

Welcome to your CDP Climate Change Questionnaire 2023

C0. Introduction

C0.1

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

At Jacobs, we're challenging today to reinvent tomorrow by solving the world's most critical problems for thriving cities, resilient environments, mission-critical outcomes, operational advancement, scientific discovery and cutting-edge manufacturing, turning abstract ideas into realities that transform the world for good. With a talent force of more than 60,000, Jacobs provides a full spectrum of professional services including consulting, technical, scientific and project delivery for local, regional, and national governments and private sector clients across a diverse array of industry sectors.

Our deep global domain knowledge – applied together with the latest advances in technology – are why customers large and small choose to partner with Jacobs. In FY22, we operated in two lines of business: Critical Mission Solutions and People & Places Solutions, as well as a third business segment resulting from our majority investment in PA Consulting Group Limited. As part of our new company strategy and directly aligning with our Data Solutions growth accelerator, we announced a new operating unit, Divergent Solutions, that Jacobs has started reporting on from the beginning of FY23.

What we do is more than a job; we work every day to make the world better. From the way we operate our business, to the work we perform with clients and other organizations, we look at ways we can make a positive environmental, societal and economic difference for businesses, governments and communities around the world. We address what matters most, so the future is better for all of us.

[PlanBeyondSM](#) is our approach to sustainability – planning beyond today for a more sustainable future for everyone. As part of [PlanBeyond 2.0](#), we developed six Sustainable Business Objectives to sit at the heart of our company strategy. Aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) most relevant to our business, these objectives define our aspirations for how we as an organization and we as individuals can each play a part in creating a more connected, sustainable world.

One of our six Sustainable Business Objectives is accelerating solutions that address the climate emergency. Our Climate Action Plan commitments and supporting delivery plans build on the foundations of our PlanBeyond approach – to measure, report and disclose our carbon footprint, optimize our operational efficiencies, reduce our business travel and partner with our clients and suppliers to decarbonize our value chain.

Our [Climate Action Plan](#) lays out our next phase of climate mitigation and adaptation commitments, which build on the progress we have made since the release of our initial plan in 2020. We are the first consultancy and one of the world's first companies with net-zero targets approved by the Science Based Targets initiative. We have reduced our carbon emissions by 61% since 2019. We procure 100% low-carbon electricity for our operations. And we are a carbon neutral organization. We also introduced carbon pricing on corporate business travel, undertook a global climate risk disclosure analysis and improved our corporate ESG ratings.

Building on these achievements and coupled with our [new company strategy](#) that elevates Climate Response as one of three accelerators fundamental to business growth over the FY 2022-2024 strategy period, we have set new, ambitious climate commitments:

- Ensure every project becomes a climate response opportunity
- Achieve Net-Zero greenhouse gas emissions across the value chain by 2040
- Maintain carbon neutrality status and 100% low-carbon electricity for our operations

We continue driving the rapid decarbonization of our operations and value chain, while also accelerating the essential shift to a zero-carbon economy through the solutions we deliver to clients every day, world-wide. As a professional services provider, our carbon emissions are relatively low compared to other industries. However, we design solutions for some of the world's largest infrastructure and mission critical programs ranging from mass transit facilities to high technology manufacturing facilities to operating major government facilities. Our biggest opportunity to affect climate change is through working with our clients in conducting climate risk assessments; advising on adaptation and resiliency planning; and providing carbon management solutions to reduce or remove direct or embodied GHGs throughout our design and consulting services.

C0.2

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

Reporting year

Start date

October 1, 2021

End date

September 30, 2022

Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

No

C0.3

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

Armenia
Australia
Azerbaijan
Canada
China
Czechia
Egypt
France
Germany
Hong Kong SAR, China
India
Indonesia
Iraq
Ireland
Italy
Kazakhstan
Malaysia
Netherlands
New Zealand
Philippines
Poland
Qatar
Republic of Korea
Romania
Saudi Arabia
Singapore
Slovakia
South Africa
Sweden
Switzerland
Taiwan, China
Thailand
Ukraine
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America

C0.4

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

USD

C0.5

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

Operational control

C0.8

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

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, a Ticker symbol	NYSE: J
Yes, an ISIN code	US4698141078
Yes, a CUSIP number	469814107

C1. Governance

C1.1

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

Yes

C1.1a

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

Position of individual or committee	Responsibilities for climate-related issues
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	In FY 2022, Jacobs' CEO also served as the Chair of Jacobs Board of Directors ('the Board of Directors' or 'the Board'). In January 2023, the roles of CEO and Chair of the Board were separated when Jacobs' CEO stepped down and Jacobs' President and Chief Operating Officer took over the role of CEO. Our former CEO continues to serve as Chair of the Board. Our new CEO also serves as a director on the Board and will continue to provide oversight of climate-related issues in line with our company strategy. Further details of our leadership structure will be reported as appropriate in FY 2023.

	In FY 2022, our CEO provided oversight of all parts of Jacobs operations including climate-related issues and direction in updating, approving and operationalizing our Climate Action Plan. Our CEO served on Jacobs' PlanBeyond Executive Steering Committee – our executive-level body that meets approximately five times a year to review progress against commitments, update plans around ESG risk, and provide oversight on our disclosures and reporting. As a member of the PlanBeyond Steering Committee, our CEO updated, approved and operationalized PlanBeyond 2.0, which includes: (1) Six Sustainable Business Objectives that sit at the heart of our Company strategy, including addressing the climate emergency, (2) a commitment to ensure every project becomes a climate response opportunity, and (3) Targets for Jacobs to achieve net zero greenhouse gas emissions across the value chain by 2040, maintain carbon neutrality status, and secure 100% low carbon electricity for our operations. Our CEO also provided regular updates from this committee to the Board during FY 2022. Jacobs' executive compensation program includes individual non-financial strategic and ESG goals for certain of our executives, the achievement of which impacts the amount of each such executive's annual incentive award, and since FY 2020, our CEO's goals have included climate response related goals. In FY 2022, our CEO's climate response-related goals included (a) integrating climate risk and opportunities into our market sector strategies and implement actions to reduce our carbon footprint, including implementation of an internal process of carbon on business travel and (b) beginning energy audits of our largest offices to identify energy reduction and locally source renewable electricity.
Board-level committee	We have identified climate risks and opportunities as one of the Company's top ESG-related risks, and as such the Board plays an active role in helping to ensure effective climate risk management. Board oversight of ESG is spread across all Board Committees. The Board approved our FY 2022 to 2024 Company strategy, which elevated Climate Response as one of three core accelerators – aligning positive societal impact with long-term business growth. In FY 2021, the Board formed an ESG & Risk Committee comprised of all other Board Committee Chairs to further enhance the structure of the Board's oversight of ESG, as well as enterprise risk management (ERM). Primary climate-related responsibilities of the ESG and Risk Committee include: • Reviewing and discussing with management the Company's overall ESG strategy and oversees the Company's key ESG initiatives and policies • Receiving regular reports from management on ESG risks, including risks and opportunities relating to climate change, and enterprise-wide ESG initiatives and impacts to lines of business, along with corresponding mitigation initiatives and controls • Reviewing the Company's ERM strategy and its policies, procedures, and standards for identifying and managing Enterprise Risk • Overseeing deployment of ERM framework and its risk measurement methodologies

