

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☒ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☒ Strategy

☒ Dependencies & Impacts

☒ Governance

☒ Emission targets

☒ Risks & Opportunities

☒ Value chain engagement

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Please refer to the TCFD submission report - FY25

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

fiscal-2025-tcf-d-report.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Kyndryl FY 2025 TCFD report attached

Row 4

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☒ In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply

☒ GRI

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Water

☒ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☒ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☒ Strategy

☒ Governance

☒ Emission targets

☒ Emissions figures

☒ Risks & Opportunities

☒ Value chain engagement

☒ Dependencies & Impacts

☒ Public policy engagement

☒ Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Please refer to the applicable GRI indicators along with the Kyndryl FY 2025 Corporate Citizenship Report

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

2025-gri-content-index.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Kyndryl FY 2025 GRI Indicators, along with the FY 2025 CCR is attached
[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

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

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☒ Annually

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ SSP1

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- ☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Facility

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- ☒ Acute physical
☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- ☒ 1.6°C - 1.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2015

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2030
☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

During Kyndryl's climate risk assessment, we utilized scenarios to assess our resiliency to both physical and transition climate-related risks. Physical risk assessment used three scenarios to model societal and economic development. The chosen scenarios are most suitable for Kyndryl because they represent a broad range of possible climate futures — from low emissions SSP1-2.6 to middle-of-the-road SSP3-7.0 to high-emissions SSP5-8.5. A middle-of-the-road scenario is considered most likely based on current global trends. This range allows Kyndryl to evaluate a wide spectrum of potential physical climate risks and impacts to help ensure our risk management strategies remain robust and adaptable to climate change. Using these three scenarios, we identified and prioritized global locations facing greater acute and chronic physical climate-related weather impact risks for targeted monitoring and mitigation. The risks we evaluated using these scenarios stretch across three time scales – a 2000s baseline assessment, and two future periods aimed at the 2030s and 2050s – to capture both medium-term and long-term impacts. By leveraging high-resolution climate models and site-specific data, we evaluated the exposure of each Kyndryl location, considering factors such as local topography, infrastructure vulnerabilities and resilience. This exposure and vulnerability assessment enabled us to assign a risk rating to each site, categorizing potential impacts and likelihood of occurrence for targeted action planning. Kyndryl continuously monitors, identifies and assesses climate-related transition risks — such as evolving climate legislation, renewable energy procurement and efficiency standards — and integrates them into our corporate business strategy and financial planning. While climate scenarios offer plausible projections for climate-related impacts, we recognize the need for more granular modeling for future business planning. As we advance efforts and progress toward our net-zero goal, Kyndryl will continue refining our business and climate strategies using updated climate scenarios, methodologies and exposure metrics.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Kyndryl's assessment included a systematic process for identifying and evaluating potential climate-related challenges that could impact Kyndryl's assets, operations, and supply chain. Our rationale for the scenarios is to: 1.Address the current and anticipated physical risks to Kyndryl's assets and business operations under different scenarios 2.Support the question of: are there plans, processes, and/or policies in place to effectively manage these risks? What it is not: •A one-time assessment or static process; rather it is an ongoing and iterative process that requires regular review and updates to changing conditions •A prediction of specific outcomes, or timing of exact occurrences with certainty; rather, it is probabilistic assessment of potential scenarios. The scope of the physical risk screening encompasses qualitative impacts of potential hazards, vulnerabilities, and impacts to Kyndryl. The following variables are included in the scope: Climate Hazards 1.Extreme heat 2.Extreme cold 3.Rainfall flooding 4.River flooding 5.Coastal flooding 6.Water stress 7.Landslide susceptibility 8.Wildfire weather 9.Tropical cyclones Three Climate Scenarios 1.Low emissions (1.8 °C warming) 2.Business-as-usual emissions (3.6 °C warming) 3.Highest emissions (4.4 °C warming) Three Time-horizons 1.Recent climate conditions (2000s) 2.Short-term risks (2030s) 3.Long-term risks (2050s)

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 7.0

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ SSP3

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Facility

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 3.0°C - 3.4°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2015

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2030

☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

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Three Climate Scenarios 1.Low emissions (1.8 °C warming) 2.Business-as-usual emissions (3.6 °C warming) 3.Highest emissions (4.4 °C warming) Three Time-horizons 1.Recent climate conditions (2000s) 2.Short-term risks (2030s) 3.Long-term risks (2050s)

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Facility

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2015

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2030

☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

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Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☒ IEA NZE 2050

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Policy

☒ Market

☒ Reputation

☒ Technology

☒ Liability

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 1.6°C - 1.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2015

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2030

☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☒ Global regulation

☒ Global targets

☒ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Macro and microeconomy

☒ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Kyndryl undertook scenario analysis, using inputs and assumptions about hypothetical future economic and energy systems from the International Energy Agency (IEA). In keeping with TCFD recommendations, we used two scenarios, including one at or above 2 degrees Celsius (the Stated Policies Scenario, STEPS- WEO 2023) and another projected to keep the world under 2 degrees Celsius of warming (the more ambitious Net Zero by 2050 scenario, NZE2050- WEO 2023). Using these energy system scenarios, we identified potential policy, regulatory, market, and reputational impacts across our business and operations.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Kyndryl's rationale for transitional risk scenarios is to identify global transitional risks and further identify specific opportunities that can be integrated into our business strategy, with a focus on increased climate legislation, renewable energy procurement, and stricter energy efficiency requirements. We incorporate necessary levels of transition risk identification and management through our continued monitoring of regulations and requirements, and our work to introduce these risks into our long-term financial planning. While climate scenarios represent plausible projections for climate-related impacts, we recognize that more granular climate modeling may be required in future business planning. As Kyndryl progresses toward our net-zero goal, we will continue to model our future business and sustainability strategies against updated climate scenarios and their methodologies, parameters, and exposure metrics.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☒ IEA STEPS (previously IEA NPS)

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Policy

☒ Market

☒ Reputation

☒ Technology

☒ Liability

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 2.0°C - 2.4°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2015

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2030

☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☒ Global regulation

☒ Global targets

☒ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Macro and microeconomy

☒ Globalizing markets

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[Add row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management
- ☒ Strategy and financial planning
- ☒ Resilience of business model and strategy
- ☒ Capacity building

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

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

For the year FY2023, our climate risk impact analysis included 70 key sites ranging from operated and serviced datacenters to high-density offices. For FY2024, we have removed some of the sites that were either closed or about to close and added a few more sites. The total number of sites assessed in our portfolio now is approximately 91. As there is no significant change in key portfolio sites during FY25, Kyndryl will do climate impact analysis in the near future if and when required. In today's baseline scenario, Kyndryl's selected facilities in the assessment greatly range in risk level. Approximately, 18 assets are at a minimal physical risk, 38 at a low risk, and 29 at a moderate risk level. There are 6 assets at a high or very high-risk level in today's climate. Under all future scenarios, mid-century future physical risks are projected to increase. Kyndryl will continue to incorporate the results into our overall Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process and our business continuity protocols.

