricity consumed at Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
National University Health System

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
Category 15: Investments

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions

Use of sold products, product end of life, purchased goods and services, and capital goods. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
OMV AG

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Natural gas, propane, and fossil fuel consumption from plants and vehicle fleet; as well as from refrigerant fugitive losses at the Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
OMV AG

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Electricity consumed at Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
OMV AG

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
Category 15: Investments

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
140

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Use of sold products, product end of life, purchased goods and services, and capital goods. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
Please select

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Robert Bosch GmbH

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
7

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Natural gas, propane, and fossil fuel consumption from plants and vehicle fleet; as well as from refrigerant fugitive losses at the Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Robert Bosch GmbH

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
4

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Electricity consumed at Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Robert Bosch GmbH

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
Category 15: Investments

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
2158

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Use of sold products, product end of life, purchased goods and services, and capital goods. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
Please select

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Samsung Biologics Co Ltd

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Natural gas, propane, and fossil fuel consumption from plants and vehicle fleet; as well as from refrigerant fugitive losses at the Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Samsung Biologics Co Ltd

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Electricity consumed at Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Samsung Biologics Co Ltd

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
Category 15: Investments

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Use of sold products, product end of life, purchased goods and services, and capital goods. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
Please select

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
SBM Offshore

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
7

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Natural gas, propane, and fossil fuel consumption from plants and vehicle fleet; as well as from refrigerant fugitive losses at the Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
SBM Offshore

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
4

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Electricity consumed at Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
Please select

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
SBM Offshore

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
Category 15: Investments

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
2090

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Use of sold products, product end of life, purchased goods and services, and capital goods. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Smith & Nephew

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
8

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Natural gas, propane, and fossil fuel consumption from plants and vehicle fleet; as well as from refrigerant fugitive losses at the Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Smith & Nephew

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
4

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Electricity consumed at Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Smith & Nephew

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
Category 15: Investments

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
2477

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Use of sold products, product end of life, purchased goods and services, and capital goods. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Stanley Black & Decker, Inc.

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
4

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Natural gas, propane, and fossil fuel consumption from plants and vehicle fleet; as well as from refrigerant fugitive losses at the Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Stanley Black & Decker, Inc.

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
2

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Electricity consumed at Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Stanley Black & Decker, Inc.

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
Category 15: Investments

Allocation level
Please select

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
1167

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Use of sold products, product end of life, purchased goods and services, and capital goods. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Stellantis N.V.

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
2

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Natural gas, propane, and fossil fuel consumption from plants and vehicle fleet; as well as from refrigerant fugitive losses at the Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Stellantis N.V.

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
1

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Electricity consumed at Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Stellantis N.V.

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
Category 15: Investments

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
639

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Use of sold products, product end of life, purchased goods and services, and capital goods. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Telstra Corporation

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
3

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Natural gas, propane, and fossil fuel consumption from plants and vehicle fleet; as well as from refrigerant fugitive losses at the Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Telstra Corporation

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
1

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Electricity consumed at Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Telstra Corporation

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
Category 15: Investments

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
811

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Use of sold products, product end of life, purchased goods and services, and capital goods. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Telus Corporation

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
24

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Natural gas, propane, and fossil fuel consumption from plants and vehicle fleet; as well as from refrigerant fugitive losses at the Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Telus Corporation

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
12

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Electricity consumed at Buildings division plants.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Telus Corporation

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
Category 15: Investments

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
6991

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Use of sold products, product end of life, purchased goods and services, and capital goods. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
The Allstate Corporation

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
9

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Natural gas, propane, and fossil fuel consumption from plants and vehicle fleet; as well as from refrigerant fugitive losses at the Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
The Allstate Corporation

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
4

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Electricity consumed at Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
The Allstate Corporation

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
Category 15: Investments

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
2542

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Use of sold products, product end of life, purchased goods and services, and capital goods. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Toyota Motor Corporation

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
29

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Natural gas, propane, and fossil fuel consumption from plants and vehicle fleet; as well as from refrigerant fugitive losses at the Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Toyota Motor Corporation

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
15

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Electricity consumed at Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Toyota Motor Corporation

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
Category 15: Investments

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
8620

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Use of sold products, product end of life, purchased goods and services, and capital goods. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
U.S. General Services Administration - OMB ICR #3090-0319

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
56

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Natural gas, propane, and fossil fuel consumption from plants and vehicle fleet; as well as from refrigerant fugitive losses at the Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
U.S. General Services Administration - OMB ICR #3090-0319

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
29

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Electricity consumed at Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member

U.S. General Services Administration - OMB ICR #3090-0319

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
Category 15: Investments

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
16488

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Use of sold products, product end of life, purchased goods and services, and capital goods. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
UBS

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
13

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Natural gas, propane, and fossil fuel consumption from plants and vehicle fleet; as well as from refrigerant fugitive losses at the Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
UBS

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
7

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Electricity consumed at Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
UBS

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
Category 15: Investments

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
3790

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Use of sold products, product end of life, purchased goods and services, and capital goods. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Verizon Communications Inc.