	The Audit Committee is responsible for the review of the Company's internal controls and processes over material public disclosures related to sustainability/ESG and for such other ESG-related matters delegated by the Board. The Human Resource and Compensation Committee reviews ESG matters relating to human capital management and related matters, including overseeing and monitoring human resource related metrics used by the Company and any related public disclosures. The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee oversees ESG matters relating to corporate governance and compliance and provides oversight in setting strategy and approach for corporate governance and shareholder rights, ethics and compliance, charitable giving and political donations.
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C1.1b

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

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Please explain
Scheduled – all meetings	Reviewing and guiding strategy Monitoring the implementation of a transition plan Monitoring progress towards corporate targets Reviewing and guiding the risk management process	In FY 2021, the Board formed a new standing committee, the ESG and Risk Committee, to further enhance the structure of the Board's oversight for ESG and ERM. The ESG and Risk Committee assists the Board in overall oversight of ESG and ERM matters, with certain specified areas being delegated to the Board's other standing committees. The ESG and Risk Committee's primary climate-related responsibilities include: • Reviewing and discussing with management the Company's overall ESG strategy and oversees the Company's key ESG initiatives and policies • Receiving regular reports from management on ESG risks, including risks and opportunities relating to climate change, and enterprise-wide ESG initiatives and impacts to lines of business, along with corresponding mitigation initiatives and controls • Reviewing the Company's ERM strategy and its policies, procedures, and standards for identifying and managing Enterprise Risk • Overseeing deployment of ERM framework and its risk measurement methodologies
Scheduled – some meetings	Overseeing major capital expenditures	We have identified climate risks and opportunities as one of the Company's top ESG-related risks, and as such, the Board plays an active role in helping to ensure

Overseeing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures Overseeing and guiding employee incentives Reviewing and guiding strategy Overseeing and guiding the development of a transition plan Monitoring the implementation of a transition plan Overseeing the setting of corporate targets Monitoring progress towards corporate targets Reviewing and guiding the risk management process	effective climate risk management, and Board oversight of ESG is spread across all Board Committees. In addition to the ESG & Risk Committee, the Audit Committee of the Board assists the Board in monitoring the integrity of the financial statements, the performance of the Company's internal audit function and independent auditors, and the compliance by the Company with legal and regulatory requirements. The Audit Committee has the following primary responsibilities related to climate: review controls and processes over material public disclosures related to sustainability/ESG. Within the five regular collaborative meetings, the ESG & Risk Committee and the Audit Committee align all corporate structures in continuity to reflect oversight of climate related issues as one of Jacobs' top priorities. The Board oversees the Company's approach to ERM, which is designed to support the achievement of strategic objectives, improve organizational performance and enhance long-term shareholder value. In conjunction with management, the Board assesses the specific risks faced by the Company and reviews the steps taken by the Company's leadership to manage those risks. The Board provides guidance to and oversight of management throughout the year with respect to setting the Company's corporate strategy, which facilitates these assessments and reviews. The Board also encourages management to promote a corporate culture that integrates risk management into the Company's corporate strategy and day-to-day business operations in a way that is consistent with the Company's targeted risk profile. The Board considers risk when evaluating proposed transactions and other matters presented to the Board, including acquisitions, capital allocation and other financial matters. Pursuant to the Board's instruction, the Company's leadership regularly reports on applicable risks to the relevant Committee or the Board, as appropriate, including regular reports on significant Company projects, with additional review or reporting on risks being conducted as needed or as requested by the Board and its Committees. In addition, the independent directors discuss risk management during executive sessions without the Company's leadership present. Board members also contribute to a regular stakeholder materiality assessment for sustainability issues, which
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		drove the Sustainable Business Objectives included in PlanBeyond 2.0.
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C1.1d

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

	Board member(s) have competence on climate-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on climate-related issues
Row 1	Yes	The assessment of skills and characteristics of Board members takes into account all skills and experience deemed relevant by the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee, including strategic competency in ESG and additional skills summarized in the Director Experience Matrix, which is set forth in our Proxy Statement. For incumbent directors, past performance on the Board and its committees (including the ESG and Risk Committee) is also taken into consideration. Competence is also demonstrated by director participation in external initiatives to catalyze climate action and engage policymakers to help deliver the transition to a net-zero economy.

C1.2

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

Position or committee

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Implementing a climate transition plan
Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy
Setting climate-related corporate targets
Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets

Coverage of responsibilities

Reporting line

Reports to the board directly

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

More frequently than quarterly

Please explain

Since FY 2020, our CEO has included climate-related goals in his annual non-financial strategic and ESG goals with executive compensation tied to meeting these goals. For FY 2022, his goals included integrating climate risk and opportunities into each of our market sector strategies and implementing actions to reduce the Company's carbon footprint, including implementation of an internal process of carbon on business travel and beginning energy audits of our largest offices to identify energy reduction opportunities and locally source renewable electricity. Continued leadership of ERM function, including the Office of Global Climate Response & ESG reporting, development and finalization of risk appetite statements, and lead Future of Work team to ensure targets set out are achieved, including more sustainable practices and policies.

Position or committee

Other C-Suite Officer, please specify
Chief Legal and Administrative Officer

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Conducting climate-related scenario analysis
Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets
Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities

Reporting line

CEO reporting line

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

Quarterly

Please explain

Continued leadership of ERM function, including the Office of Global Climate Response & ESG reporting, development and finalization of risk appetite statements, and lead Future of Work team to ensure targets set out are achieved, including more sustainable practices and policies.

Position or committee

Sustainability committee

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Developing a climate transition plan

Implementing a climate transition plan
Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy
Conducting climate-related scenario analysis
Setting climate-related corporate targets
Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets
Managing value chain engagement on climate-related issues
Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities

Reporting line

CEO reporting line

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

More frequently than quarterly

Please explain

The PlanBeyond Executive Steering Committee is our executive-level body that meets approximately five times a year to agree on our ESG strategy, review progress against commitments, update our plans around ESG risks and opportunities, and provide review and oversight across our disclosures and reporting.