[Fixed row]

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

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

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

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.2.5) Description of activities included in commitment and implementation of commitment

Kyndryl has established a climate transition plan, which is a time-bound action plan that outlines how we will achieve our strategy to pivot our existing assets, operations, and entire business model towards a trajectory aligned with the latest and most ambitious climate science recommendations. Our net-zero and near-term targets have been validated by SBTi, and our goal is to halve the GHG emissions by 2030 and reach net-zero by 2040. As we developed our net-zero goal, Kyndryl designed an emissions reduction plan and an integrated financial and emissions model that, together, detail the steps and actions needed to reach our goals. Our emissions reduction plan focuses on our internal emissions, primarily from our datacenter operations, as well as our value chain emissions. We continue to update and review this model and our GHG management program to best support our efforts. To accelerate progress toward our 2030 emissions reduction goals and achieve our 2040 net-zero goal, we are: 1. Executing our datacenter transformation strategy As Kyndryl consolidates our legacy datacenters, we are moving IT workloads to more modern and efficient locations that include cloud providers. This benefits both our customers and our business, as these datacenters are more energy efficient and use higher percentages of renewable energy. When considering data centers to potentially migrate to, we include energy efficiency and renewable energy use as part of our site criteria considerations. 2. Improving energy efficiency We are increasing energy efficiency at the locations we operate through IT equipment modernization and refreshing, as well as consolidation and virtualization of IT workloads. We are also implementing cooling and airflow efficiency projects through AI and automation. Additionally, as part of our commitment to both utilizing current technology and reducing our carbon footprint, we have

worked to retire, consolidate, and replace older, energy-intensive mainframes. 3. Renewable Energy Strategy Obtain 100% of our purchased electricity from renewable sources by 2030. 4. Supply Chain Decarbonization Kyndryl has established a plan by collaborating across the supply chain to address challenges involving climate change, resource depletion, waste management, and water conservation. We aim to align our climate transition plan with our top-tier suppliers' climate transition plan to achieve our decarbonization strategy. Refer to our FY25 CCR Section 2 for details

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

Select from:

☒ We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.8) Description of feedback mechanism

We consistently and proactively engage with our investor community. Our discussions focus on a variety of topics, including our business transformation, strategy, industry trends, financial performance and ESG. Our engagement is conducted by members of our Board, our Chief Executive Officer, our Chief Financial Officer, and other members of our senior leadership team across many of the Company's functions including Legal, Finance, Human Resources, and Corporate Responsibility. We engage with existing and potential stockholders to ensure their understanding of our strategy, seek their input and feedback, and for us to remain well-informed regarding their perspectives. In the current and previous fiscal years, proactive governance engagement was conducted regularly where discussions focused mainly on business strategy and ESG strategy.

(5.2.9) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

☒ Annually

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

Asset-light strategy, which is the process of consolidating legacy data centers and shifting IT workloads to more modern, energy-efficient sites and cloud platforms, as Kyndryl is moving towards a less facilities-owned, service-oriented company. Hence, our scope 1 and 2 (market-based) absolute emissions are expected to reduce by a minimum of 4.5% on an annual basis as we march forward.

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

Kyndryl has been implementing its climate action plan that includes optimizing data centers, executing asset-light strategies, purchasing renewable energy through bundled contracts and unbundled RECs, and engaging with our suppliers. In FY2024, Kyndryl has achieved 8% reduction in Sc1 and Sc 2(market) emissions, 12% reduction in Sc3 emissions, and 11% reduction in overall Sc1+Sc2(market)+Sc3 emissions. In FY2025, Kyndryl has achieved 17.3% reduction in Sc1 and Sc 2(market) emissions, 1.5% reduction in Sc3 emissions, and 6% reduction in overall Sc1+Sc2(market)+Sc3 emissions.

(5.2.12) Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)

2025 Corporate Citizenship Report_final.pdf

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

Select all that apply

☒ Water

(5.2.14) Explain how the other environmental issues are considered in your climate transition plan

Our goal is to reduce our total water consumption in our data centers and operated offices in high water-stressed areas, as defined by the World Resources Institute, by 30% by 2030, against our fiscal 2023 base year. Our asset-light strategy focuses on either closing or shifting the workload from data centers located at high-water stress sites, along with energy efficiency projects that indirectly reduce water consumption.

[Fixed row]

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

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

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

Select all that apply

☒ Products and services

☒ Upstream/downstream value chain

☒ Operations

[Fixed row]

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

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

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

Several existing Kyndryl services, such as Kyndryl Sustainability Advisor, provide energy or material efficiency benefits. We are working on providing demonstrable measurements of environmental benefits to clients. Additionally, we are continuously increasing transparency on the carbon footprint of providing our services. We have a dedicated effort to develop new offers and services that enable our customers to reduce their emissions. These offers are made available on the Kyndryl Bridge: <https://www.kyndryl.com/us/en/bridge>

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

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

We are actively working on the procurement of renewable energy for our global portfolio, focused on assessing REC and GO credibility and alignment with local and global regulations and standards. We are focused on developing a supply chain that is climate resilient by asking suppliers to sign up to EcoVadis and Responsible Business Alliance frameworks, and increasing awareness and education initiatives with our top-tier suppliers around science-based targets. In addition, we are assessing our key suppliers' business continuity plan with respect to nature related disasters and other disturbances. Finally, we are working with our suppliers to identify lower-carbon products and services that can be used in our services to our customers. For more information, see <https://www.kyndryl.com/au/en/procurement/Legacy-Supplier-Resources/environmental-sustainability/supply-chain-sustainability>

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

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

Addressing climate change risks and environmental operational efficiency has been a strategic priority for Kyndryl's sustainability program since our formation as a company. To deliver on our commitment to reach net-zero GHG emissions by 2040, Kyndryl has integrated key sustainability initiatives into our business-wide strategy. Our Climate Action Plan is focused on assessing the impacts of climate-related risks, implementing key strategic planning and risk management initiatives to mitigate these impacts, and leveraging new opportunities to offer sustainability-related products and services to markets in which we operate. To effectively mitigate and adapt to climate-related impacts, Kyndryl uses predictive climate models, scenarios and methodologies to assess physical and transition risks. Physical risks (acute and chronic) include flooding, cyclone events, water stress, droughts and extreme heat. Transition risks include increased and upcoming regulations, stakeholder pressures, and market and technology requirements. We also consider potential climate-related opportunities, such as enhanced climate resiliency, renewable energy programs and energy efficiency management. We then categorize these climate-related risks and opportunities into short-term (0-1 year), medium-term (1-5 years) and long-term (5+ years) horizons to help us prioritize appropriate climate action.

