Block, Inc.

2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2025

Foreword: We are proud to present Block's 2025 CDP report, which reflects our ongoing commitment to environmental stewardship and transparency. This year we've maintained a "B" score for Climate Change, demonstrating our continued dedication to climate action. Our Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi) approved goals continue to guide our climate strategy, with emissions targets aligned with the 1.5°C pathway. In 2025, we've made significant progress toward our targets, while continuing to invest in our supplier engagement program and hardware emission reduction initiatives. We've also maintained our investment in carbon removal, purchasing 150,000 tonnes of high-quality carbon removal credits. As we work toward net zero carbon emissions for operations by 2030, we remain committed to integrating sustainability across our business and creating economic opportunity in ways that benefit both people and the planet.

Contents

C1. Introduction

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

☑ English

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

☑ USD

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

☑ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

Block, Inc. (NYSE: XYZ) builds technology to increase access to the global economy. Each of our brands unlocks different aspects of the economy for more people. ***Square*** *makes commerce and financial services accessible to sellers.* ***Cash App*** *is the easy way to spend, send, and store money.* ***Afterpay*** *is transforming the way customers manage their spending over time.* ***TIDAL*** *is a music platform that empowers artists to thrive as entrepreneurs.* ***Bitkey*** *is a simple self-custody wallet built for bitcoin.* ***Proto*** *is a suite of bitcoin mining products and services. Together, we're helping build a financial system that is open to everyone. Our goal to achieve net zero carbon emissions across operations by 2030 aligns our purpose of economic empowerment with the need to embed meaningful climate action into our company's ethos and operational DNA. We organize our efforts into four pillars of corporate social responsibility: climate action, social impact, employees and culture, and corporate governance. This report contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Safe Harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. All statements other than statements of historical fact could be deemed forward-looking, including, but not limited to, statements related to the plans, expectations, and timelines for Block, Inc. (the "Company" or "Block") regarding business strategy; climate-related risks and opportunities; the Company's transition plan to a 1.5C world; emission targets and other climate-related targets; energy-related activities and consumption; and biodiversity-related issues and commitments. These statements are based on Block's current assumptions and expectations. Such statements are subject to a number of known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions, and other factors that may cause the Company's actual results, performance, or achievements to differ materially from results expressed or implied in this report. Risks that contribute to the uncertain nature of the forward-looking statements include, among others, risks listed or described from time to time in the Company's filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"), including the Company's most recently filed Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q or Annual Report on Form 10-K, which are on file with the SEC and available on the Investor Relations page of the Company's website. All forward-looking*

statements are based on information and estimates available to the Company at the time of this report and are not guarantees of future commitments.

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

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

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

$24,121,053,000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

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

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

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

☑ No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

US8522341036

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

☑ No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

XYZ

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

☑ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

☑ No

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

☑ No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

☑ No

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

☑ China
☑ Japan
☑ Canada
☑ Norway
☑ Ireland
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
☑ Australia
☑ New Zealand
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ Republic of Moldova
☑ United States of America

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

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

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

☑ Upstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

☑ All supplier tiers known have been mapped

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

We have a robust procurement platform and a large, specialized procurement team that manages our vendor data and costs. Our accounting function audits our procurement database during our annual global carbon audit.

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

(1.24.1.1) Plastics mapping

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

(1.24.1.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

☑ Upstream value chain
☑ Downstream value chain
☑ End-of-life management

(1.24.1.4) End-of-life management pathways mapped

☑ Landfill

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

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

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

1

(2.1.3) To (years)

2

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

We confirm and approve in-year environmental resources and budget each year as part of our company-wide annual fiscal planning exercise.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

3

(2.1.3) To (years)

4

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

On an annual basis, we also conduct a long-range-planning fiscal modeling exercise to forecast our environmental budget for the next three years.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

5

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

☑ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

10

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

Over the longer-term, we have modeled our planned expenditures to reach our goal to achieve net zero carbon emissions for operations by 2030. This model includes anticipated expenses, including our carbon removal portfolio, renewable energy portfolio, sustainable aviation fuel credits, plastic reclamation program and other sustainability-focused cost categories.

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

(2.2.1) Process in place

☑ Yes

(2.2.2) Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process

☑ Impacts only

(2.2.4) Primary reason for not evaluating dependencies and/or impacts

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(2.2.5) Explain why you do not evaluate dependencies and/or impacts and describe any plans to do so in the future

Given our industry and business model (financial services) we have not yet prioritized an assessment of environmental dependencies.

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

(2.2.1.1) Process in place

☑ Yes

(2.2.1.2) Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process

☑ Both risks and opportunities

(2.2.1.3) Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?

☑ No

(2.2.1.6) Explain why you do not have a process for evaluating both risks and opportunities that is informed by a dependencies and/or impacts process

Evaluating dependencies and impacts is a relatively new concept. As this process becomes more standardized, we will evaluate how these topics can work into our existing risks and opportunities assessment.

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

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

☑ Climate change

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

☑ Risks
☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

☑ Direct operations
☑ Upstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

☑ Qualitative only

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

☑ More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

☑ Short-term
☑ Medium-term
☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical
Policy
Market

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

☑ Customers

☑ Employees
☑ Investors
☑ Regulators
☑ Suppliers

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

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Our Board recognizes the oversight of risk management as one of its primary responsibilities and central to maintaining an effective, risk-aware, and accountable organization. While our Board maintains ultimate responsibility for the oversight of risk, it has implemented a multilayered approach that delegates certain responsibilities to the appropriate board committees to ensure that these primary areas of focus are discussed and that a full understanding of the applicable risk is obtained. Specifically, Block's Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee conducts a periodic review of environmental, social and governance and other corporate responsibility matters. Our Board and board-level committees promote an appropriate culture of risk management to set the right "tone at the top," while our senior leadership is responsible for the day-to-day management of risk within Block.

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

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

☑ No

(2.2.7.3) Primary reason for not assessing interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(2.2.7.4) Explain why you do not assess the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities

We anticipate these interconnections will be minimal at present given our business model. As the concept of environmental dependencies and impacts becomes more defined, we will evaluate if and how to incorporate this into our current risk processes.

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

	Identification of priority locations	Primary reason for not identifying priority locations	Explain why you do not identify priority locations
	☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	☑ Not an immediate strategic priority	*We do not own manufacturing or data centers, and we have minimal workplace footprints as we have implemented a distributed workforce model.*

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

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

☑ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

☑ Absolute increase

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

10000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

☑ Frequency of effect occurring
☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs
☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

In determining what constitutes a substantive financial or strategic impact to our business, Block considers various qualitative and quantitative factors. This includes, but is not limited to, the impact to our financial condition and operating results, harm to our reputation, the availability of our products and services, and our ability to execute our strategy.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

☑ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

☑ Absolute decrease

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

10000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

☑ Frequency of effect occurring
☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs
☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Cost efficiencies through lower carbon logistics and lower carbon materials and manufacturing processes for our hardware devices for our Square business.

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

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

	Environmental risks identified
Climate change	☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain
Plastics	☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Liability

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Emerging regulation risk is a climate-related risk for Block, because we are a global business and are subject to complex and evolving regulations in countries where we operate. Emerging regulatory requirements may result in increased compliance requirements on our business and supply chain and may increase our operating costs. For example, we are monitoring the California disclosure regulations. New regulations or changes to existing regulations on private sector emissions could increase Block's direct and indirect costs in three ways. First, while we have already made financial and operational plans to be net zero carbon emissions for operations by 2030, new or changing regulations may require us to achieve net zero on an accelerated timeline, which may require us to increase our spend on emissions reduction and carbon removal relative to our current plans. Second, our suppliers may be impacted by new or changing regulations on emissions and could pass those costs on to Block. Lastly, new or changing regulation on private sector emissions may incentivize businesses to increase their renewable energy and carbon removal purchases. This could result in higher prices for carbon removal credits, renewable energy credits, and other contractual instruments, which Block has purchased and plans to continue to purchase as part of its commitment to become net zero carbon emissions for operations by 2030.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

☑ Increased compliance costs

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

☑ Medium-term
☑ Long-term

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

☑ About as likely as not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

☑ Medium-low

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

Non-material

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

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

400000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Estimated cost of third-party engagement to help prepare Block for required disclosures.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Third-party engagement to align our environmental risks and policies company-wide in preparation for eventual required disclosures.