In FY 2022, the committee was comprised of our Chair & CEO; Executive Leadership Team; SVP Office of Global Climate Response & ESG and ERM, SVP Investor Relations, and SVP General Counsel and Corporate Secretary.

Position or committee

Other, please specify

Senior Vice President, Office of Global Climate Response and ESG and ERM

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Developing a climate transition plan
Implementing a climate transition plan
Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy
Conducting climate-related scenario analysis
Setting climate-related corporate targets
Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets
Managing value chain engagement on climate-related issues
Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities

Reporting line

Other, please specify

Reports to Chief Legal and Administrative Officer

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

More frequently than quarterly

Please explain

Jacobs' SVP, Office of Global Climate Response and ESG and ERM, who is the most senior employee dedicated to ESG and Sustainability, leads Jacobs' Office of Global Climate Response and ESG, which was launched in November 2021 and was designed to deliver our commitments to climate change through innovative solutions for its clients and shareholders. As part of the Company's FY 2022-2024 corporate strategy, this office serves as the focal point for go-to-market solutions related to energy transition, decarbonization, adaptation and mitigation, and natural resource stewardship.

A Global Enterprise Risk Steering Committee, chaired by our SVP, Office of Global Climate Response & ESG and ERM, oversees and works with teams working on priority areas (for example, ESG, Cyber and Projects) and defines and updates as necessary, risk appetite and risk policies. Key ESG risk and opportunity areas include, but are not limited to, climate, supply chain, inclusion and diversity, health and safety, and talent attraction, retention, and development.

Position or committee

Other, please specify

Vice President, Global Sustainability

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Developing a climate transition plan

Implementing a climate transition plan

Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy

Conducting climate-related scenario analysis

Setting climate-related corporate targets

Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets

Managing value chain engagement on climate-related issues

Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities

Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities

Reporting line

Other, please specify

Reports to Senior Vice President, Office of Global Climate Response and ESG and ERM

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

More frequently than quarterly

Please explain

Jacobs' VP and Head of Global Sustainability leads the Company's Sustainability Center of Excellence, with Responsibilities for include developing and driving Jacobs' PlanBeyond 2.0 and Climate Action Plan and helps helping inform Jacobs' strategies and actions in delivering on ambitious sustainability commitments, creating social value for communities, and leading on new sustainable innovations and tools to differentiate Jacobs in the marketplace.

C1.3

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

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	

C1.3a

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

Entitled to incentive

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Bonus - % of salary

Performance indicator(s)

Progress towards a climate-related target
Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative
Reduction in absolute emissions
Energy efficiency improvement
Company performance against a climate-related sustainability index (e.g., DJSI, CDP Climate Change score etc.)

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Short-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)

The CEO's incentive-based compensation for Strategic Non-Financial Goals is based on the Compensation Committee's assessment of the CEO's performance and the impact on the organization of the executive's achievement on the assigned goals.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

The CEO's non-financial strategic and ESG goals include:

Climate Response — Integrate climate risk and opportunities into each of our market sector strategies and implement actions to reduce the Company's carbon footprint, including implementation of an internal process of carbon on business travel. Begin energy audits of largest offices to identify energy reduction opportunities and locally source renewable electricity. A focus on being a solutions leader in Climate Response, and continued implementation of the Climate Action Plan. The commitments and actions in the Climate Action Plan are made under the direction of the CEO

Entitled to incentive

Other C-Suite Officer

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Bonus - % of salary

Performance indicator(s)

Progress towards a climate-related target

Achievement of a climate-related target

Company performance against a climate-related sustainability index (e.g., DJSI, CDP Climate Change score etc.)

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Short-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)

Based on the Compensation Committee of the Board's assessment of the executive's performance and the impact on the organization of the executive's achievement on the assigned goals. For FY 2022, the Compensation Committee reviewed and approved the strategic goals for the CEO, and the CEO approved the strategic goals for the other named executive officers after consultation with the Compensation Committee of the Board.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Non-financial strategic and ESG goal:

Transformation/Operational Excellence — Continued leadership of ERM function and development and finalization of risk appetite statements and lead Future of Work team

to ensure targets set out are achieved, including more sustainable practices and policies.

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

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

Yes

C2.1a

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

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	0	3	Timeframe aligned with business planning cycles.
Medium-term	3	10	Timeframe over which we deliver longer term engagements but one that is still somewhat foreseeable.
Long-term	10	80	Timeframe in which we experience the positive or negative legacy of our work and is well beyond conventional planning timeframes.

C2.1b

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

Our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) strategy and processes identify key risk categories material to our organization. The risks and opportunities that we identify through our ERM and risk analyses as substantive are those with the biggest strategic impact over the short, medium and long term on our projects and programs, and the sectors and locations that we operate in. Substantive impacts are significant operational, financial or strategic (including technological) effects with the potential to undermine our Lines of Business or global sectors. Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) risks (including climate-related risks and opportunities) are categorized in our ERM framework as “Strategic”, with the potential to transform the company and provide new profitable revenue streams that align with our values. The risk velocity (measuring how fast the risk exposure affects Jacobs) is medium for Strategic Risks.

Our scenario analysis assesses risks resulting from the projected physical and transitional impacts of climate change on a scale from low, medium, to high within each of our key sectors. In our FY22 Climate Risk Assessment, we assessed substantive risks and opportunities for our business annually up to 2050 in broad categories of financial implications (low: \$10M–\$100M, medium: \$100M–\$1B, and high: >\$1B). Scenarios analyzed range from aggressive mitigation

(i.e., global temperature rise of 1.5°C by 2100) to business-as-usual (global temperature rise of 4°C by 2100) and orderly, rapid transitions to disorderly, delayed transitions.

Our Climate Risk Assessment of our global sectors and project portfolio identified that Jacobs and our clients face risks and opportunities from climate change. However, our analysis of financial risks and opportunities estimated that, even under the aggressive mitigation scenario, physical climate change impacts would most likely result in increased demand for the services and solutions that Jacobs delivers in our key sectors, thus likely resulting in net opportunities for our business. As we align our business to support our clients' transition to a low carbon future, the market opportunities could significantly exceed the risks. We are passionate about our contribution to limiting global temperature rise to 1.5°C by 2100 since this is where our commitment to global sustainability and to a profitable enduring business align.

C2.2

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

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations
Upstream
Downstream

Risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process

Processes for identifying, assessing, and managing climate-related risks and opportunities are integrated into our multi-disciplinary ERM framework, which identifies key risk categories material to our organization. Climate risk and resilience pose an urgent and important risk factor for us and our clients, and our investors have confirmed their increased focus on the recommendations of the TCFD.