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
256

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Natural gas, propane, and fossil fuel consumption from plants and vehicle fleet; as well as from refrigerant fugitive losses at the Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Verizon Communications Inc.

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
133

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Electricity consumed at Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Verizon Communications Inc.

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
Category 15: Investments

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
75893

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Use of sold products, product end of life, purchased goods and services, and capital goods. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Visa

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
36

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Natural gas, propane, and fossil fuel consumption from plants and vehicle fleet; as well as from refrigerant fugitive losses at the Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Visa

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
19

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Electricity consumed at Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Visa

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
Category 15: Investments

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
10620

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Use of sold products, product end of life, purchased goods and services, and capital goods. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Vodafone Group

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
3

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Natural gas, propane, and fossil fuel consumption from plants and vehicle fleet; as well as from refrigerant fugitive losses at the Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Vodafone Group

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
1

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Electricity consumed at Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Vodafone Group

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 11: Use of sold products

Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
Category 15: Investments

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
848

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Use of sold products, product end of life, purchased goods and services, and capital goods. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Wal Mart de Mexico

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
76

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Natural gas, propane, and fossil fuel consumption from plants and vehicle fleet; as well as from refrigerant fugitive losses at the Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Wal Mart de Mexico

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

39

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Electricity consumed at Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Wal Mart de Mexico

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
Category 15: Investments

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
22420

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Use of sold products, product end of life, purchased goods and services, and capital goods. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Wells Fargo & Company

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
266

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Natural gas, propane, and fossil fuel consumption from plants and vehicle fleet; as well as from refrigerant fugitive losses at the Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Wells Fargo & Company

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
138

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Electricity consumed at Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
Wells Fargo & Company

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
Category 15: Investments

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
78859

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Use of sold products, product end of life, purchased goods and services, and capital goods. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
WestRock Company

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
70

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Natural gas, propane, and fossil fuel consumption from plants and vehicle fleet; as well as from refrigerant fugitive losses at the Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
WestRock Company

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
36

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Electricity consumed at Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method

Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
WestRock Company

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
Category 15: Investments

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
20664

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Use of sold products, product end of life, purchased goods and services, and capital goods. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
BT Group

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Natural gas, propane, and fossil fuel consumption from plants and vehicle fleet; as well as from refrigerant fugitive losses at the Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method

Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
BT Group

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Electricity consumed at Buildings division plants. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

Requesting member
BT Group

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
Category 15: Investments

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
48

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Use of sold products, product end of life, purchased goods and services, and capital goods. Actual emissions may vary based upon products and services mix.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Based on sales %)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use percentage sales to allocate emissions, assuming that the sales proportion is the same as the GHG proportion.

SC1.2

(SC1.2) Where published information has been used in completing SC1.1, please provide a reference(s).

Calculation supported by our total revenue and greenhouse gas emissions in FY21, as published in our annual sustainability report (https://www.johnsoncontrols.com/2023sustainability).

SC1.3

(SC1.3) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Allocation challenges	Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges
Customer base is too large and diverse to accurately track emissions to the customer level	We use an approach that allocates total greenhouse gas emissions based on the sales percentage. Given our extremely broad and diverse customer and product base, collecting customer greenhouse gas data for each specific sale is not feasible. The development and deployment of tracking systems of a sophistication surpassing current capabilities would alleviate this challenge.

SC1.4

(SC1.4) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?
No

SC1.4b

(SC1.4b) Explain why you do not plan to develop capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers.

The breadth, depth, diversity and geographic reach of our customer base as well as the 136+ year existence of our company renders the task very challenging if not infeasible.

SC2.1

(SC2.1) Please propose any mutually beneficial climate-related projects you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

Requesting member
Microsoft Corporation

Group type of project
Please select

Type of project
Please select

Emissions targeted
Please select

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized
Please select

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

Estimated payback
Please select

Details of proposal

SC2.2

(SC2.2) Have requests or initiatives by CDP Supply Chain members prompted your organization to take organizational-level emissions reduction initiatives?
No

SC4.1

(SC4.1) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?
No, I am not providing data

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?
English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I understand that my response will be shared with all requesting stakeholders	Response permission
Please select your submission options	Yes	Public

Please confirm below
I have read and accept the applicable Terms