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☒ Indirect costs

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

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

Kyndryl plans to increase the use of renewable energy, continue adopting energy and operational efficiencies, and implement climate adaptation initiatives to mitigate climate-related risks within our physical and serviced asset locations. Listed below are some key climate-related impacts incorporated into our Climate Action Plan:

Real estate and datacenter footprint As the world's largest IT infrastructure services provider, we have a responsibility to deliver energy-efficient IT infrastructure and globally scale sustainable solutions. Since 2021, we have reduced our data center energy consumption and have enabled additional generation of solar energy. We prioritize emission reduction projects and efficiency requirements within our datacenter and real estate footprint, recognizing the opportunity to reduce our direct and indirect electricity consumption. Supply chain Kyndryl has taken steps to understand how our suppliers contribute to our overall emissions profile. The emissions from our suppliers represent the greatest portion of the scope 3 emissions in our GHG inventory. We have introduced a scope 3 roadmap to outline GHG reduction requirements for suppliers concerning purchased goods and services and capital goods, and plan to introduce employee education and increase awareness about business travel and commuting. Low-emission IT infrastructure and cloud services To help customers reduce emissions and improve the efficiency of their IT estates and business operations, Kyndryl is migrating many clients to cloud infrastructure. Cloud migration helps reduce carbon emissions through the use of newer servers, hyperscaler innovations and more efficient datacenters. As we migrate key customers from on-premises services to cloud system models, we will continue increasing the proportion of renewable energy to our datacenters and improving datacenter efficiencies. We are currently developing several solutions to help customers improve their efficiency and the overall sustainability of their IT operations.

Row 2

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct costs
- ☒ Capital expenditures
- ☒ Acquisitions and divestments

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

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

Kyndryl has been rationalizing and assessing its real estate portfolio of data centers and offices to ensure focus on higher utilization levels. This initiative has resulted in a reduction in the number of buildings, closure or sale of older, inefficient sites, and consolidation into newer, more efficient locations. Our energy efficiency projects are included in capital budgets and result in lower energy costs. Kyndryl has established a process to evaluate acquisitions and strategic investments related to innovation-based partnerships that takes into consideration ESG topics, including climate-related risks and opportunities.

[Add row]

(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	Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition
	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> ☒ Other methodology or framework

[Fixed row]

(5.4.1) Quantify the amount and percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition.

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Revenue based

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Revenue/Turnover

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

15057000000

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

1

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

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

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition

The amount of the financial metric (aligned in the entering here) entered here is Kyndryl's FY25 revenue. Kyndryl is proactively tracking CAPEX allocated to infrastructure energy efficiency projects at data centers, which is at less than 1%; however, Kyndryl also spends capital on IT hardware refresh, which reduces electricity consumption. Energy efficiency and IT hardware refresh CAPEX will be tracked in the future. Kyndryl has also established a financial plan for renewable energy purchases to reach the annual renewable energy % goal. Considering our revenue, our percentage share of the financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year and in the future will be less than 1%

[Add row]

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

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities

Select from:

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

(5.10.3) Primary reason for not pricing environmental externalities

Select from:

☒ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(5.10.4) Explain why your organization does not price environmental externalities

Our company is only three years old. As we are in the process of implementing our asset-light, service-more strategy, we are currently focusing more on integrating climate-related risks into our ERM process. Kyndryl is also not a product manufacturing company, and as such, pricing environmental externalities is currently not a priority.

[Fixed row]

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

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select all that apply ☒ Climate change
Customers	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select all that apply ☒ Climate change
Investors and shareholders	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select all that apply ☒ Climate change
Other value chain stakeholders	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select all that apply ☒ Climate change

[Fixed row]

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

	Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment
Climate change	Select from: ☒ No, we do not currently assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, but we plan to do so within the next two years

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ No, we do not prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.3) Primary reason for no supplier prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ We engage with all suppliers

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Kyndryl collaborates with all our suppliers to manage the resilience, responsible sourcing, and environmental & social impacts of our supply chain. Kyndryl is an affiliate member of the Responsible Business Alliance (RBA), the world's largest industry coalition dedicated to responsible business conduct in global supply chains. We are committed to complying with the RBA Code of Conduct in our operations and progressively applying it to our suppliers. In line with the RBA Code of Conduct, we expect all our suppliers to establish and maintain environmental management systems and to comply with all applicable regulations. Before onboarding new suppliers, we conduct due diligence using self-response questionnaires to ensure suppliers meet procurement criteria. These criteria include financial stability, legal compliance, the ability to meet Kyndryl's demand, adherence to environmental and social standards, and adherence to ethics and anti-bribery requirements. Suppliers must either sign the RBA Code of Conduct or demonstrate equivalent internal controls. Our Supplier Code of Conduct sets environmental & social expectations, including those involving human rights, labor practices & environmental responsibility. We align our practices with the RBA Code and our internal environmental policies, which emphasize reducing, reusing, recycling, and responsibly disposing of waste. We utilize the CDP Supply Chain program to understand our suppliers' carbon reduction programs.

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☒ Yes, suppliers have to meet environmental requirements related to this environmental issue, but they are not included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Before onboarding new suppliers, we conduct due diligence using self-response questionnaires that we evaluate to ensure suppliers meet procurement criteria. These criteria include financial stability, legal compliance, the ability to meet Kyndryl's demand, adherence to environmental and social standards, and adherence to ethics and anti-bribery requirements. Suppliers must either sign the RBA Code of Conduct or demonstrate equivalent internal controls. Our Supplier Code of Conduct sets environmental and social expectations, including those involving human rights, labor practices and environmental responsibility. We align our practices with the RBA Code and our internal environmental policies, which emphasize reducing, reusing, recycling and responsibly disposing of waste. We engage suppliers on broader sustainability issues and human rights. Our Human Rights Policy sets expectations for suppliers to uphold internationally recognized standards, including freedom of association, non-discrimination and fair labor practices. We prioritize local purchasing within the same country or region where we operate. This reduces exposure to global disruptions and minimizes environmental impact by lowering transportation emissions. All new Kyndryls working in procurement are required to complete training on our governance and attend sessions related to sourcing strategy.