In response, we have conducted specific climate change risk and opportunities assessments in line with TCFD recommendations at least annually since 2020. We also conduct additional climate risk and opportunity assessments for our annual SEC disclosures. Within each of our sectors, we estimate the broad financial value of material climate impacts we could experience by 2050 under contrasting climate scenarios. Our

approach applies Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and Network for Greening the Financial System scenario analysis as a lens through which we can better understand our main physical and transitional climate-related risks and opportunities.

In our FY21 Climate Risk Assessment we reported on our initial analysis of financial risks to and opportunities for our business resulting from the projected physical impacts of climate change under an aggressive mitigation scenario (i.e., global temperature rise of 1.5 degree C by 2100) and under a business-as-usual scenario (global temperature rise of 4 degree C by 2100). We estimated that, even under the aggressive mitigation scenario, physical climate change impacts would most likely result in increased demand for the services and solutions we deliver in our key markets. The water market was identified as having the greatest net financial opportunity of all our market areas. This finding is consistent with climate change science and is further supported by the water sector's focus on developing adaptive responses to climate change impacts. Based on the principles of adaptive planning, our FY22 Climate Risk Assessment explored the climate change risks and opportunities to the water sector (i.e., clients and communities) and to our water business. We are taking a broader value chain view to potential impacts, focusing on how climate change might impact our clients, which therefore then also impacts Jacobs.

Recognized and described risks or opportunities that may arise for Jacobs and our clients under our 1.5°C and 4°C scenarios – (Representative Concentration Pathway 2.6 and 8.5, respectively). We focused on quantifying impacts up to 2050, conscious that the differences in 1.5°C or 4°C global trajectories will mean different transitional impacts for our business by the middle of the century.

The characteristics of the risks and opportunities were established, including their potential impacts, consequences and the likelihood of the climate-related events that cause these. Controls that were applied to reduce the climate risks, including those accounting for the effects of projected climate change, were captured and risk was assessed with these in place. The combination of likelihood and most severe consequence were used to assess risk severity.

Our FY22 Climate Risk Assessment provided a deeper exploration of physical and transitional risks and opportunities in our global Water sector under contrasting future scenarios to support the objectives of our FY22-24 company strategy, and ensure that we are maximizing our company's climate response opportunities. We analyzed the severity of revenue impact to our Water business by considering how Jacobs and our Water clients could respond to the "rapid and orderly" and "delayed and disorderly" scenario characteristics, and identified positive and negative revenue impacts on a scale of low, medium or high. Our global sector leaders and Water & Climate Change experts within our Solutions & Technology group engaged in an assessment of the strategic climate-related risks and opportunities to inform business adaptation and resilience.

Opportunities for Jacobs were explored in workshops with our global Water sector stakeholders under each scenario. This assessment has provided a replicable process

that we have adopted for use across our Aviation, Rail & Transit, Ports & Maritime, and Health sectors in our FY23 report to explore the risks and opportunities to our business. Similar assessments and discussions with key clients in our sectors will enable us to learn, with them, how business operating environments and market conditions may change with climate change.

After identifying risks and opportunities, Jacobs uses an adaptive planning approach to plan for a future characterized by complexity and uncertainty. This process enables decision-making through consideration of multiple possible futures, while allowing for flexibility in actions and approaches to achieving objectives. Adaptive plans are implemented by deploying sequences of interventions over time (called adaptation pathways) that make progress towards objectives and address key risks and opportunities.

The Board oversees the company's approach to ERM, which is designed to support the achievement of strategic objectives, improve organizational performance and enhance long-term shareholder value. In conjunction with management, the Board assesses the specific risks faced by the company and reviews the steps taken by the company's leadership to manage those risks. The Board also provides guidance and oversight of management throughout the year with respect to setting the Company's corporate strategy, which facilitates these assessments and reviews. The ESG & Risk Committee assists the Board in overall oversight of ESG and ERM matters, with certain specified areas being allocated to the Board's other standing committees. To ensure coordination and collaboration among the Board's committees, the membership of the ESG & Risk Committee includes the Chairs of each of the other committees.

Our SVP for the Office of Global Climate Response & ESG and ERM, who is supported by the VP Enterprise Risk Program Manager, is tasked with dedicated risk management responsibility, and reports to our EVP and Chief Legal & Administrative Officer, who is tasked with responsibility for monitoring and auditing risk management performance on an operational level, reporting to our CEO. A Global Enterprise Risk Steering Committee, chaired by our SVP for the Office of Global Climate Response & ESG and ERM, oversees and works with teams working on priority areas and defines and updates as necessary, risk appetite and risk policies.

C2.2a

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

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	Current regulatory risk is included in our climate risk assessment process. Current regulatory risk includes policy and regulatory uncertainty and variability, and resulting constraints placed on projects and investments due to the planning, consenting and regulatory

		approval process. Climate risk disclosures and the recommendations of TCFD are rapidly becoming part of business mainstream and are being incorporated into national legislation around the world. The ambitious commitments by UK Government to move towards net zero emissions by 2050, will also impact our business and require an enormous shift in how infrastructure projects are delivered in that country, which in turn will have an impact on our business. Uncertainty in policy and regulatory direction leading to delays in client investment in resilience and adaptation and sudden shifts in markets has been identified as one of Jacobs' primary risks from climate change impacts.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	Our FY22 Climate Risk Assessment includes emerging and potential future regulation related to climate change and potential climate-related financial risk disclosures, including the new rules proposed by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) relating to climate-related disclosures. Changes in policy, regulation, technology and markets influence Jacobs' 1.5°C and 4°C scenarios. Increase in regulatory/government reviews of businesses regarding their ability to meet low/zero carbon transition obligations, as services and infrastructure are increasingly affected by climate change, and stringent expectations for climate risk disclosure and enhanced market or regulatory scrutiny of sustainability and resilience performance are also considered. It is the expectation that more ambitious Nationally Determined Contributions from nations will be set in the near term to answer the calls of leaders at COP26, further increasing pressure to decarbonize industries in which we operate. For example, the latest nationally determined contribution (NDC) submitted by the U.S. to reduce net, economy-wide greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 50-52% below 2005 levels by 2030 will result in an influx of emerging policy and legislation to achieve that target. A stable regulatory environment and framework articulating future direction would enable our clients to undertake an orderly transition to manage risk. If this is not the case, our clients would not be able to forecast, anticipate and quantify their future requirements. The longer adaptation is left, the more costly it will become.
Technology	Relevant, always included	Our FY22 Climate Risk Assessment highlighted the potential for technological risks under two future climate scenarios: a rapid and orderly transition, and a delayed and disorderly transition to a net-zero future. Technology will play a key part in enabling the transition to net-zero, and Jacobs is investing in developing climate-related digital products and solutions that will further our own climate mitigation and adaptation initiatives and those of our clients. As governments and