Plastics

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

☑ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Technology

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

We aim to move to as much post-consumer materials for our hardware devices as possible. We've already made progress on this front as outlined in our latest 2023 CSR Report. This is an ongoing effort that requires engagement with our key contract manufacturing partners and material suppliers.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

☑ Increased production costs

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

☑ Short-term
☑ Medium-term
☑ Long-term

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

☑ Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

☑ Medium-low

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

Non-material

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Described our approach and conversion to post-consumer plastics and resins for our hardware devices.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Market

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Reputational risk is a climate-related risk for Block. For example, consumers may push back on e-waste and energy consumption of hardware products or demand more sustainable products, which may decrease our revenue or increase the costs of our hardware products.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

☑ Brand damage

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

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

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

☑ About as likely as not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

☑ Medium-low

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

Non-material

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

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Unknown cost at this time; we will continue to monitor customer preference shifts and provide more concrete costs when possible.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Providing a specific response plan is challenging at this point, because we cannot yet predict how customer preferences will shift on this matter.

(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

☑ Revenue

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

We do not believe there are any material financial impacts related to climate change at this point.

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

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

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

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Markets

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

☑ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Consumers' views on sustainability may influence their buying decisions. We believe that we can differentiate ourselves from our competitors, especially through our hardware initiatives. We have already begun to reduce emissions related to hardware by improving

power efficiency, shifting towards low-carbon materials, and conducting carbon life cycle assessment (LCA)'s on our products in the design phase. We believe that our investments in these areas combined with our transparency about these practices could materially increase our differentiation and therefore our revenue.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

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

☑ Medium-term
☑ Long-term

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

☑ More likely than not (50–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

☑ Medium-low

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

Not yet quantified.

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

☑ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The long-term cost to communicate effectively to our customers about our sustainability practices and our progress towards designing and selling low-carbon devices is currently unknown.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

We have an ongoing effort that cuts across our broader hardware, marketing, customer success, ESG and Stewardship teams to embed sustainability into our product design and communicate this to our customers. Disclosures like CDP are part of this strategy.

(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

☑ Revenue

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

☑ Less than 1%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

We have not yet conducted any research on the financial impact of climate-related opportunities.

C4. Governance

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

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

☑ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

☑ Quarterly

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

☑ Executive directors or equivalent
☑ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

☑ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

Our 2024 Workforce Diversity Report highlights (https://block.xyz/inside/2024-workforce-diversity-report) that Block continues to prioritize building an inclusive workplace that supports all employees and fosters their success.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

Block - 2024 Workforce Diversity Report.pdf

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

Climate change

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

☑ Yes

Biodiversity

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

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

(4.1.1.2) Primary reason for no board-level oversight of this environmental issue

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(4.1.1.3) Explain why your organization does not have board-level oversight of this environmental issue

As a financial services company, Biodiversity is not currently a strategic focus as this is not where our largest environmental impact is. At this time, we are primarily focused on decarbonization and renewable energy.

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

Climate change

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

☑ Board-level committee

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

☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

☑ Individual role descriptions

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

☑ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

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

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments
☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy
☑ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The governance mechanisms listed contribute to our strategic business decisions by classifying climate related risks on the business, budgeting for emissions reduction and removal initiatives, tracking progress towards climate commitments, and reviewing externally shared climate disclosures, along with the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee's oversight of climate-related issues. The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee reviews written updates from the Global ESG Lead on Block's ESG program quarterly and approves Block's Business Sustainability report, which includes progress reports on Block's climate commitments, on an annual basis. Examples of materials reviewed by the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee from this reporting year include Block's 2024 emissions footprint, progress towards Net Zero and SBTi targets, and Block's 2024 carbon removal portfolio.

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

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group

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

Climate change

(4.3.1) Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue

☑ Yes

Biodiversity

(4.3.1) Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue

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

(4.3.2) Primary reason for no management-level responsibility for environmental issues

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(4.3.3) Explain why your organization does not have management-level responsibility for environmental issues

We do have management level responsibility for our environmental policy and climate action program oversight. This reporting structure is highlighted in our annual CSR Report each year. Biodiversity is not a current strategic priority because we do not consider this to be our largest environmental impact as an organization; in addition, there is not a mature market developed yet around biodiversity protection or credits that help ensure protections. https://block.xyz/inside/corporate-social-responsibility-report-2023

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

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities
Engagement
Policies, commitments, and targets

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Our CFO, alongside our Nominating and Governance Committee, provides oversight for our environmental matters, including our global climate action program.

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

	Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue	Please explain
Climate change	☑ No, and we do not plan to introduce them in the next two years	*We don't provide any performance incentives for any climate-change related metrics.*

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

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	☑ Yes

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

☑ Climate change

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

☑ Direct operations
☑ Upstream value chain
☑ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

We evaluate our value chain and business activities, both upstream and downstream, as part of our global climate action program. We strive to achieve net zero carbon for operations by 2030 and our reduction targets have been verified by SBTi.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments
Climate-specific commitments
Social commitments
Additional references/Descriptions

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

☑ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Block - Committing to a Net Zero Carbon Future.pdf

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

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

	Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?
	☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

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

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

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

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

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

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

☑ Unknown

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

Our policy team works closely with our environmental stewardship and ESG team to ensure we are in alignment on policy issues that intersect our areas of focus and climate action program.

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

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(4.11.10) Explain why your organization does not engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

These activities are not prioritized relative to other aspects of Block's climate program.

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

☑ Yes

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

(4.12.1.1) Publication

☑ In voluntary communications

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

☑ Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

☑ Value chain engagement

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Entire doc

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Block-2024-Business-Sustainability.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

C5. Business strategy

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

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

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

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

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

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

Block has begun building our corporate climate program by performing a high-quality Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions inventory, reduction planning aligned with the Science-Based Targets initiatives, and developing a multi-year purchasing strategy for carbon removals and clean power. We recognize climate-related scenario analysis as an important input into our climate risk and opportunity analysis, but have prioritized these other foundational initiatives ahead of scenario analysis. We expect to perform this type of scenario analysis in the next two years to prepare for upcoming regulatory requirements.

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

(5.2.1) Transition plan

☑ No, but we are developing a climate transition plan within the next two years

(5.2.15) Primary reason for not having a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world

☑ No standardized procedure

(5.2.16) Explain why your organization does not have a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world

Block has begun building our corporate climate program by performing a high-quality Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions inventory, performing reduction planning aligned with the Science-Based Targets initiatives, and developing a multi-year purchasing strategy for carbon removals and clean power. We plan to bring all of these pieces together into a more holistic climate transition plan in the near future.

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

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

☑ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

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

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

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

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

☑ Opportunities

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

☑ Climate change

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

Block integrates environmental considerations into its product development strategy through carbon lifecycle assessments (LCA) that track emissions from production, assembly, and use of Square hardware products. The company continuously enhances its LCA capabilities by adopting advanced technologies, such as AI-powered platforms, to refine environmental impact assessments. Block's product strategy prioritizes recycled materials and sustainable manufacturing practices as core design principles. The company pursues third-party environmental certifications that validate sustainability efforts and enable market differentiation. Square Reader products

have earned GreenCircle certification and qualified for Amazon's Climate Pledge Friendly badge through 50% recycled plastic usage and partnerships with renewable energy-powered manufacturers. Block has also obtained SCS certification verifying 100% recycled aluminum in Square Stand die-cast parts and achieved 75% closed-loop recycled aluminum usage in Square Stand components and Square Register enclosures. This systematic approach to sustainable materials and certifications reflects Block's strategy of positioning environmental sustainability as both a risk mitigation measure and a market opportunity, enabling the company to meet evolving customer and regulatory expectations.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

☑ Risks

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

☑ Climate change

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

Block strategically engages with upstream and downstream partners to reduce environmental risks across its value chain. For instance, Block worked collaboratively with key contract manufacturers to transition manufacturing facilities to renewable energy sources, as demonstrated by partnering with the Square Reader manufacturer to achieve 100% renewable energy through wind and solar, and supporting partial renewable energy adoption at Square countertop product facilities. In the downstream value chain, Block addresses shipping-related emissions through comprehensive carbon offset programs, purchasing certified carbon removal credits to offset global hardware shipping emissions for products sold through SquareShop and retail partners. The company maintains visibility into value chain emissions through internal carbon tracking systems that monitor both inbound freight from contract manufacturers and outbound device shipments on a daily basis.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