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Signing up for the RBA Code of Conduct (or equivalent) RBA Self Assessments

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☒ Off-site third-party audit

☒ Supplier self-assessment

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

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

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

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

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

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

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

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

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

Select from:

☒ Suspend and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

- ☒ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

To help manage our supply chain, we are an affiliate member of the Responsible Business Alliance (RBA), the world's largest industry coalition dedicated to responsible business conduct in global supply chains. We are committed to complying with the RBA Code of Conduct in our operations and progressively applying it to our suppliers. In line with the RBA Code of Conduct, we expect suppliers to establish and maintain social responsibility and environmental management systems, and to comply with all applicable regulations. Before onboarding new suppliers, we conduct due diligence using self-response questionnaires that we evaluate to ensure suppliers meet procurement criteria. These criteria include financial stability, legal compliance, the ability to meet Kyndryl's demand, adherence to environmental and social standards, and adherence to ethics and anti-bribery requirements. Suppliers must either sign the RBA Code of Conduct or demonstrate equivalent internal controls. Our Supplier Code of Conduct sets environmental and social expectations, including those involving human rights, labor practices and environmental responsibility. We align our practices with the RBA Code and our internal environmental policies, which emphasize reducing, reusing, recycling, and responsibly disposing of waste. We engage suppliers on broader sustainability issues and human rights.

[Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

- ☒ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

- ☒ Provide training, support and best practices on how to set science-based targets

Information collection

- ☒ Collect climate transition plan information at least annually from suppliers
- ☒ Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers

- ☒ Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:

- ☒ 76-99%

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

Select from:

- ☒ 76-99%

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

Like many of our peers, scope 3 comprises the largest percentage of our GHG emissions. Kyndryl has identified the suppliers that contribute significantly to our scope 3 category 1 and 2 emissions. In support of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and our net-zero targets, we launched a global education campaign in Fiscal Year 2025 to engage over 7,500 suppliers in our decarbonization journey. The campaign introduced suppliers to Kyndryl's environmental strategy, including our 2030 goal to reduce emissions by 50% and our broader net-zero ambitions. The campaign also encouraged suppliers to join the EcoVadis rating system — Kyndryl holds a gold rating — and to adopt Science-Based Target initiative-aligned goals of their own. We also use the EcoVadis platform to evaluate the environmental, labor and ethical practices of our largest suppliers that contribute significantly to our scope 3 category 1 (purchased goods and services) and category 2 (capital goods) emissions. In fiscal 2025, more than 85% of these suppliers completed or were in the process of completing the EcoVadis questionnaire.

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

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Net-zero/SBTi aligned GHG reductions

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

[Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- ☒ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes
- ☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements
- ☒ Other education/information sharing, please specify :Responding to RFIs and RFPs

Innovation and collaboration

- ☒ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services
- ☒ Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce environmental impacts

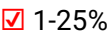
(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:



1-25%

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

We remain actively engaged with current and potential customers about our sustainability goals, efforts and progress. In fiscal 2025, we received 436 customer inquiries related to ESG and, in particular, 420 inquiries related to the Environment. Additionally, we observed growing market demand outlined by analysts in the sustainability market. We enable our customers' success with deep technical expertise, a co-creation mindset and our focus on being a trusted partner in every phase of their transformations. Kyndryl's Sustainability Center of Excellence and Kyndryl Consult, in collaboration with our global ecosystem of partners, deliver end-to-end solutions that help customers reduce environmental impact and meet evolving regulatory demands as they pursue IT modernization. In early 2025, Kyndryl was named a Leader in the 2024 ISG Provider Lens™ for Sustainability and ESG in IT Solutions and Services. Kyndryl offers tailored services for any stage of sustainability maturity that help customers achieve their business goals. We customize our sustainability services to align with local regulations and emerging regional trends. This regional approach enables us to best support local markets with individualized services that meet their sustainability and business needs.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Kyndryl has established partnerships with some of our key customers to find ways to reduce their carbon footprint and also understand our customers' efforts to mitigate climate-change impacts. Kyndryl is working to share existing sustainability-related solutions with our customers, as well as develop new offerings. Examples of existing solutions include:

- Sustainable Data Centers: We assess the energy efficiency of our customers' data centers to identify opportunities for improvement and can then co-create and execute personalized solutions.*
- Cloud technologies: We work with our alliance partners – Microsoft Azure, Google, and AWS – to migrate our customers to the cloud, reducing energy usage by as much as 85% and reducing emissions through the cloud's use of up to 100% renewable energy.*
- Automation, AI, and Data: We work with our customers to figure out how to best automate processes and use the mass amounts of data coming from their value chain to highlight opportunities to improve efficiency, resulting in reduced waste and more sustainable operations.*
- Digitizing the workplace: We provide solutions for a hybrid office strategy that can help our customers reduce their employee commuting and onsite emissions. Find some of these eco-services on Kyndryl Bridge (<https://www.kyndryl.com/us/en/bridge>), an open integration platform that leverages Kyndryl's core strengths to give enterprises visibility across their technology estates with actionable insights.*

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

Kyndryl is interested in collaborating with our customers and our suppliers in areas that include evaluating opportunities to reduce carbon emissions in the customer's IT infrastructure, using, among other things such as data engineering and AI

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☒ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

☒ Reduction of own operational emissions (own scope 1 & 2)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 1-3 years

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☒ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

At Kyndryl, we apply our expertise as the world's largest IT infrastructure services company to help customers achieve their environmental and business goals while continuing to meet their reporting requirements. For more information, please see the "Driving market differentiation section" of our FY 2025 Kyndryl CCR Report.

Row 2

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

Kyndryl is interested in collaborating with our customers and our suppliers in areas that include evaluating opportunities to reduce carbon emissions in the customer's IT infrastructure, using, among other things such as data engineering and AI

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☒ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

☒ Reduction of own operational emissions (own scope 1 & 2)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 1-3 years

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☒ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

At Kyndryl, we apply our expertise as the world's largest IT infrastructure services company to help customers achieve their environmental and business goals while continuing to meet their reporting requirements. For more information, please see the "Driving market differentiation section" of our FY 2025 Kyndryl CCR Report.