		businesses collectively transition to net-zero, there is uncertainty over which technologies and products will prove to be most effective in supporting local, national and global transitions. As Jacobs anticipates significant overall Company growth to come from climate response-related solutions, the evolving landscape of what the world needs, along with the innovations and technologies that are best positioned to meet those needs, presents both a business risk and opportunity. Jacobs is investing in people and technologies. However, in the rapidly evolving technological and macroeconomic landscape, this investment has an associated risk of misalignment with client needs. We use our quantified 2050 TCFD scenarios to guide strategic investments, operational decision-making and long-term client engagement. Investment in redundant or dead-end technologies associated with unrealized scenarios could result in material impact to Jacobs. The needs of our customers change and evolve regularly. Our success depends upon our ability to identify emerging technological trends; develop technologically advanced, innovative, and cost-effective products and services; and market these products and services to our customers. For example, one of our business strategies is to invest in, develop and promote innovative climate response technologies and solutions in order to meet the demands of our public and private sector clients. A misalignment between the technologies and solutions we identify to invest in, develop and promote and our clients' needs may adversely impact our results of operations and reputation.
Legal	Relevant, always included	Policy and legal environments are evaluated in each of the our Climate Risk Assessments we have published. They are expected to diverge sharply between our 4°C (BAU) and 1.5°C (Paris Agreement) scenarios (analogous to the Orderly and Delayed/Disorderly NGFS scenarios which we utilize in our FY22 Climate Risk Assessments). The divergence mainly relates to greenhouse gas emissions and the extent to which low/zero carbon transitions are driven. We expect that some national and sub-national jurisdictions and some clients will advocate for the transition, regardless of the extent to which there is global alignment with Paris Agreement. In contrast, both scenarios are expected to converge on climate change-related litigation and policy advocacy and regulatory support for climate resilience. An example of this, considered as part of our assessments, included clients' assets and/or businesses stranded as a result of policy or regulatory intervention or legal action. Inadequate climate resilience in our projects could lead to reputational damage, increased insurance costs of legal liability, climate change-related litigation, and/or policy advocacy and regulatory support for

		climate resilience. Each of these climate-related legal risks is included in our climate risk assessments.
Market	Relevant, always included	Market shifts are evaluated in our Climate Risk Assessments. Global market leaders engage in an assessment of the strategic climate-related risks and opportunities to inform business adaptation and resilience. As assessed in our FY22 Climate Risk Assessment, we could see business risks (\$10 million to \$100 million per year) from disruption to major client revenue streams, and a similar loss of revenue from reduced services for fossil fuel related projects. However, this is offset by greater opportunities such as emergency management and national security (\$10 million to \$100 million per year), environmental planning and permitting for extreme weather impacts (\$10 million to 100 million per year) and civil works including circular economy, waste management, clean energy and natural treatment systems (\$10 million to \$100 million per year). For each sector assessed in the FY22 Climate Risk Assessment, we estimated the broad financial value of material climate impacts from physical and transitional risks that we could experience by 2050, under contrasting climate scenarios. In line with the assessment, we have identified opportunities for more resilient solutions and low-carbon infrastructure in several projects and will continue to develop adaptation strategies and action plans to realize our climate-related market opportunities. We expect that climate-related market shifts will be driven by urbanization, population growth, quality of life/social equity expectations in both developing and developed countries, and advancements in digital technologies. This will create demand for: low and zero carbon energy, industrial processes and infrastructure; resilience services for natural environments, infrastructure and communities; and the application of “smart”, data-driven technologies. Examples of the risks and opportunities identified as part of our sector-level assessments included: Supply chain disruptions and infrastructure outages in the health sector, impacting low income, very young/elderly people, and/or people with chronic health conditions. This risk presents an opportunity for Jacobs to provide risk assessments and simulation modelling of critical supply chains for example.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	Each of the Climate Risk Assessments we have published evaluate risk to our reputation. Jacobs’ reputation will continue to be influenced by delivery performance, client engagement, innovation, price (of our labor and projects), regulatory compliance and risk management. We anticipate, particularly under our Paris Agreement (1.5°C)/Orderly scenario, that our reputation with external and internal stakeholders will also be increasingly influenced by our values and practices regarding

		low/zero carbon transformation. Examples of the types of reputational risks considered as part of the FY22 assessment included: business fragmentation resulting from societies and economies developing in different directions; litigation and reputational damage resulting from failure/late delivery of non-resilient projects; Jacobs unable to attract/retain suitable talent; and insufficient research on new low emissions technologies could lead to Jacobs investing in, promoting and/or advising on transition solutions that prove to be inappropriate (e.g., due to adverse unintended environmental consequences or creation of new risk exposures), ineffective and/ or financially inefficient. To maintain our position of technical leadership, we must continue to use the best available climate science and innovative solutions so that our services help our clients become more resilient and adaptive. Inadequate climate resilience in our projects could lead to reputational damage and/or increased insurance costs of legal liability. In this challenging global environment of anticipated rapid change, we must transition our business and global workforce to have appropriately skilled people available across a wide array of technical disciplines to assist our clients. Additionally, we have committed to help solve the climate crisis by setting ambitious climate commitments and targets, including our goal to be carbon neutral for our operations and business travel. While our climate commitments and targets are ambitious, we believe that they are realistic and achievable. We have also developed a roadmap for implementation of our carbon reduction goals and our global emissions reduction trajectory suggests that we are on the pathway to meet our targets. Failure to achieve our climate commitments and targets could damage our reputation and our customer and other stakeholder relationships.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	At a whole of business level, our key risks include project failure, operational and supply chain disruption, being outpaced by competitors, business fragmentation, and the “stranding” of key markets, technologies and company operations due to climate impacts or low carbon transition. Our opportunity analysis indicates that Jacobs is well placed to take advantage of low/zero carbon transition and help our clients create the smart, resilient cities and linear infrastructure that will be required. The implications of risks and opportunities for Jacobs’ longer-term financial performance have yet to be assessed. Under our scenario analysis, acute shocks were identified based on climate projections sourced from the IPCC and included: extreme hot