☑ Opportunities

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

☑ Climate change

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

Block invests in dedicated research and development capabilities focused on environmental sustainability through specialized teams and initiatives. The company established a Hardware Sustainability Working Group comprised of dedicated individuals who meet regularly to study the environmental impact of hardware devices and manage current and future sustainability initiatives. This group's ongoing research and development efforts are pivotal in reducing device and logistics emissions across Block's product portfolio. The R&D investment includes systematic research into sustainable packaging solutions and waste reduction strategies. The team continuously works to eliminate single-use plastics in packaging and improve curbside recyclability of Square hardware products. This research-driven approach led to significant packaging redesigns, such as the spring 2023 launch of the new Square Reader with redesigned packaging that removed most plastic components, eliminating over 20,000 pounds of plastic from waste streams. Through these targeted R&D investments, Block positions itself to identify cost-saving opportunities through material optimization and waste reduction across its product development lifecycle.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

☑ Risks

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

☑ Climate change

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

Block has integrated environmental sustainability into its operational strategy through our goal to achieve net zero carbon emissions for operations by 2030. This strategic framework combines internal emissions reduction initiatives with scaling carbon removal portfolio investments, positioning the company to manage climate risks while supporting business growth objectives. Block tracks operational efficiency through carbon intensity metrics that demonstrate progress in decoupling emissions from business growth.

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

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

☑ Direct costs

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

☑ Opportunities

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

☑ Climate change

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

Each year, Block has direct costs associated with carbon removal purchases against our corporate emissions footprint as part of our efforts to achieve net zero carbon emissions for operations by 2030.

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

☑ Capital expenditures

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

☑ Opportunities

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

☑ Climate change

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

Block has a budget for emissions reductions initiatives across our business, which includes budget for hardware decarbonization support, supply chain engagement, and payroll for sustainability strategy and execution.

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

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition
	☑ No, but we plan to in the next two years

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

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Environmental externality priced
	☑ Yes	☑ Carbon

(5.10.1) Provide details of your organization's internal price on carbon.

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

☑ Implicit price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

☑ Drive low-carbon investment
☑ Setting and/or achieving of climate-related policies and targets

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

☑ Price/cost of renewable energy procurement

☑ Price/cost of voluntary carbon offset credits

(5.10.1.4) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

We benchmark the implicit carbon price against our cost of high quality carbon removal credits.

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

☑ Scope 1
☑ Scope 2
☑ Scope 3, Category 14 – Franchises
☑ Scope 3, Category 15 – Investments
☑ Scope 3, Category 2 - Capital goods
☑ Scope 3, Category 1 - Purchased goods and services
☑ Scope 3, Category 10 - Processing of sold products
☑ Scope 3, Category 5 - Waste generated in operations
☑ Scope 3, Category 12 - End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Scope 3, Category 4 - Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Scope 3, Category 6 - Business travel
☑ Scope 3, Category 7 - Employee commuting
☑ Scope 3, Category 11 - Use of sold products
☑ Scope 3, Category 8 - Upstream leased assets
☑ Scope 3, Category 13 - Downstream leased assets
☑ Scope 3, Category 9 - Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Scope 3, Category 3 - Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

☑ Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

☑ Evolutionary

(5.10.1.9) Indicate how you expect the price to change over time

As technologies continue to develop, we expect the cost of carbon removal to decrease over time.

(5.10.1.10) Minimum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

20

(5.10.1.11) Maximum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

155

(5.10.1.12) Business decision-making processes the internal price is applied to

☑ Capital expenditure

(5.10.1.13) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

☑ No

(5.10.1.14) % total emissions in the reporting year in selected scopes this internal price covers

100

(5.10.1.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

☑ No

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

Suppliers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

☑ Climate change

Customers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

☑ Climate change

Investors and shareholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

☑ Climate change

Other value chain stakeholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

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

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

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

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

Engagement with other value chain stakeholders is not prioritized relative to other aspects of Block's climate program.

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

Climate change

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

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

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

☑ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

☑ 26-50%

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

More than 1% of Scope 3 emissions

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

☑ 1-25%

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

11

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

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

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

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

☑ Product safety and compliance
☑ Strategic status of suppliers

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Block prioritizes its supplier engagement for hardware-related suppliers in our physical supply chain. We believe these suppliers have the largest environmental footprint, and are key for reducing Block's value chain impacts.

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

	Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process	Comment
Climate change	☑ No, and we do not plan to introduce environmental requirements related to this environmental issue within the next two years	*We are currently evaluating if and how to incorporate environmental requirements into our purchasing process.*

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

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

☑ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Information collection

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

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

☑ 1-25%

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

☑ 1-25%

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

Block uses ecovadis to collect emissions and environmental data for our hardware products.

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

☑ Yes

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

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

☑ Less than 1%

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

We regularly engage with our largest investors to understand and align with their sustainability priorities.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Helps reinforce and guide our internal strategy for our global climate action program.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

☑ 1-25%

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

Afterpay partnered with Good On You to support consumers who are increasingly focused on the environmental and ethical impact of their purchasing choices, particularly in the fashion industry. The engagement scope includes supporting Good On You's mission to empower consumers with knowledge to make ethical choices through their comprehensive sustainability rating system and brand directory. This partnership aligns with Block's commitment to sustainability while addressing growing consumer demand for transparency in retail practices.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

The partnership enables users to access Good On You's platform for guidance on ethical purchasing decisions. The engagement drives industry-wide change by encouraging transparency and accountability among fashion and beauty brands while helping retailers showcase more responsible options to consumers.

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

	Environmental initiatives implemented due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement	Primary reason for not implementing environmental initiatives	Explain why your organization has not implemented any environmental initiatives
	☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	☑ Not an immediate strategic priority	*Block is not a member of the CDP Supply Chain engagement.*

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

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

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

☑ Operational control

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

This approach, as compared to the financial control approach, is more common in our industry, allowing for more reasonable comparison. Situations where a company has operational control are those where the company is most likely to be able to influence operations to reduce emissions. Consistency in organizational boundary approach across more companies is better for harmonizing global GHG accounting.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

☑ Operational control

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

This approach, as compared to the financial control approach, is more common in our industry, allowing for more reasonable comparison. Situations where a company has operational control are those where the company is most likely to be able to influence operations to reduce impacts. Consistency in organizational boundary approach across more companies is better for comparison.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

☑ Operational control

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

This approach, as compared to the financial control approach, is more common in our industry, allowing for more reasonable comparison. Situations where a company has operational control are those where the company is most likely to be able to influence operations to reduce impacts. Consistency in organizational boundary approach across more companies is better for comparison.

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

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

☑ No

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

	Has there been a structural change?
	☑ No

(7.1.2) 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?
	☑ No

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

☑ 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

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

	Scope 2, location-based	Scope 2, market-based	Comment
	☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure	☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure	*We report both market-based and location-based Scope 2 in accordance with GHG Protocol guidance.*

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

☑ No

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

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

842

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We include the assessment of GHGs associated with stationary combustion in company owned buildings or facilities, emissions of refrigerants, emissions of company-owned vehicles and aircrafts, as well as the backup generators. For fuel stationary combustion in buildings and facilities, we collect the data on fuel consumption for each building or shared workspace used by the company. The primary data on fuel consumption typically comes from the utility-bills and internal meter readings or landlord provided consumption. If primary activity data is not available, benchmarks for fuel consumption per floor area by building type and fuel type breakdown from Building Performance Database are applied as a secondary activity data to estimate consumption. The consumption data is then multiplied by the relevant CO2e emission factor (EF) for that fuel. We use US EPA and DEFRA EFs for fuel combustion. Fugitive emissions from refrigerants are measured using the purchase data on refrigerant refills. We use a conservative assumption that all refrigerant refills are due to the refrigerant leakage. If purchase data is not available, refrigerant leakage is estimated based on building floor area using EPA HFC accounting tool. Refrigerant quantities are multiplied by their 100-year GWP from IPCC. Company-owned and company-operated vehicle combustion emissions are evaluated as Scope 1, while company-owned electric vehicle emissions are evaluated in Scope 2. This methodology collects fuel use data or vehicle class, distance traveled, and location data. Emissions are calculated by multiplying fuel use or distance by relevant emission factors coming from US EPA, DEFRA, and ecoinvent. Company-owned and company-operated aircraft emissions are calculated using flight records, aircraft make/model, and fuel consumption data. Emissions are calculated by multiplying fuel consumed by jet fuel emission factors from the US EPA. Backup generators or other stationary sources that are not otherwise used for regular building heating result in Scope 1 combustion emissions. This methodology collects fuel use data and calculate emissions by multiplying fuel consumption by the relevant emission factors for each fuel type from the US EPA EF Hub.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4583