Row 3

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

Kyndryl is interested in collaborating with our customers and our suppliers in areas that include evaluating opportunities to reduce carbon emissions in the customer's IT infrastructure, using, among other things such as data engineering and AI

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

- ☒ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)
- ☒ Reduction of own operational emissions (own scope 1 & 2)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

- ☒ 1-3 years

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

- ☒ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

At Kyndryl, we apply our expertise as the world's largest IT infrastructure services company to help customers achieve their environmental and business goals while continuing to meet their reporting requirements. For more information, please see the "Driving market differentiation section" of our FY 2025 Kyndryl CCR Report.
[Add row]

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

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

Select from:

- ☒ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(5.13.2) Primary reason for not implementing environmental initiatives

Select from:

- ☒ Other, please specify :Kyndryl is a three year old company, prioritizing on internal environmental initiatives but has a clear vision to engage with our supply chain in the near future

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

Kyndryl has signed up for the CDP supply chain program in May 2025. Kyndryl will plan for implementing mutually beneficial environmental initiatives with our supply chain partners in the future.

[Fixed row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

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

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

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

Kyndryl's organizational boundary applies to the company's scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions, energy, waste and water from our globally managed properties, and we define the boundary using the operational control approach. The boundary includes data centers and non-data centers (e.g., offices, warehouses, etc.) that are owned and operated, leased and operated, and serviced. Serviced sites are defined as locations that are operated by a third party. The sites included within our organizational boundary are determined through internal systems which are used to track leases and assets. Our approach accounts for emissions of new properties entering our portfolio within the fiscal year on a monthly basis and excludes the emissions of any closed properties only for the period that they cease to operate. Data is reported following the end of Kyndryl's fiscal year, covering April 1 to March 31. Overseen by the Senior Vice President of Global Citizenship and Sustainability, the Global Citizenship and Sustainability (GCS) team is responsible for monitoring and reporting environmental data. GCS works collaboratively with other teams within Kyndryl, including Real Estate and Data Center Services, Procurement, Logistics, Asset Management, Finance, Human Resources and Legal.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

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

Kyndryl's organizational boundary applies to the company's scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions, energy, waste and water from our globally managed properties, and we define the boundary using the operational control approach. The boundary includes data centers and non-data centers (e.g., offices, warehouses, etc.) that are owned and operated, leased and operated, and serviced. Serviced sites are defined as locations that are operated by a third party. The sites included within our

organizational boundary are determined through internal systems which are used to track leases and assets. Our approach accounts for emissions of new properties entering our portfolio within the fiscal year on a monthly basis and excludes the emissions of any closed properties only for the period that they cease to operate. Data is reported following the end of Kyndryl's fiscal year, covering April 1 to March 31. Overseen by the Senior Vice President of Global Citizenship and Sustainability, the Global Citizenship and Sustainability (GCS) team is responsible for monitoring and reporting environmental data. GCS works collaboratively with other teams within Kyndryl, including Real Estate and Data Center Services, Procurement, Logistics, Asset Management, Finance, Human Resources and Legal.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

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

Kyndryl's organizational boundary applies to the company's scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions, energy, waste and water from our globally managed properties, and we define the boundary using the operational control approach. The boundary includes data centers and non-data centers (e.g., offices, warehouses, etc.) that are owned and operated, leased and operated, and serviced. Serviced sites are defined as locations that are operated by a third party. The sites included within our organizational boundary are determined through internal systems which are used to track leases and assets. Our approach accounts for emissions of new properties entering our portfolio within the fiscal year on a monthly basis and excludes the emissions of any closed properties only for the period that they cease to operate. Data is reported following the end of Kyndryl's fiscal year, covering April 1 to March 31. Overseen by the Senior Vice President of Global Citizenship and Sustainability, the Global Citizenship and Sustainability (GCS) team is responsible for monitoring and reporting environmental data. GCS works collaboratively with other teams within Kyndryl, including Real Estate and Data Center Services, Procurement, Logistics, Asset Management, Finance, Human Resources and Legal.

[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

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

Select from:

☒ No

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

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

Select all that apply

☒ Yes, a change in methodology

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

For Scope 3 Category 1 & 2, Kyndryl has migrated from 100% "spend-based only" to "both spend-based and activity-based method" in line with the GHG Protocol's Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions. Kyndryl used this hybrid methodology to recalculate and disclose Cat 1&2 emissions for the base year FY2023, previous year FY2024, and current disclosing year FY2025. For activity-based, we collect supplier-specific data using either the emissions that the supplier provides or the supplier's emission intensity factors, which are estimated from their disclosed emissions and revenue. For spend-based, we collect data on the economic value and amount spent on purchased goods and services and capital goods, adjust for inflation and then multiply this amount by the relevant environmentally extended input-output (EEIO) emission coefficients from the EPA Supply Chain dataset. For fiscal 2025, 66.3% of our scope 3 category 1 and 2 spend were calculated using the activity-based emission method and 33.7% were calculated using the spend-based emission method. In this CDP disclosure, Kyndryl has provided the revised data for FY2023 and FY2024 along with FY2025.

[Fixed row]

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

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.1.3.2) Scope(s) recalculated

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3

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

Significant thresholds for material percentage variance of different environmental metrics are defined. • 5% variance threshold for Scope 1 total GHG Emissions, Scope 2 total GHG Emissions (market-based), Scope 3 total GHG Emissions, Scope 1 Energy, or Scope 2 Energy. The 5% is for the year or cumulative over the years due to methodology changes. • 10% variance threshold for individual Scope 3 categories, total water, or total waste. The 10% is for the year or cumulative over the years due to methodology changes.