		days and heatwaves; ocean heatwaves; large, uncontrollable wildfires and associated air quality effects – on people, environments, infrastructure, food production etc.; extreme rainfall events leading to pluvial and fluvial flooding and erosion – with impacts on human health, infrastructure, environments, food production etc.; extreme wind and storm surge with associated damage to infrastructure, environments and human health; extreme cold and disruption/damage to transport, energy and food supplies, health impacts; and dust storms leading to air quality issues and impaired agriculture. Our services and solutions span water, energy and power, the natural and built environments, transportation, health and life sciences, national security, cyber and space. Common to each sector could be the direct physical risks that climate change poses to infrastructure, through acute events such as hurricanes, droughts and wildfires. Physical impacts could reduce the lifetime of infrastructure or increase asset failure. Physical disruptions to our clients and their supply chains could affect demand for our services. We take steps to ensure we are mitigating and adapting to the physical impacts of climate change such as meteorological impacts or infrastructure failure like power outages, loss of communications and direct damage.
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	Under our scenario analysis, chronic stresses are identified based on climate projections sourced from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and included: disruption of marine food chain due to warming of oceans and acidification – leading to food insecurity, disruption to tourism-dependent economies, ecological damage, reduced water security due to drought, changed run-off and recharge patterns, contamination from sea water coastal flooding and recession – with effects on communities, environments and food production; permafrost melting leading to coastal retreat and changes in ground stability, reduced snow-ice cover, with impacts on snow-dependent tourism, environments, water supplies etc.; increased susceptibility of landscapes to wildfire, wind erosion; food insecurity due to disruptions to rainfed and irrigated agriculture and temperature changes; and glacial lake outburst flooding – leading to impacts on human health, infrastructure, environments. Common to our sectors could be the direct physical risks that climate poses to infrastructure through chronic changes like rising sea level and temperature. Rising seas could impact infrastructure near the coast, and more extreme high temperatures could impact people, the built environment and food production, as well as driving more wildfires. Physical impacts could reduce the lifetime of infrastructure or increase asset failure. The strain on infrastructure and the environment could become apparent through an increase in hazardous spills, poor water

		quality and loss of biodiversity. Physical disruptions to our clients and their supply chains could affect demand for our services. Domestic and security concerns of climate change could cause governments to divert funding away from some of our major programs.
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C2.3

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

Yes

C2.3a

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

Identifier

Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Downstream

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Market

Changing customer behavior

Primary potential financial impact

Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

Company-specific description

Physical risks of climate change may change customer behavior which may lead to decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services. The risks caused by climate change span across the full spectrum of the industry sectors we serve. Our services and solutions span water, energy, the natural and built environment, transportation, cyber and aerospace. The direct physical risks that climate change poses to infrastructure through chronic environmental changes, such as rising sea levels and temperatures, and acute events, such as hurricanes, droughts and wildfires, is common to each of these sectors. Infrastructure owners could face increased costs to maintain their assets, which could result in reduced profitability and fewer resources for strategic investment. These types of physical risks could in turn lead to transitional risks, such as market and technology shifts, including decreased demand for our services and solutions, reputational risks, such as how our values and practices regarding a low carbon transition are viewed by external and internal stakeholders, and policy and legal risks, such as the extent to which low carbon transitions are driven by the governments in which we operate around the globe, all of which could have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

In the Water sector, we identified risks and opportunities with a rapid or delayed transition to a low carbon society. Under the rapid, orderly transition scenario, capital direction towards mitigation rather than adaptation leads to erosion of water infrastructure resilience. Under the delayed, disorderly scenario, costs to customers of water, wastewater and flood protection services increases due to unpreparedness for physical impacts exacerbated by climate change. Costs of water services further increase dramatically to account for rapid decarbonization in the 2030s. A fragmented approach to transition leads to geographic disparity of investment in decarbonization technologies. Low emissions technology costs are initially higher than they might otherwise be. Projects may fail because of inadequate climate resilience. Extreme water-related weather events could also impact water and wastewater systems through higher peak flows requiring treatment.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

About as likely as not

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

120,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

10,000,000

Explanation of financial impact figure

Our FY22 Climate Risk Assessment considered financial impacts, positive and negative, for our Water sector. To estimate potential financial impact figure above, we summed the potential negative revenue impacts stemming from 1) the need to change business models in response to changing market conditions 2) the risk of investment in new decarbonization solutions and technologies that do not fully address complex challenges (both in the order of \$10M–\$100M) and 3) the risk of not having enough trained staff to deliver consultancy services that support the climate transition (in the order \$100M).

Our FY22 Climate Risk Assessment also includes physical and transitional risks and opportunities within the Water sector. Adaptive planning is an approach that Jacobs uses to plan for a future characterized by complexity and uncertainty. This process enables decision-making through consideration of multiple possible futures, while

allowing for flexibility in actions and approaches to achieving objectives. Our FY22 Climate Risk Assessment was undertaken with a working group representing our global Water business. The estimates are based on numbers of existing clients within particular sub-sectors, level of backlog and pipeline spend with those clients, and projected impact to how accounts may be affected. We assessed the potential financial impact of risks and opportunities for Jacobs' Water sector revenue under each scenario. A qualitative heatmap provides an illustrative comparison of the capacity of our Water clients to respond to the scenario characteristics and helps Jacobs prioritize focus areas for further engagement depending on the potential negative or positive impacts to our business and revenue. The projects are exposed to a range of climate hazards including sea level rise, storms, extreme temperatures and drought. Overall, we found that disruption to major client revenue streams from climate-related risks could reduce annual revenue from \$10M – \$100M per year. Potential revenue impact to Jacobs' Water sector was determined for key risks and opportunities. By 2050, industrial, drinking and wastewater sub-sectors could each present opportunities of up to \$100M, with opportunities in water resource and conveyance sub-sectors of up to \$1B each, due to a significant backlog to help clients adapt that indicates opportunities are relatively certain to continue for decades.

Cost of response to risk

5,000,000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

This estimate is based on expenditure for investment in new digital tools or products such as Climate Risk Manager and Streetlight, recruitment to meet demand for emerging skills, business development costs to position ourselves in emerging or new markets, and building relationships with new clients which may not directly result in a revenue stream initially. The cost of the response to risk could range from \$5 to \$10 million.

These sector-specific costs will not translate directly to costs for our business. Instead, costs to address climate-related risks in the Water sector are tied to our ability to maintain our position of technical leadership by monitoring client behaviors, responding to relevant policy and upskilling our workers. Specific to workforce risks, a rapid response to decarbonization could result in Jacobs having an insufficient number of trained staff (at least in some geographies) to support clients through the transition. This could lead to a loss of market share, competitive advantage and reputation, and an inability to sustain current business growth. Inadequate climate resilience in our projects could also lead to reputational damage, increased insurance costs and/or legal liability.

Approximate timescales for our potential actions, flexible to changing market condition, include:

- Less than 2 years: Implement Jacobs' Water Sector Adaptive Plan; Consolidate advisory offering in Water to enable policy level solutions; Increase Jacobs' climate advocacy and regulatory relationship building for decarbonization; Market Research on potential acquisitions and partnerships to expand our capability; Educate clients on impending costs to decarbonize

- 2-5 years: Due diligence on potential acquisitions and partnerships to avoid taking on inappropriate carbon/climate legacies; Develop energy/emissions solutions targeted towards water sector; Develop capability to help Water clients implement circular economy principles; Strengthen multi-capital assessment capability to articulate net zero, social and environmental benefits of our Water solutions; Maintain clear internal communication towards decarbonization and leverage learnings; Increase technology use to decrease services costs.
- 5-10 years: Develop system solutions such as OneWater, and consider ongoing opportunities to optimize our organization structure in ways that serve our clients best; Jacobs co-invests in decarb technology for the Water sector.