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Purchased or acquired electricity emissions are evaluated in Scope 2 consistent with GHG Protocol guidance. This methodology collects data on electricity consumption for each building used by the company. If consumption data is not available, benchmarks for electricity consumption per floor area are used as estimates. The consumption data is then multiplied by the relevant location-based CO2e emissions factors (EFs) for electricity generation. Renewable electricity purchases and clean energy programs are also considered. Purchased heat, steam, or cooling emissions are evaluated in Scope 2 consistent with GHG Protocol guidance. This methodology collects data on district heat, cooling, and steam consumption for each building used by the company. If consumption data is not available, benchmarks for district heat and steam consumption per floor area by country are used to estimate consumption. The consumption data is then multiplied by the relevant CO2e EF for heat and steam generation. Company-owned vehicle combustion emissions are evaluated as Scope 1, while company-owned electric vehicle emissions are evaluated in Scope 2. This methodology collects electricity use data or vehicle class, distance traveled, and location data. Emissions are calculated by multiplying electricity use or distance by relevant EFs, using representative data where necessary. For location-based electricity EFs we use the following sources: eGRID for the US, Canada National Inventory Report (1998-2020) for Canada, Australia National GHG Accounts Factors for Australia, IEA 2022 for all other countries, and ecoinvent 3.9.1. for each country where the grid data is not available from the aforementioned sources.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4583

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Market-based method of estimating Scope 2 electricity emissions is based on the same principles as the location-based approach, the difference is in the emissions factors (EFs). For market-based electricity EFs we use these sources: supplier-specific EFs following the data hierarchy in the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance (Table 6.3), provided that the factors meet the Scope 2 Quality Criteria; Green-e residual EFs for the US grids, European Residual Mixes with CH4 and N2O emissions added from DEFRA for EU-based grids. Market-based EFs are

default for Scope 2 electricity. Location-based EFs are used to calculate electricity emissions if no other market-based EFs are available, following the data hierarchy in the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance (Table 6.3).

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

155358

(7.5.3) Methodological details

For most purchased goods and services estimates, we calculate emissions using Watershed's CEDA database or EPA Environmentally Extended Economic Input Output (EEIO) emissions factors applied to annual supplier and procurement spend data. Spend is aggregated by each accounting category to get total spend. Each accounting category is mapped to the most accurate EEIO category. We account for the inflation or deflation to convert the EFs to the US dollars value for the year of the activity. We use the industry-level price index data (2012-2021 and 2022) published by the US. Bureau of Economic Analysis to get sector-specific inflation and deflation values. Spend with select vendors are mapped to those vendors' unique revenue intensity estimates when complete and reported to the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP). Total spend is multiplied by the EPA EF for that category or for that vendor to calculate CO2e emissions. To prevent double counting, supplier spend data that is accounted for under alternative scopes are removed from this analysis (e.g. electricity from facilities). For cloud computing emissions, we use either cloud usage data or spend data to estimate electricity consumed and calculate electricity emissions by applying regional EFs. We also use spend data to estimate the indirect emissions associated with the cloud vendor. For some physical goods where we have SKU data, BOMs are used to separate the SKU mass into individual commodities, which are multiplied by the total SKUs purchased to obtain the total mass per commodity per SKU. Mass is aggregated by each commodity to get total mass per commodity, and each commodity is mapped to the most accurate Emissions Factor(s). Emissions factors primarily come from ecoinvent and, in a few cases, publicly available scientific papers. We multiply total mass by the Emissions Factor(s) for that commodity to calculate CO2e emissions. It is noteworthy that the choice of market- vs. location-based electricity emissions will also affect this category in the case of cloud usage and spending. As for Scope 2, market-based emissions are a default.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12688

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We calculate emissions using Watershed's CEDA database or the EPA Environmentally Extended Economic Input Output (EEIO) emissions factors applied to annual supplier & procurement spend data. We account for the inflation or deflation to convert the EFs to the US dollars value for the year of the activity. We use the industry-level price index data (2012-2021 and 2022) published by the US. Bureau of Economic Analysis to get sector-specific inflation and deflation values. Spend is aggregated by each accounting category to get total spend. Each accounting category is mapped to the most accurate EEIO category. Spend with select vendors is mapped to those vendors' unique revenue intensity estimates when they have submitted complete reports to complete and reported to the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP). Total spend is multiplied by the Emissions Factor for that category or for that vendor to calculate CO2e emissions. To prevent double counting, supplier spend data that is accounted for under alternative scopes are removed from this analysis. It is noteworthy that the choice of market- vs. location-based electricity emissions will also affect this category in the case of cloud usage and spend. As for Scope 2, market-based emissions are a default.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

668

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

choice of market- vs. location-based emissions in Scope 2 will also affect this category because electricity WTT and T&D loss emissions differ between the two methods. As for Scope 2, market-based emissions are a default.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

614

(7.5.3) Methodological details

1) We estimate waste emissions by evaluating the number of employees working from each office location - this is assumed to match the number of employees that are actively commuting each day (see Scope 3.7). We use the CalRecycle benchmarks as an estimate for waste produced per employee per day. We multiply waste produced for each month by emissions factors for landfill and recycling. No waste estimate is included for work from home employees. We use emissions factors from DEFRA for landfill, composting, and recycling. We use emission factors from the USEPA EF Hub for landfill, composting, incineration, and digestion in the US. 2) Where waste other than employee-generated waste is expected to be relevant, we collect information on tonnage of waste disposal by waste type and treatment methods, total tonnage of waste disposal, or spend on waste disposal services.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10944

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5513

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3246

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Direct use stage emissions are calculated for the retail products with direct electricity, fuels, and/ or refrigerants consumption, as well as sold buildings, sold vehicles, sold fuels, and sold refrigerants. For each product type, 3.11. emissions are calculated by multiplying the product lifetime energy consumption [electricity in kWh, fuels in mmBTU] or refrigerant consumption or leakage [kg of refrigerant] by the appropriate EF or GWP. Per-product emissions are multiplied by the total quantity of sold products and summed across the full product inventory. We use the same EF and GWP values as previously defined in Scope 1 and 2. We collect the data on product life time, and energy or refrigerant usage from the customer (ideally from the product LCA, if available). If such data is lacking, we use publicly available sources, including EPA's ENERGY STAR Scope 3 Use of Sold Products tool, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory's (LBL) Home Energy

Saver & Score, Silicon Valley Power, EPA HFC Emissions Accounting Tool ("refrigerant model"), US Energy Information Agency energy consumption surveys. For buildings in the US, we use the Department of Energy's Building Performance Database to energy use per building type. For buildings outside of the US, we use IEA Energy Efficiency Indicators to calculate fuel mix, which is then applied to the median fuel EUI from the BPD database. For refrigerants in buildings, we use EPA HFC accounting tool. Indirect use stage emissions are calculated for apparel by estimating energy (natural gas or electricity) needed for washing and drying throughout the lifetime of the product using the average energy consumption from the Sustainable Apparel Coalition. It is noteworthy that the choice of market- vs. location-based electricity emissions will also affect this category in the case of products that utilize electricity (that includes indirect emissions for apparel). As for Scope 2, market-based emissions are a default.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

214

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

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

Reporting year

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

710.39

(7.6.3) Methodological details

We include the assessment of GHGs associated with stationary combustion in company owned buildings or facilities, emissions of refrigerants, emissions of company-owned vehicles and aircrafts, as well as the backup generators. For fuel stationary combustion in buildings and facilities, we collect the data on fuel consumption for each building or shared workspace used by the company. The primary data on fuel consumption typically comes from the utility-bills and internal meter readings or landlord provided consumption. If primary activity data is not available, benchmarks for fuel consumption per floor area by building type and fuel type breakdown from Building Performance Database are applied as a secondary activity data to estimate consumption. The consumption data is then multiplied by the

relevant CO2e emission factor (EF) for that fuel. We use US EPA and DEFRA EFs for fuel combustion. Fugitive emissions from refrigerants are measured using the purchase data on refrigerant refills. We use a conservative assumption that all refrigerant refills are due to the refrigerant leakage. If purchase data is not available, refrigerant leakage is estimated based on building floor area using EPA HFC accounting tool. Refrigerant quantities are multiplied by their 100-year GWP from IPCC. Company-owned and company-operated vehicle combustion emissions are evaluated as Scope 1, while company-owned electric vehicle emissions are evaluated in Scope 2. This methodology collects fuel use data or vehicle class, distance traveled, and location data. Emissions are calculated by multiplying fuel use or distance by relevant emission factors coming from US EPA, DEFRA, and ecoinvent. Company-owned and company-operated aircraft emissions are calculated using flight records, aircraft make/model, and fuel consumption data. Emissions are calculated by multiplying fuel consumed by jet fuel emission factors from the US EPA.\n\nBackup generators or other stationary sources that are not otherwise used for regular building heating result in Scope 1 combustion emissions. This methodology collects fuel use data and calculate emissions by multiplying fuel consumption by the relevant emission factors for each fuel type from the US EPA EF Hub.