(7.1.3.4) Past years' recalculation

Select from:

☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ IEA CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion
- ☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance
- ☒ US EPA Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID)
- ☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard
- ☒ 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories
- ☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)
- ☒ US EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership: Indirect Emissions From Purchased Electricity
- ☒ US EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership: Direct Emissions from Mobile Combustion Sources
- ☒ US EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership: Direct Emissions from Stationary Combustion Sources
- ☒ Defra Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including streamlined energy and carbon reporting guidance, 2019
- ☒ US EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership: Direct Fugitive Emissions from Refrigeration, Air Conditioning, Fire Suppression, and Industrial Gases

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

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:

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

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:

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

(7.3.3) Comment

We have calculated and reported both market-based and location-based scope 2 emissions data. For all emissions disclosed here, please refer to our most recent Databook, FY25 <https://www.kyndryl.com/content/dam/kyndrylprogram/doc/en/2025/environmental-people-data-book.pdf> Databook is part of the FY25 CCR
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☒ No

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

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

37316.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Direct emissions from sources owned or operated by Kyndryl. Quantity of fuel used multiplied by its corresponding emission factor.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

398500

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Indirect emissions from the purchase of energy, which mainly include purchased electricity. Quantity of purchased electricity multiplied by the local grid emission factor. Emission numbers have been slightly adjusted compared to the initial disclosure. Changes are reflected here.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

280761

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Indirect emissions from the purchase of energy that mainly includes purchased electricity. Quantity of purchased electricity multiplied by local grid emission factor but also account for renewable energy purchases. Emission numbers have been slightly adjusted compared to the initial disclosure. Changes are reflected here

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

548511

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We use both the spend-based and activity-based methods in line with the GHG Protocol's Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions. For activity-based data collection, we utilize either the supplier's provided emissions or their emission intensity factors, which are estimated from disclosed emissions and revenue. For spend-based, we collect data on the economic value and amount spent on purchased goods and services and capital goods, adjust for inflation, and then multiply this amount by the relevant environmentally extended input-output (EEIO) emission coefficients from the EPA Supply Chain dataset. Emission numbers have been slightly adjusted compared to the initial disclosure. Changes are reflected here

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

67184

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We use both the spend-based and activity-based methods in line with the GHG Protocol's Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions. For activity-based data collection, we utilize either the supplier's provided emissions or their emission intensity factors, which are estimated from disclosed emissions and revenue. For spend-based, we collect data on the economic value and amount spent on purchased goods and services and capital goods, adjust for inflation, and then multiply this amount by the relevant environmentally extended input-output (EEIO) emission coefficients from the EPA Supply Chain dataset. Emission numbers have been slightly adjusted compared to the initial disclosure. Changes are reflected here

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

109841

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Kyndryl's category 3 emissions include emissions from transmission and distribution (T&D) losses and upstream emissions of direct and indirect energy and fuel. We calculate T&D losses by multiplying the compiled purchased electricity data (methodology described above in the section on scope 1 and 2 emissions) by the appropriate grid loss coefficients. Following the industry average data method, the grid loss coefficients are derived from multiple sources such as the U.S. EPA e-Grid and International Energy Agency (IEA), depending on the location of the sites. The upstream emissions of direct and indirect energy and fuel are calculated based on the well-to-tank (WTT) approach. Compiled electricity and fuel consumption data (methodology described above in the section on scope 1 and 2 emissions) is multiplied by WTT emission factors, which are obtained from the United Kingdom Government's Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (U.K. GOV BEIS). Emission numbers have been slightly adjusted compared to the initial disclosure. Changes are reflected here.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1433

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We use the well-to-wheel (WTW) method to measure Kyndryl's category 4 emissions for the full life-cycle analysis of transportation, including: • Raw material extraction to use • Outsourced logistics services used to transport or distribute products from tier 1 suppliers to Kyndryl facilities • Transport between Kyndryl's own facilities Emissions calculations are conducted by a Kyndryl transportation service provider covering approximately 60-70% of Kyndryl's total transportation and then extrapolated to estimate total category 4 emissions. Emission numbers have been slightly adjusted compared to the initial disclosure. Changes are reflected here.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2299

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Kyndryl's category 5 emissions come from general waste generated from operations and wastewater treatment. Following the waste-type specific measurement method, we use the waste emission factors from the U.S. EPA Emission Factors Hub to determine the disposal methods and their corresponding emissions. We assess, categorize and harmonize waste data based on the EPA's disposal methods and material type, and apply corresponding emission factors to calculate emissions. We calculate emissions from wastewater treatment based on Kyndryl's activity data related to water withdrawal and discharge, and by applying the U.K. GOV BEIS emission factors (2022). Emission numbers have been slightly adjusted compared to the initial disclosure. Changes are reflected here.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

41292

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Kyndryl's emissions from business travel activities are calculated using distance and spend-based methods. Supplier-specific emissions data is collected from Kyndryl's main business travel service provider. Emissions calculations conducted by the supplier use a distance-based method (well-to-wheel approach) and U.K. Defra (Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs) emission factors. Business-related emissions occurring outside of Kyndryl's main business travel service provider are extrapolated using supplier-specific emissions for similar travel activities. The remaining emissions are estimated using the distance-based and spend-based methods and U.S. EPA emission factors. Emission numbers have been slightly adjusted compared to the initial disclosure. Changes are reflected here.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

68351

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Kyndryl's emissions from employees' daily commutes are based on the results of employee surveys, which are conducted to identify employee travel patterns across Kyndryl. The results, which are based on sample size, are extrapolated to the rest of the employee population using workplace indicator values. EPA distance-based emission factors (2023) for various transportation methods are used to calculate commute-related emissions. Emission numbers have been slightly adjusted compared to the initial disclosure. Changes are reflected here.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable

[Fixed row]

(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)

37834

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 emissions consist of: • Stationary combustion of fossil fuels in stationary equipment and machinery at Kyndryl-operated sites • Mobile combustion of fossil fuels from Kyndryl's owned and leased mobile fleet • Fugitive refrigerant releases at Kyndryl-operated sites. Fossil fuels from stationary combustion sources include natural gas, fuel oil #2, liquified petroleum gas (LPG) and diesel. Kyndryl collects data on these sources from third-party invoices and enters them into our software tool (Sphrea SCCS). Missing natural gas data is either gap-filled based on the coincident month or the most recent month if the coincident month is not available, or estimated based on electricity consumption using an intensity factor. The intensity factor is based on actual data available for natural gas consumption per unit of electricity consumption. To estimate missing fuel oil #2 or diesel for data centers, we use electricity consumption at the sites and an intensity factor based on actual data available for the appropriate fossil fuel per electricity consumption. Kyndryl does not gap-fill or estimate missing data for LPG, and we do not gap-fill for fuel oil #2 or diesel. "Fleet fuel consumption is tracked by our Global Procurement Car Leasing, Car Rental and Compensation group. For FY2023 and FY2024, annual fuel consumption — including gasoline, diesel and compressed natural gas — and electricity consumption for hybrid vehicles is assumed based on the typical consumption rate. In fiscal 2023, our disclosed fleet-related emissions were specific to the U.S. In fiscal 2024, they were global. In fiscal 2025, we introduced a minor methodological update to our fleet-related emissions calculations by incorporating annualized contractual mileage data for each fleet. This more granular data, which was not available in previous years, now enables more precise emissions estimates. For refrigerant releases, the type and loss amount are recorded in our Environmental Incident Reporting System. Refrigerant gas loss is calculated based on site-specific refrigerant management records. The calculation assumes that the period in which the refrigerant was refilled is the same as the period in which it was released. Our Scope 1 and Scope 2 data collection and calculation are completely automated (except for fleet)