Comment

Identifier

Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Downstream

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Market

Changing customer behavior

Primary potential financial impact

Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

Company-specific description

Our Transportation sector comprises Aviation, Highways & Bridges, Ports & Maritime, Rail & Transit, and Transport Planning. Disruption of transport systems may increase with extreme weather events, which would threaten their safety and reliability. Varying geographical impacts could lead to routing and capacity changes with some infrastructure relocated to less vulnerable locations. Decarbonization will demand significant changes to the world's transportation systems and we can advise throughout project lifecycles from initial planning through construction. Clients with a significant operational or market-based reliance on fossil fuels may find the transition to low carbon energy particularly challenging. Electrification is anticipated as a primary driver of the transition to lower carbon and this could render current transportation facilities and systems obsolete, incurring costs to adapt to new technologies and requiring significant numbers of newly skilled resources to be available. The rapid adoption of new technology could be challenging and poses risks of systems not functioning properly. Our highways business investment intended for mega projects that Jacobs is pursuing may be diverted to emergency projects resulting from climate change.

Market risks in our broader Transportation sector could be caused by:

a) Supply and demand shifts for certain commodities, products, and services. Impact of

the lack of materials that can sustain climate change; Sustainability or renewable resources Two tier technology (hydrogen/battery/hybrid trains vs. old diesel technology);
b) Supply chain ability to deliver electrification schemes at pace required – covers batteries, electrification, power;
c) Reduced demand for services through technology, changes to work pattern, major disruptive events (e.g. COVID19); and
d) Extreme climate influenced network outages reduce passenger confidence and passengers switch to other transport modes.

Transitional risks for the Aviation sector include:

- Suppressed traffic due to flight shaming reduced demand for future airport capacity;
- Decarbonization of aviation; and
- Potential for impacts of engine performance and aircraft wingspan on infrastructure due to transition to hydrogen – unforeseeable at present.

Additional risks and opportunities across several other Transportation sectors were assessed in our FY23 Climate Risk Assessment

(<https://invest.jacobs.com/governance/governance-documents-esg-data/default.aspx>).

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

More likely than not

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

100,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

0

Explanation of financial impact figure

The financial impact noted above has been estimated in our climate risk assessments. We estimate that 10-25% of Aviation sector revenue could be lost due to physical, policy/legal, technology, market and/or reputation risk. In the Aviation sector, we worked based on starting with our current sector revenues and then placing an estimate of total current and projected (2050) reductions through loss of aviation traffic. We also estimated the number of commercial airports that are existing and prospective Jacobs' clients, and what our project win rate might be out of our total addressable market.

However, despite this potential reduction in airport traffic by 2050, we also foresee a potential net annual opportunity in Aviation of up to \$100M over the next 20 to 30 years

through Jacobs' provision of decarbonization services and civil adaptation and resilience works to airport infrastructure. For Bridges, climate risks could mean less investment in infrastructure but, on balance, asset replacement and new builds, as well as requirements for carbon efficient solutions, suggests a net annual opportunity of up to \$10M. The Ports & Maritime sector may see up to \$100M in additional annual opportunities by 2050 for climate-related risk assessments and planning, flood resilience and offshore wind. Risks to Transport Planning are from disruptions to infrastructure delivery, but this investment is likely to be redirected into resilience planning. Therefore, the sector could see up to \$100M in opportunities. Highways and Transit & Rail are two of our largest transport sectors and face risks from storms, rising sea levels, wildfires, lack of investment and uncertainty in policy and targets. However, if these are mitigated, low carbon infrastructure, hydrogen/ battery technology, electrification and wider design changes for climate mitigation and resilience indicate net annual opportunities across both sectors of up to \$1B. Our Transportation sector could see a cumulative increase in opportunities of up to \$1B per year by 2050, assuming the sector transitions to a low-carbon economy and that Jacobs is ready to deliver the required services and solutions.

Cost of response to risk

5,000,000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

This is an estimate based on expenditure required for investment in new digital tools or products required, recruitment required to meet demand for emerging skills, business development costs to position ourselves in emerging or new markets, and build relationships with new clients which may not directly result in a revenue stream initially. Estimated cost of response to risk could be in the region of \$0m-\$10m.

Transitional risks for the Aviation sector are likely to be driven by political and social forces that drive technological change across the sector. An increase in sustainable aviation fuels (SAFs) will be a natural progression, but changes will primarily show in process or manufacturing opportunities rather than the airport designs themselves. Significant airport infrastructure upgrades would be required for microgrids at airports as well as electric aircraft for regional flights. In addition, a transition to hydrogen will present opportunities associated with infrastructure required for using hydrogen for aircraft fuel, road fleet, and HVAC. Jacobs will continue to monitor these changes and apply our learnings to our client engagements to help them meet their own carbon reduction goals.

The risk will be mitigated by understanding the parallel opportunities that exist within a sector. We are incorporating climate change into asset management programs for our port clients and adaptability into the design of waterfront facilities. We design resilience into all assets, including transportation infrastructure, extending their useful life and reducing waste and carbon. Some assets may literally be extended (e.g. runway lengths in response to rising temperatures) whereas new infrastructure may be required elsewhere (e.g. rebuilding of coastal transport assets that serve as critical evacuation routes at higher elevations).

Comment

C2.4

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

Yes

C2.4a

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

Identifier

Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Downstream

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Development and/or expansion of low emission goods and services

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets

Company-specific description

Climate Response is one of three core accelerators for growth in our FY22-FY24 company strategy, focusing on Decarbonization, Energy Transition, Adaptation and Resilience, and Natural Resource Stewardship. In our Climate Risk Assessments, we highlight that climate-related market and technological shifts will likely be driven by urban development, population growth, quality of life expectations of an emerging middle class in historically developing countries and developments in digital technologies.

This could create demand for Jacobs' services: low and zero carbon transition, smart, resilient cities and infrastructure; resilience services for natural environments and communities; and the application of "smart", data-driven technologies. Our greatest opportunities to provide low-carbon goods and services include (a) leading clients to adapt early and develop integrated and sustainable solutions, including emergency planning, (b) delivering OneWater solutions (considering and optimizing the complete water cycle), including digital management, desalination and energy from wastewater (c) decarbonizing transport through enhancing the sustainability of some assets as well as

designing new climate-resilient assets and (d) supporting energy clients' transition from fossil fuels to renewables, as well as nuclear technology. Our built environment business could facilitate a low-carbon transition through innovative urban planning, building design and operation and use of space. One of our strategic commitments is to support our clients and major suppliers to undertake their own climate risk assessments, in line with TCFD recommendations.