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

Reporting year

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

8526

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

159

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Purchased or acquired electricity emissions are evaluated in Scope 2 consistent with GHG Protocol guidance. This methodology collects data on electricity consumption for each building used by the company. If consumption data is not available, benchmarks for electricity consumption per floor area are used as estimates. The consumption data is then multiplied by the relevant location-based CO2e emissions factors (EFs) for electricity generation. Renewable electricity purchases and clean energy programs are also considered. Purchased heat, steam, or cooling emissions are evaluated in Scope 2 consistent with GHG Protocol guidance. This methodology collects data on district heat, cooling, and steam consumption for each building used by the company. If consumption data is not available, benchmarks for district heat and steam consumption per floor area by country are used to estimate consumption. The consumption data is then multiplied by the relevant CO2e EF for heat and steam generation. Company-owned vehicle combustion emissions are evaluated as Scope 1, while company-owned electric vehicle emissions are evaluated in Scope 2. This methodology collects electricity use data or

vehicle class, distance traveled, and location data. Emissions are calculated by multiplying electricity use or distance by relevant EFs, using representative data where necessary. For location-based electricity EFs we use the following sources: eGRID for the US, Canada National Inventory Report (1998-2020) for Canada, Australia National GHG Accounts Factors for Australia, IEA 2022 for all other countries, and ecoinvent 3.9.1. for each country where the grid data is not available from the aforementioned sources. Market-based method of estimating Scope 2 electricity emissions is based on the same principles as the location-based approach, the difference is in the emissions factors (EFs). For market-based electricity EFs we use these sources: supplier-specific EFs following the data hierarchy in the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance (Table 6.3), provided that the factors meet the Scope 2 Quality Criteria; Green-e residual EFs for the US grids, European Residual Mixes with CH4 and N2O emissions added from DEFRA for EU-based grids. Market-based EFs are default for Scope 2 electricity. Location-based EFs are used to calculate electricity emissions if no other market-based EFs are available, following the data hierarchy in the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance (Table 6.3).

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

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

340234

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

☑ Supplier-specific method
☑ Average data method
☑ Spend-based method

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

0.03

(7.8.5) Please explain

For most purchased goods and services estimates, we calculate emissions using Watershed's CEDA database or EPA Environmentally Extended Economic Input Output (EEIO) emissions factors applied to annual supplier and procurement spend data. Spend is aggregated by each accounting category to get total spend. Each accounting category is mapped to the most accurate EEIO category. We account for the inflation or deflation to convert the EFs to the US dollars value for the year of the activity. We use the industry-level price index data (2012-2021 and 2022) published by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis to get sector-specific inflation and deflation values. Spend with select vendors are mapped to those vendors' unique revenue intensity estimates when complete and reported to the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP). Total spend is multiplied by the EPA EF for that category or for that vendor to calculate CO2e emissions. To prevent double counting, supplier spend data that is accounted for under alternative scopes are removed from this analysis (e.g. electricity from facilities). For cloud computing emissions, we use either cloud usage data or spend data to estimate electricity consumed and calculate electricity emissions by applying regional EFs. We also use spend data to estimate the indirect emissions associated with the cloud vendor. For some physical goods where we have SKU data, BOMs are used to separate the SKU mass into individual commodities, which are multiplied by the total SKUs purchased to obtain the total mass per commodity per SKU. Mass is aggregated by each commodity to get total mass per commodity, and each commodity is mapped to the most accurate Emissions Factor(s). Emissions factors primarily come from ecoinvent and, in a few cases, publicly available scientific papers. We multiply total mass by the Emissions Factor(s) for that commodity to calculate CO2e emissions. It is noteworthy that the choice of market- vs. location-based electricity emissions will also affect this category in the case of cloud usage and spending. As for Scope 2, market-based emissions are a default.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

17348

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

☑ Supplier-specific method
☑ Spend-based method

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

30.76

(7.8.5) Please explain

We calculate emissions using Watershed's CEDA database or the EPA Environmentally Extended Economic Input Output (EEIO) emissions factors applied to annual supplier & procurement spend data. We account for the inflation or deflation to convert the EFs to the US dollars value for the year of the activity. We use the industry-level price index data (2012-2021 and 2022) published by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis to get sector-specific inflation and deflation values. Spend is aggregated by each accounting category to get total spend. Each accounting category is mapped to the most accurate EEIO category. Spend with select vendors is mapped to those vendors' unique revenue intensity estimates when they have submitted complete reports to complete and reported to the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP). Total spend is multiplied by the Emissions Factor for that category or for that vendor to calculate CO2e emissions. To prevent double counting, supplier spend data that is accounted for under alternative scopes are removed from this analysis. It is noteworthy that the choice of market- vs. location-based electricity emissions will also affect this category in the case of cloud usage and spend. As for Scope 2, market-based emissions are a default.

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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

2530

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

☑ Supplier-specific method
☑ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

We estimate fuel and energy related activities emissions for three categories: 1) Transmission and Distribution (T&D) - We estimate electricity lost to transmission and distribution. We apply regional grid loss rates from eGRID and Ecoinvent to estimate electricity lost in transmission and distribution, and apply the correct electricity emissions factor to estimate emissions. 2) Natural Gas Leakage - We use fugitive emissions data from chapter 4.2 of the 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas inventories. A tier 1 approach was taken to evaluate fugitive emissions from exploration, production, processing, and transmission & storage of natural

gas. Tier 1 was chosen as specific supply chain data was unavailable, and fugitive natural gas emissions are typically not significant for Watershed customers. 3) Upstream (well-to-tank or WTT) emissions- We calculate WTT emissions for stationary and mobile combustion, as well as WTT emissions for electricity production and electricity T&D loss. We use DEFRA EFs for WTT emissions. It is noteworthy that the choice of market- vs. location-based emissions in Scope 2 will also affect this category because electricity WTT and T&D loss emissions differ between the two methods. As for Scope 2, market-based emissions are a default.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

13468

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

☑ Spend-based method
☑ Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

We estimate emissions through two methods: 1) In cases where we only have spend, logistics expenses are aggregated by category to get total spend. Each logistics category is mapped to the most accurate sector category. We multiply total spend by the EF for that category. Spend-based EFs originate from Watershed's CEDA database or the EPA Environmentally Extended Economic Input Output (EEIO) emissions factors applied to annual supplier & procurement spend data. We exclude logistics categories that are accounted for separately. We account for the inflation or deflation to convert the EFs to the US dollars value for the year of the activity. We use the industry-level price index data (2012-2021 and 2022) published by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis to get sector-specific inflation and deflation values. 2) Where we have available data on delivery distance and mass, we map the delivered goods to metric tons and multiply by distance traveled to get tonnes-km. We then choose the appropriate EF based on transportation method from EPA and DEFRA and multiply by tonnes-KM to get emissions.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

13

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

☑ Average data method
☑ Waste-type-specific method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

1) We estimate waste emissions by evaluating the number of employees working from each office location - this is assumed to match the number of employees that are actively commuting each day (see Scope 3.7). We use the CalRecycle benchmarks as an estimate for waste produced per employee per day. We multiply waste produced for each month by emissions factors for landfill and recycling. No waste estimate is included for work from home employees. We use emissions factors from DEFRA for landfill, composting, and recycling. We use emission factors from the USEPA EF Hub for landfill, composting, incineration, and digestion in the US. 2) Where waste other than employee-generated waste is expected to be relevant, we collect information on tonnage of waste disposal by waste type and treatment methods, total tonnage of waste disposal, or spend on waste disposal services.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

24897

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

☑ Spend-based method
☑ Distance-based method

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

4.09

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

7613

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

☑ Average data method
☑ Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

8

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

☑ Average data method
☑ Asset-specific method
☑ Lessor-specific method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

All of Block's transportation and distribution emissions are captured in Category 4: Upstream T&D.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Block does not sell intermediate goods so there is no downstream processing of our products.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

91

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

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

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

298

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

☑ Waste-type-specific method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Block does not have any downstream leased assets.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Block does not have any franchises.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Block does not have any investments as defined within the GHG Protocol's minimum boundary.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

N/A

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

N/A

(7.9) 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

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

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

☑ Underway but not complete for reporting year – previous statement of process attached

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

☑ Third party verification/assurance underway

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

2023 Block Carbon & Energy Audit Assurance - Apex.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Entire document.

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

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

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

☑ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

☑ Underway but not complete for reporting year – previous statement of process attached

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

☑ Third party verification/assurance underway

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

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(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Entire document.