Past year 1

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

33890

(7.6.2) End date

03/31/2024

(7.6.3) Methodological details

See above explanation

Past year 2

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

37316

(7.6.2) End date

03/31/2023

(7.6.3) Methodological details

See above explanation

[Fixed row]

(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)

328349

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

196405

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Data on purchased electricity, steam, hot water and chilled water consumed at Kyndryl sites is collected from third-party invoices. All data are entered into our software tool (Sphera SCCS). Missing electricity, steam and hot water data are either gap-filled or estimated based on the availability of data. Gap-filled data is based

on the coincident month for utilized data centers and other sites, or the most recent month if the coincident month is not available, the data center is decreasing use due to closure or the data center is increasing use due to ramping up. Estimated electricity data for data centers is calculated using an intensity factor based on actual electricity consumption data per data center IT load, multiplied by the IT load of the site requiring estimation. Intensity factors are calculated separately for operated data centers and serviced data centers. The intensity factor for non-data centers is calculated based on actual electricity consumption per net rentable floor space. The intensity factor is then multiplied by the net rentable floor space of the non-data center requiring estimation. Estimated hot water data is calculated only for non-data centers and based on an intensity factor calculated using actual hot water consumption data per electricity consumption, then multiplied by the electricity consumption of the non-data center requiring estimation. Sphera SCCS is set up to gap-fill, estimate data if required, avoiding any manual calculation and potential errors. Using the market-based method, GHG emissions from purchased energy include renewable electricity sourced from energy contracts, property owners, or from retiring Guarantees of Origin (GOs) and Renewable Energy Credits (RECs). Renewable electricity applicable to the calendar year has been contracted for and will be retired within the fiscal year. Our Scope 1 and Scope 2 data collection and calculations are completely automated (except for fleet) using the software tool.

Past year 1

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

387081

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

258113

(7.7.3) End date

03/31/2024

(7.7.4) Methodological details

See the explanation above

Past year 2

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

398500

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

280761

(7.7.3) End date

03/31/2023

(7.7.4) Methodological details

See the explanation above
[Fixed row]

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

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

504096

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Hybrid method

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

63

(7.8.5) Please explain

To calculate Kyndryl's category 1 and 2 emissions, we use both the spend-based and activity-based methods in line with the GHG Protocol's Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions. For activity-based, we collect supplier-specific data using either the emissions that the supplier provides or the supplier's emission intensity factors, which are estimated from their disclosed emissions and revenue. For spend-based, we collect data on the economic value and amount spent on purchased goods and services and capital goods, adjust for inflation and then multiply this amount by the relevant environmentally extended input-output (EEIO) emission coefficients from the EPA Supply Chain dataset.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

31122

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Hybrid method

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

63

(7.8.5) Please explain

To calculate Kyndryl's category 1 and 2 emissions, we use both the spend-based and activity-based methods in line with the GHG Protocol's Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions. For activity-based, we collect supplier-specific data using either the emissions that the supplier provides or the supplier's emission intensity factors, which are estimated from their disclosed emissions and revenue. For spend-based, we collect data on the economic value and amount spent on purchased goods and services and capital goods, adjust for inflation and then multiply this amount by the relevant environmentally extended input-output (EEIO) emission coefficients from the EPA Supply Chain dataset.

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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

75578

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Kyndryl's category 3 emissions include emissions from transmission and distribution (T&D) losses and upstream emissions of direct and indirect energy and fuel. We calculate T&D losses by multiplying the compiled purchased electricity data (methodology

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Kyndryl's category 3 emissions include emissions from transmission and distribution (T&D) losses and upstream emissions of direct and indirect energy and fuel. We calculate T&D losses by multiplying the compiled purchased electricity data (methodology described above in the section on scope 1 and 2 emissions) by the appropriate grid loss coefficients. Following the industry average data method, the grid loss coefficients are derived from multiple sources such as the U.S. EPA e-Grid and International Energy Agency (IEA), depending on the location of the sites. The upstream emissions of direct and indirect energy and fuel are calculated based on the well-to-tank (WTT) approach. Compiled electricity and fuel consumption data (methodology described above in the section on scope 1 and 2 emissions) is multiplied by WTT emission factors, which are obtained from the United Kingdom Government's Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (U.K. GOV BEIS).

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

434

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Hybrid method

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

70

(7.8.5) Please explain

We use the well-to-wheel (WTW) method to measure Kyndryl's category 4 emissions for the full life-cycle analysis of transportation, including:

- Raw material extraction to use
- Outsourced logistics services used to transport or distribute products from tier 1 suppliers to Kyndryl facilities
- Transport between Kyndryl's own facilities

Emissions calculations are conducted by a Kyndryl transportation service provider covering approximately 70% of Kyndryl's total transportation and then extrapolated to estimate total category 4 emissions.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

1291

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Waste-type-specific method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Kyndryl's category 5 emissions come from general waste generated from operations and wastewater treatment. Following the waste-type specific measurement method, we use the waste emission factors from the U.S. EPA Emission Factors Hub to determine the disposal methods and their corresponding emissions. We assess, categorize and harmonize waste data based on the EPA's disposal methods and material type, and apply corresponding emission factors to calculate emissions. We calculate emissions from wastewater treatment based on Kyndryl's activity data related to water withdrawal and discharge, and by applying the U.K. GOV BEIS emission factors (2022).

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

43751

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Hybrid method

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

75

(7.8.5) Please explain

Kyndryl's emissions from business travel activities are calculated using distance and spend-based methods. Supplier-specific emissions data is collected from Kyndryl's main business travel service provider. Emissions calculations conducted by the supplier use a distance-based method (well-to-wheel approach) and U.K.