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

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

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

☑ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
☑ Scope 3: Employee commuting
☑ Scope 3: Use of sold products

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

☑ Underway but not complete for reporting year – previous statement of process attached

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

☑ Third party verification/ assurance underway

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

2023 Block Carbon & Energy Audit Assurance - Apex.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Entire document.

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

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

☑ Decreased

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

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2291

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

67

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

In 2024, we purchased and retired a higher amount of clean energy than in the year before.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Divestment

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Mergers

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Change in output

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Unidentified

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Other

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

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

☑ Market-based

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

☑ No

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

☑ No

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

Australia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

84.727

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

853.411

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

123.025

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

36.197

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

17.464

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

0.028

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.69

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

6.178

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

0

Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8.287

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

34.303

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

0

Japan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6.287

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

160.31

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

0.258

New Zealand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.897

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

0.825

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

0

Norway

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10.148

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

8.149

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

6.78

Republic of Moldova

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3.243

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

28.493

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

4.258

Taiwan, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.056

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

0.398

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

0.398

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13.622

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

41.993

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

0.348

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

546.238

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

7349.402

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

0

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

☑ By activity

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

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
	Emissions from stationary combustion	*439.92*
	Emissions from mobile combustion	*0*
	Emissions from fugitive emissions	*270.473*

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

☑ By facility

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

(7.20.2.1) Facility

101 New Cavendish St, 4th Floor London, W1W 6XH United Kingdom

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

41.993

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

0.348

(7.20.2.1) Facility

119 King Street West, Suite 400 Kitchener, ON N2G 1A7 Canada

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

5.294

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

0.009

(7.20.2.1) Facility

1190 Cole Street, 2nd Floor Saint Louis, MO 63101

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

1085.631

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

0

(7.20.2.1) Facility

1215 4th Avenue, Suite 2300 Seattle, WA 98161

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

59.588

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

0

(7.20.2.1) Facility

13 Crosby St, 6th floor New York, NY 10013

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

231.044

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

0

(7.20.2.1) Facility

136 South Main Street Suite 400 c/o Cash Salt Lake City, UT 84101

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

6.315

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

0

(7.20.2.1) Facility

15/A Mihai Viteazul Street MD-2004 Chisinau

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

28.493

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

4.258

(7.20.2.1) Facility

1955 Broadway, Suite 600 Oakland, CA 94612

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

615.222

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

0

(7.20.2.1) Facility

200 South Virginia St Suite 841 Reno, NV 89501

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

0.197

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

0

(7.20.2.1) Facility

206 Jervois Road Auckland, NZ 1011

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

0.825

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

0

(7.20.2.1) Facility

2111 Mission Street, 4th Floor San Francisco CA 94110

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

193.612

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

0

(7.20.2.1) Facility

29F, No. 68, Section 5, Zhongxiao East Road, Xinyi District, Taipei City, Taiwan 11065

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

0.398

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

0.398

(7.20.2.1) Facility

3165 Millrock Drive, Suite 160, Salt Lake City UT 84121

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

14.509

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

0

(7.20.2.1) Facility

357 Bay Street, Suite 10-100 Toronto, ON M5H 4A6

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

2.8

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

0.004

(7.20.2.1) Facility

375 West Broadway, Suite 300 New York, NY 10012

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

313.295

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

0

(7.20.2.1) Facility

400 SW 6th Avenue 11th FL Portland, OR 97204

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

84.352

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

0

(7.20.2.1) Facility

4301 N. Scottsdale Rd, Suite R150 Scottsdale, AZ 85251

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

130.691

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

0

(7.20.2.1) Facility

5 Central Park Ave Chippendale NSW 2008, Australia

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

274.444

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

27.649

(7.20.2.1) Facility

5000 Yonge St, Suite 1501 Toronto, ON M2N 7E9 Canada

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

9.37

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

0.015

(7.20.2.1) Facility

600 14th Street NW Suite 505 Washington DC 20004

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

8.173

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

0

(7.20.2.1) Facility

695 North Avenue Northeast Atlanta, GA 30308

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

172.82

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

0

(7.20.2.1) Facility

7-7-7 Roppongi, Tri-Seven Roppongi 10th Floor Minato-ku, Tokyo 106-0032, Japan

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

44.447

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

0.258

(7.20.2.1) Facility

799 Broadway, Suite 1200 New York, NY 10003

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

66.968

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

0

(7.20.2.1) Facility

C05, Floor 15, Gemdale Centre, 2007 Shennan Avenue, Fuitan District Shenzhen 518026 China

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

6.178

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

0

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Fumbally Square, Fumbally Lane D08XYA5 Dublin 8 Ireland

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

34.303

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

0

(7.20.2.1) Facility

IAD1

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

72.75

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

0

(7.20.2.1) Facility

IAD2/3

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

2060.061

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

0

(7.20.2.1) Facility

LAS- ECOM Site

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

87.593

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

0

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Lakkegata 53 0187 Oslo Norway

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

8.149

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

6.78

(7.20.2.1) Facility

NRT1

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

115.864

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

0

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Queen & Collins Tower, Level 8 376–390 Collins Street Melbourne, Victoria 3000 Australia

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

578.966

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

95.376

(7.20.2.1) Facility

SF2P

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

93.878

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

0

(7.20.2.1) Facility

SJC1

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

257.158

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

0

(7.20.2.1) Facility

SJC2(kW)

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

1042.958

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

0

(7.20.2.1) Facility

SJC3

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

747.682

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

0

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Venture X 3540 Toringdon Way #200 Charlotte, NC 28277

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

4.904

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

0

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

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

710.39

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

8500.93

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

135.09

(7.22.4) Please explain

Same as reporting boundary.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

N/A

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

☑ No

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

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

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

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

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

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

2361.18

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

2361.18

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

28009.82

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

159.18

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

28169.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired heat

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

27.39

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

27.39

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

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

0.00

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

28009.82

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

2547.75

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

30557.57

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	☑ No
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

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

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

12

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

2.65

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

158.34

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

2188.18

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

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

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

2361.18

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

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

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

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

0

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

2361.18

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

2361.18

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

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

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)
0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)
0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)
0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)
0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)
0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)
0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)
0

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

(7.30.14.1) Country/area
☑ New Zealand

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

☑ Solar

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

50

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

☑ NZECS

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

☑ New Zealand

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

☑ Yes

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

2023

(7.30.14.10) Comment

N/A

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

☑ Wind

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

250

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

☑ REGO

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

☑ Ireland

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

☑ Yes

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

2018

(7.30.14.10) Comment

N/A

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

☑ Australia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

☑ Solar

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

1000

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

☑ Australian LGC

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

☑ Australia

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

☑ Yes

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

2016

(7.30.14.10) Comment

N/A

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

☑ France

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

☑ Wind

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

600

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

☑ GO

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

☑ France

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

☑ Yes

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

2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

N/A

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

☑ Wind

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

33500

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

☑ Other, please specify

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

☑ United States of America

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

☑ Yes

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

2018

(7.30.14.10) Comment

N/A

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

Australia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1151.88

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

0

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

0

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

258.59

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

1410.47

Canada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

536.29

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

0

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

0.09

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

120.3

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

656.68

China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

10.44

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

0

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

0

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

2.34

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

12.78

Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

118.24

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

0

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

0

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

26.54

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

144.78

Japan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

343.76

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

0

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

0.81

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

20.5

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

365.07

New Zealand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

11.49

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

0

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

0

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

2.58

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

14.07

Norway

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

195.53

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

0

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

21.22

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

22.67

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

239.42

Republic of Moldova

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

56.58

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

0

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

3.34

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

9.36

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

69.28

Taiwan, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0.72

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

0

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

0

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

0.16

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

0.88

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

201.05

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

0

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

1.93

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

43.2

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

246.18

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

25543.02

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

0

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

0

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

1854.93

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

27397.95

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

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.0000000351

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

845

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

24120000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

92

(7.45.7) Direction of change

☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

☑ Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.45.9) Please explain

In 2024, we purchased and retired a higher amount of clean energy towards our Scope 2 electricity consumption.