Defra (Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs) emission factors. Business-related emissions occurring outside of Kyndryl's main business travel service provider are extrapolated using supplier-specific emissions for similar travel activities. The remaining emissions are estimated using the distance-based and spend-based methods and U.S. EPA emission factors.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

53441

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Kyndryl's emissions from employees' daily commutes are based on the results of employee surveys, which are conducted to identify employee travel patterns across Kyndryl. The results, which are based on sample size, are extrapolated to the rest of the

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Kyndryl's emissions from employees' daily commutes are based on the results of employee surveys, which are conducted to identify employee travel patterns across Kyndryl. The results, which are based on sample size, are extrapolated to the rest of the employee population using workplace indicator values. EPA distance-based emission factors (2023) for various transportation methods are used to calculate commute-related emissions.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

An analysis of fiscal year source spend data indicates two types of leased assets — auto leases and IT equipment leases. Emissions corresponding to both types of assets are included in scope 2 and scope 3 (categories 1 and 2) based on how Kyndryl currently collects this data. Fuel-related emissions from leased vehicles are included in our scope 1 emissions.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Categories 9, 10, 11, 13, 14 and 15 are excluded as Kyndryl is not a product manufacturing company and does not own franchises or down-stream leased assets.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Categories 9, 10, 11, 13, 14 and 15 are excluded as Kyndryl is not a product manufacturing company and does not own franchises or downstream leased assets.

Category 12 - Due to the current processes and disposal methods in place, product end-of-life management (PELM) is treated similarly to operational waste.

Insignificant quantities of electronic equipment sold to customers are collected as waste and processed by a third-party logistics and waste processing contractor. The actual quantity of this electronic equipment waste is not available, as this waste is included and reported under PELM waste, which also includes waste collected from our facilities. Emissions corresponding to PELM are therefore included under the scope 3 category 5.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not applicable

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not applicable

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not applicable

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not applicable

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not applicable

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not applicable

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not applicable
[Fixed row]

(7.8.1) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

(7.8.1.1) End date

03/31/2024

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

505259

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

36157

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

90135

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

1246

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

1655

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

50870

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

54888

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

Emission numbers have been slightly adjusted compared to the initial disclosure. Changes are reflected here. Refer to <https://www.kyndryl.com/content/dam/kyndrylprogram/doc/en/2025/environmental-people-data-book.pdf>

Past year 2

(7.8.1.1) End date

03/31/2023

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

548511

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

67184

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

109841

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

1433

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

2299

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

41292

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

68351

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

Emission numbers have been slightly adjusted compared to the initial disclosure. Changes are reflected here. Refer to <https://www.kyndryl.com/content/dam/kyndrylprogram/doc/en/2025/environmental-people-data-book.pdf>
[Fixed row]

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

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

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 3	Select from: ☒ Third-party verification or assurance process in place

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

ERM CVS - Limited Assurance Report for Kyndryl FY2025 - FINAL.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Page 19 of the Fiscal 2025 Environment and People DataBook

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ISAE3000

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☒ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

ERM CVS - Limited Assurance Report for Kyndryl FY2025 - FINAL.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Page 19 of the Fiscal 2025 Environment and People DataBook

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☒ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

ERM CVS - Limited Assurance Report for Kyndryl FY2025 - FINAL.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Page 19 of the Fiscal 2025 Environment and People DataBook

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

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(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

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(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ISAE3000

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3: Capital goods

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

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(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ISAE3000

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

Row 3**(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category**

Select all that apply

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

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

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(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ISAE3000

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 4

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

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(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ISAE3000

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 5

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3: Waste generated in operations

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

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(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

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(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ISAE3000

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 6

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3: Business travel

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

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(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ISAE3000

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 7

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3: Employee commuting

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

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(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

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(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ISAE3000

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

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

Select from:

☒ Decreased

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

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

61708

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

24

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Change in Emissions is the difference in the Scope 2 Market-based emissions between FY2024 and FY2025 due to increased renewable energy usage in FY2025. Renewable energy is accounted for only in Scope 2 electricity, which is a significant portion of the Scope 2 Emissions. Emission value (percentage) is calculated by dividing the change in emission value over the Scope 2 FY2024 emissions. Our renewable electricity consumption has increased from 51.4% in FY2024 to 57.8% in FY2025

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2672

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

10.45

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Change in emissions between FY2024 (Facilities + Fleet) and FY2025 (Facilities + Fleet). Scope 1 emissions (except refrigerants) were reduced mainly due to an asset reduction strategy, including moving from less energy-efficient to more energy-efficient facilities, energy reduction projects, closing down facilities operating at high carbon fossil fuel-based markets, etc. Refrigerant emissions have increased in FY2025 (compared with FY2024) due to a single incident of loss of R114 – a refrigerant with a very high Global Warming Potential (GWP). refrigerant. The loss was identified during the decommissioning of a stand-by chiller, and although it had most likely occurred over multiple more than one reporting periods, the estimated fugitive emissions, calculated (based on the chiller's last recorded charge volume), have been fully accounted for in our fiscal 2025 Scope 1 refrigerant emissions. Without this single event, we would have seen a year-on-year reduction in both refrigerant emissions and overall total Scope 1 emissions.

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Not applicable

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Not applicable

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Not applicable

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Not applicable

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Not applicable

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Not applicable

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Not applicable

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Not applicable

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Not applicable

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☒ Market-based

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

Select from:

☒ No

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

Select from:

☒ No

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

Argentina

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

35.345

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

6457.508

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

546.85

Australia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

71.003

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

15456.96

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

15414.186

Austria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.376

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

840.313

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

211.237

Belgium

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

577.842

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

4745.179

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

247.935

Brazil

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

632.019

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

1459.665

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

335.417

Bulgaria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

16.697

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

24.24

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2501.638

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

7692.523

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

3806.663

Chile

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

159.6

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

2735.297

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

705.54

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

3291.233

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

2956.498

China, Macao Special Administrative Region

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Colombia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

107

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

2777.857

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

379.233

Costa Rica

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0.168

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

0.168

Croatia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

51.898

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

6.936

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

20.684

Cyprus

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

98.876

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

100.894

Czechia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6.216

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

3.377

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

5.069

Denmark

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

253.325

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

2816.67

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

890.335

Ecuador

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

76.649

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

168.799

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

168.798

Egypt

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Estonia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Finland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

33.173

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

114.989

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

131.156

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1531.885

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

7495.949

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

713.806

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3086.951

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

22377.268

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

85.735

Greece

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

42.911

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

226.955

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

44.74

Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

2895.503

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

2292.491

Hungary

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

99.182

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

404.511

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

305.043

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

23994.517

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

23994.518

Indonesia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4.982

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

1959.429

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

1959.43

Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

223.098

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

3274.784

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

1025.192

Israel

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

324.218

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

8707.565

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

8707.565

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

539.204

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

14411.639

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

8352.975

Japan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1083.752

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

42474.015

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

41969.691

Latvia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Lithuania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Luxembourg

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

782.164

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

648.123

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

17.822

Malaysia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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