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.0741849859

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

845

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

☑ full time equivalent (FTE) employee

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

11397

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

73

(7.45.7) Direction of change

☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

☑ Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.45.9) Please explain

In 2024, we purchased and retired a higher amount of clean energy towards our Scope 2 electricity consumption.

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

	Metric numerator	Metric denominator (intensity metric only)	Please explain

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

☑ Absolute target

☑ Intensity target

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

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

☑ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

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

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

SBTi Approval Certificate.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

08/09/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

☑ Methane (CH4)
☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)
☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)
☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)
☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

☑ Scope 1
☑ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2019

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

5302

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

27993

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

0.000

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

33295.000

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

100

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

100

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

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

46.2

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

17912.710

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

710

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

135

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

845.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

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

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

210.96

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target covers all of Scope 1 and 2.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

This target seeks to drive investment in renewable energy and energy efficiency initiatives needed to reduce our internal Scope 1 and 2 carbon emissions.

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

As of 2024, we continue to achieve this near-term target through investment in renewable energy projects.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

☑ No

(7.53.2) Provide details of your emissions intensity targets and progress made against those targets.

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

☑ Int 1

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

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

(7.53.2.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

SBTi Approval Certificate.pdf

(7.53.2.4) Target ambition

☑ Well-below 2°C aligned

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

08/09/2023

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

☑ Methane (CH4)
☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)
☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)
☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)
☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.2.10) Scope 3 categories

☑ Category 2: Capital goods
☑ Category 6: Business travel
☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
☑ Category 11: Use of sold products
☑ Category 8: Upstream leased assets
☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

☑ Metric tons CO2e per USD($) value-added

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/30/2019

(7.53.2.15) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services

92

(7.53.2.16) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods

6.7

(7.53.2.17) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

0.4

(7.53.2.18) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

4.7

(7.53.2.19) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations

0.3

(7.53.2.20) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel

5.8

(7.53.2.21) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting

33

(7.53.2.22) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets

0

(7.53.2.25) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products

1.7

(7.53.2.26) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

0.1

(7.53.2.32) Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3

144.7000000000

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes

144.7000000000

(7.53.2.36) % 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

100

(7.53.2.37) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods covered by this Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.38) % 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

100

(7.53.2.39) % 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

100

(7.53.2.40) % 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

100

(7.53.2.41) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel covered by this Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.42) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by this Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.43) % 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

100

(7.53.2.46) % 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

100

(7.53.2.47) % 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

100

(7.53.2.53) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

55

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes

65.1150000000

(7.53.2.59) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

55

(7.53.2.62) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services

14

(7.53.2.63) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods

0.72

(7.53.2.64) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel- and energy-related activities

0.1

(7.53.2.65) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

0.56

(7.53.2.66) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations

0.00053

(7.53.2.67) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel

1

(7.53.2.68) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting

0.32

(7.53.2.69) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets

0.00031

(7.53.2.72) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products

0.0038

(7.53.2.73) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

0.012

(7.53.2.79) Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3

16.7166400000

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes

16.7166400000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

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

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

160.81

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

☑ Underway

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target covers all Scope 3 categories within the minimum boundaries defined by GHG Protocol and aligned with SBTi guidance.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

This target aims to decarbonize our Scope 3 value chain, and thus decouple business growth from emissions growth. This will primarily be a procurement-led target, focused on influencing our suppliers to adopt and implement reduction targets of their own.

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

To achieve this target, Block plans to identify large suppliers to engage with on sustainability commitments and engage suppliers on emissions reductions. Over time, our procurement function will integrate reduction efforts into our fulfillment processes to influence suppliers. Finally, we will develop a hardware emission reduction program and interim goals for informing sustainable manufacturing decisions.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

☑ No

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

☑ Targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production

(7.54.1) Provide details of your targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production.

(7.54.1.1) Target reference number

☑ Low 1

(7.54.1.2) Date target was set

08/09/2023

(7.54.1.3) Target coverage

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.1.4) Target type: energy carrier

☑ Electricity

(7.54.1.5) Target type: activity

☑ Consumption

(7.54.1.6) Target type: energy source

☑ Low-carbon energy source(s)

(7.54.1.7) End date of base year

12/30/2019

(7.54.1.8) Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)

17136

(7.54.1.9) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

0

(7.54.1.10) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.54.1.11) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy at end date of target

100

(7.54.1.12) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

99

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

99.00

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

☑ Underway

(7.54.1.16) Is this target part of an emissions target?

No, this is part of our SBTi-aligned near term targets, but this is a separate from our emission reduction targets.

(7.54.1.17) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

☑ Science Based Targets initiative

(7.54.1.18) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

SBTi Approval Certificate.pdf

(7.54.1.19) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target covers all Scope 2 electricity usage.

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

This target exists to drive investment in renewable energy.

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

Our plan for achieving this target centers on renewable energy procurement; we plan to achieve this with a combination of unbundled REC purchases and a standalone VPPA contract.

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

☑ Yes

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

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
Under investigation	*6*	`

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
To be implemented	*4*	*40000*
Implementation commenced	*3*	*20000*
Implemented	*4*	*45000*
Not to be implemented	*2*	

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

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Transportation

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

14078

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

☑ Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods & services

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

☑ Mandatory

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

1000000

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

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

New policy aiming to reduce air travel emissions.

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

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

8000

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

☑ Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods & services

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

☑ Voluntary

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

0

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

80000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Hardware devices - conversion to lower carbon materials

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

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

14000

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

☑ Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation & distribution

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

☑ Voluntary

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

1900000

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

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Conversion of our inbound freight hardware devices to a higher percentage of ocean freight vs. air.

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Transportation

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

12500

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

☑ Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

☑ Voluntary

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

0

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

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Our distributed workplace model allows us to minimize employee commute and have less real estate resource usage

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

(7.55.3.1) Method

☑ Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities

(7.55.3.2) Comment

We have dedicated budget for EAC's as well as contract manufacturer direct renewable energy purchases.

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

☑ No, I am not providing data

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

☑ Yes

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

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

☑ Product or service

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

☑ Other, please specify :Green Circle Certification

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

Power

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

Square Hardware Devices for payment processing - specifically credit card readers for small businesses.

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

☑ No

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

0

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

☑ Yes

(7.79.1) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits retired by your organization in the reporting year.

(7.79.1.1) Project type

☑ Agroforestry

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

☑ Carbon removal

(7.79.1.3) Project description

The ILTF/NICC Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians Forest Carbon Project is on 25,261 acres of forestland located largely in east central Mississippi. By committing to maintain forest CO2 stocks above the regional baseline, the project will provide significant climate benefits through carbon sequestration.

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

15000

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2021

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

☑ Plan Vivo

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

☑ Consideration of legal requirements
☑ Investment analysis
☑ Barrier analysis
☑ Market penetration assessment

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

☑ Monitoring and compensation

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

☑ Upstream/downstream emissions

☑ Activity-shifting
☑ Market leakage
☑ Ecological leakage

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

N/A

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

N/A

(7.79.1.1) Project type

☑ Reforestation

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

☑ Carbon removal

(7.79.1.3) Project description

TIST is a combined reforestation and sustainable development project that partners with thousands of small groups of 6-12 subsistence farmers, who plant trees on their land and retain ownership of the trees and their products. The group size helps farmers to gain assistance in the planting and management of their land, exchange skills and knowledge effectively, and overcome one of the main barriers to tree planting. To mitigate any inequality within these groups, the project enforces annually rotating leadership. This reforestation program began 20+ years ago with 77 subsistence farmers in Tanzania. Farmers collect seeds, plant trees, maintain groves, monitor results, and receive 70% profit share from the sale of dual-validated and verified carbon credits. As of July 2024, the program has expanded to 4 countries, has 217K registered farmers, and planted 25M trees.

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

25000

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2020

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

☑ CDM (Clean Development Mechanism)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

☑ Barrier analysis

☑ Market penetration assessment

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

☑ Monitoring and compensation

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

☑ Activity-shifting

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

N/A

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

N/A

(7.79.1.1) Project type

☑ Agriculture

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

☑ Carbon removal

(7.79.1.3) Project description

>~22% of annual GHG emissions are produced by agriculture, and ~38% of the planet's landmass is agricultural or pastureland. As such, the IPCC identifies carbon sequestration in agriculture to be a key lever to reduce net emissions (IPCC Climate Change 2022 Report). Indigo Ag catalyzes regenerative agriculture as an immediate and scalable carbon removal solution for ~2000 farmers covering 6.5+ million acres, and are the first developer of verified, registry-issued agricultural carbon credits at scale. Farmers add cover crops, diversify crop rotation, reduce or eliminate tillage, and/or improve nitrogen timing to improve soil health & increase soil carbon storage. In return, farmers receive 75% of the value of the carbon credits they generate. Indigo Ag has also deeply invested into industry-leading MRV. They leverage DayCent-CR (the world's leading biogeochemical modeling software for soil organic carbon and greenhouse gas emissions in land use) to generate their baseline and project scenarios, and validate its performance through on the ground soil sampling and their proprietary remote sensing technology.

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

3000

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2020

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

☑ CAR (The Climate Action Reserve)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

☑ Consideration of legal requirements
☑ Barrier analysis

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

☑ Monitoring and compensation

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

☑ Activity-shifting
☑ Market leakage

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

N/A

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

N/A

(7.79.1.1) Project type

☑ Reforestation

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

☑ Carbon removal

(7.79.1.3) Project description

WithOneSeed is a community-led forestry program in Timor-Leste. The project is dedicated to improving the resilience of rural and subsistence communities by creating activities focusing on social and economic participation. Farmers join Tree Cooperatives in their community to plant and maintain the trees. They receive annual incentive payments for the trees planted on their land if they're maintained and grow. WithOneSeed also uses app-enabled, community-based verification to count every single tree in the project. Their app, TreeO2, scans RFID nails inserted into each tree. Each farmer is also provided with a membership card. This gives each farmer and tree a unique ID, and the two ID's are linked by the app. TreeO2 allows the program to record a range of data including planting date, species, GPS location, circumference measurements, and farmer payments.

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

25000

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

☑ No

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

☑ Gold Standard

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

☑ Consideration of legal requirements

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

☑ Monitoring and compensation

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

☑ Activity-shifting

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

N/A

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

N/A

(7.79.1.1) Project type

☑ Reforestation

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

☑ Carbon removal

(7.79.1.3) Project description

Trees for Global Benefits (TGB) is a long-running community-led forestry / agroforestry program which combines activities to increase carbon sequestration, encourage sustainable land-use practices, and provide farmers with performance-based payments. The project works with established community structures to mobilize farmers and to enable ongoing monitoring systems. Farmers plant mainly threatened agroforestry species, helping conserve biodiversity and improve watersheds. Participating farmers also receive training and attend workshops to identify forestry activities that are suitable to their needs. By participating in this program, rural farming families achieve heightened income stability as well as greater food and fuel security. To date, the project engages ~15K smallholders families across 73 communities. The project holds a UN SEED Award for being an exceptional social and environmental enterprise, and has many co-benefits. This project also has a robust monitoring process: ECOTRUST uses activity-based modeling to predict expected carbon benefits based on activities such as trees planted, tree species used and other inputs. The monitoring teams conduct home visits to the farmers gardens in which the number of trees, tree dimensions, and species planted are recorded. These teams comprise a combination of farmer coordinators, farmers (trained as local technicians) as well as experts (full time and part time staff) to participate in the tree/farm

monitoring exercises in the individual districts. The project's own verification activities are further verified via a 3rd party audit conducted once every 5 years.

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

21200

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2022

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

☑ Plan Vivo

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

☑ Consideration of legal requirements
☑ Investment analysis
☑ Barrier analysis

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

☑ Monitoring and compensation

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

☑ Activity-shifting

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

N/A

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

N/A

(7.79.1.1) Project type

☑ Biochar

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

☑ Carbon removal

(7.79.1.3) Project description

Oregon Biochar produces a high-quality, high-carbon and high surface area biochar (Rogue Biochar) from local forestry biomass available in the U.S. northwest. Our production facility is a carbon-neutral biomass plant located in Jackson County, Oregon. Our feedstocks include low-value biomasses recovered from farms and orchards, woody biomass and burnt material from forest fires as well as secondary and tertiary wood residues from the region. Our biochar has an 83% fixed carbon content. It also has a high surface area, which enables it to displace fossil and unsustainably produced activated carbons in applications such as water filtration. About 80% of our production is sold in agriculture where its soil water and nutrient retention and microbial benefits provide farmers with a solution for issues such as low-water availability, drought, nutrient run-off, poor soil and compaction. About 5% of our production is used in stormwater management applications to prevent nutrient and pollutant runoff to water bodies, while the rest is applied in industrial landfills as a capping agent.

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1000

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2021

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

☑ Puro.earth

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

☑ Consideration of legal requirements
☑ Investment analysis
☑ Market penetration assessment

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

☑ Monitoring and compensation

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

☑ Upstream/downstream emissions

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

N/A

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

N/A

(7.79.1.1) Project type

☑ Biochar

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

☑ Carbon removal

(7.79.1.3) Project description

"Wakefield BioChar aims to make the planet healthier through their "Better Soil. Better World." philosophy. Based in Valdosta, Georgia, a city with a long history in the forestry industry, this family-owned and minority-owned company repurposes pulp and paper and sawmill waste to sustainable products such as FSC-certified and USDA BioPreferred biochar. Biochar is spread over pasturelands to improve water retention and nutrient uptake or near the coastline for land remediation. Wakefield operates in impoverished areas in a state with the 3rd highest rate of farmer bankruptcy in the country. Beyond subsidizing biochar for nearby farmers (~5-25 miles on average) to improve their soil health and reduce usage of chemical fertilizers, the project also has created ~50 jobs for the local community."

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

4800

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2023

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

☑ Puro.earth

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

☑ Consideration of legal requirements
☑ Investment analysis
☑ Barrier analysis

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

☑ Monitoring and compensation

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

☑ Upstream/downstream emissions
☑ Activity-shifting
☑ Market leakage
☑ Ecological leakage

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

N/A

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

N/A

(7.79.1.1) Project type

☑ Forest ecosystem restoration

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

☑ Carbon removal

(7.79.1.3) Project description

The ILTF/NICC & Blackfeet Nation Forest Carbon Project is located on 69,010 acres of forested lands in Montana on the eastern slope of Glacier National Park. The primary management objective is to provide benefits to the Blackfeet Nation through enhanced carbon storage within the project area in support of a forest carbon offset project. Land management decisions are defined by the objectives of the Blackfeet Nation including harvest revenue, responsiveness to socio-economic conditions, employment opportunities, preservation of significant cultural sites, and enhancement of aesthetic values and recreational uses.

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

30000

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

☑ No

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

☑ Other private carbon crediting program, please specify :Improved Forest Management Methodology for Quantifying GHG Removals and Emission Reductions through Increased Forest Carbon Sequestration on Non-Federal U.S. Forestlands, Version 1.3 (April 2018)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

☑ Consideration of legal requirements
☑ Investment analysis
☑ Barrier analysis
☑ Market penetration assessment

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

☑ Monitoring and compensation

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

☑ Upstream/downstream emissions
☑ Activity-shifting
☑ Market leakage
☑ Ecological leakage

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

N/A

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

N/A

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party	Primary reason why other environmental information included in your CDP response is not verified and/or assured by a third party	Explain why other environmental information included in your CDP response is not verified and/or assured by a third party
	☑ No, and we do not plan to obtain third-party verification/assurance of other environmental information in our CDP response within the next two years	☑ No standardized procedure	*This is not a current priority for Block at this time.*

(13.2) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

	Additional information

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Head of External Affairs and Social Responsibility

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

☑ Public affairs manager