The Water sector was identified as having the greatest net financial opportunity of all our sectors. A significant backlog to help clients adapt means opportunities are relatively certain to continue for decades unless capital is restricted while cost of service in significantly increased. This finding is supported by the Water sector's focus on developing adaptive responses to climate change impacts.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact

High

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

10,000,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

1,000,000,000

Explanation of financial impact figure

The potential financial impact noted above is a \$1b - \$10b opportunity per year to 2050, estimated for our national security, built environment, transitional energy, transportation and water sectors.

For example, our Transportation sector comprises Aviation, Highways & Bridges, Ports & Maritime, Rail & Transit, and Transport Planning. Despite an anticipated reduction in airport traffic by 2050, a potential net annual opportunity in Aviation of up to \$100M is foreseen over the next 20 to 30 years, as a result of decarbonization services and civil works to airport infrastructure. For Bridges, climate risks could mean less investment in infrastructure but, on balance, asset replacement and new builds, as well as requirements for carbon efficient solutions, suggests a net annual opportunity of up to \$10M. The Ports & Maritime sector is expected to see up to \$100M in annual opportunities by 2050 for climate-related risk assessments and planning, flood resilience, and offshore wind. Risks to Transport Planning are from disruptions to

infrastructure delivery, but this investment is likely to be redirected into resilience planning. Therefore, the sector could see up to \$100M in opportunities. Highways and Transit & Rail are two of our largest transport sectors, facing risks from storms, rising sea levels, wildfires, lack of investment and uncertainty in policy and targets. However, if risks are mitigated, low carbon infrastructure, hydrogen/battery technology, electrification and wider design changes for climate mitigation and resilience indicate net annual opportunities across both sectors of up to \$1B. Our transport market could see an increase in opportunities of up to \$1B per year by 2050, assuming the market transitions to a low carbon economy and Jacobs is ready to deliver the required services.

Cost to realize opportunity

5,000,000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Cost estimation is based on historical market capture data for each sector projected over the defined medium-term. Pursuit costs include business development spend, and salaries for sales staff. Acquisitions costs may vary depending on the technology or firm being acquired.

We must continue to use the best available climate science and innovative solutions so that our services help our clients become more resilient and adaptive. In this challenging global environment of anticipated rapid change, we must transition our business and global workforce to have appropriately skilled people available across a wide array of technical disciplines to assist our clients. Regional variations in climate and other drivers of growth may mean we service new clients and clients in new geographies. Markets will move at different rates over the next 30-year transition period, and we must maintain the foresight and resource availability to provide clients with appropriate support. For example, we conducted a study to identify the feasibility and indicative costs of key infrastructure elements for airports to be able to accommodate hydrogen aircraft, helping UK aerospace develop a zero-carbon emission aircraft by 2030. To meet this opportunity, we needed to have appropriately skilled staff with sufficient knowledge of this emerging fuel source to be able to sufficiently advise the client. Because we were able to effectively demonstrate our expertise, we were selected to deliver the study.

Comment

Identifier

Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Downstream

Opportunity type

Markets

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Access to new markets

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets

Company-specific description

Jacobs creates reputational differentiation from competitors by incorporating climate risk and resilience analysis across all our sector. We help our clients become climate resilient and our leadership will grow as we increase this focus. Our cross-sector expertise, services in early strategic planning, delivery, and operations, set us apart from many of our competitors. Bringing sectors together to co-create solutions will increasingly drive Jacobs to serve as an integrated, interdisciplinary solutions provider.

We actively uncover prospects for resource optimization and resiliency which may be missed if our client's challenges were not viewed through a sustainability lens. Our company's Business Management System requires all projects valued over \$500K (USD) to prepare a Sustainability and Resilience Plan. This identifies and addresses key project risks and opportunities in scalable procedures.

A primary opportunity arises from leveraging our global cross-sector and end-to-end expertise to lead clients from climate risk assessment towards low-carbon, resilient, and adaptive solutions for complex challenges. Emergency planning and preparedness services across many sectors is an example of our integrated planning for adaptation and resilience.

For example, many health systems aim to become carbon neutral in the next 5-10 years, rethink sources and uses of power, promote infrastructure resilience to extreme weather events, and seek creative partnerships for funding. We can work with health systems to maintain business continuity through risk assessments and simulation modeling of supply chains, manufacturers, and infrastructure.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

10,000,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

1,410,000,000

Explanation of financial impact figure

This financial impact of \$1.4b - \$10b has been estimated by summing the potential sector opportunities across our national security (\$100m - \$1b), built environment (\$100m - \$1b), transitional energy (\$100m - \$1b), transportation (\$100m - \$1b), environmental (~\$10M) and water sectors (>\$1B). (These figures are drawn from our FY22 risk assessment; our FY23 report contains the latest figures for Aviation, Rail & Transit, Ports & Maritime, and Health & Life Sciences.) Our climate risk experts from across our global operations and Sustainability Center of Excellence held a series of structured discussions with our Global Market Directors to deliver an assessment of the climate-related risks and opportunities. For each market, we focused on quantifying impacts up to 2050, assuming we follow a 1.5°C trajectory. Under a 1.5°C scenario, the size of the net market opportunities to Jacobs by 2050 could be in the billions.

Cost to realize opportunity

55,000,000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Our 2022-2024 company strategy includes three new accelerators – Climate Response, Consulting & Advisory and Data Solutions. The vision behind the Climate Response growth accelerator is to position Jacobs as a market leader, maximizing long-term business and societal impact with the delivery of holistic, integrated, end-to end solutions for Energy Transition, Decarbonization, Adaptation and Resilience, and Natural Resource Stewardship. We have committed to integrate climate risk and adaptation considerations into each of our sector strategies by 2025. Each sector and sub-sector require a strategy that will examine how addressing climate change can be incorporated and the types of priority each sector/client will typically invest in. Additionally, Jacobs has global sector and cross-sector leaders to help drive resilience and climate change solutions into project delivery.

Cost estimation is based on the staff time needed to derive the climate risk assessments and resulting risk management strategies, and to sell our resilience and climate services to clients for each sector projected over the defined medium-term. New sectors include higher than average pursuit and acquisition costs.

Comment

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

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

Row 1

Climate transition plan

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

Publicly available climate transition plan

Yes

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

We have a different feedback mechanism in place

Description of feedback mechanism

We present updates to shareholders on our climate response efforts through engagement at industry events and our investor relations webpage. We also engage in individual dialogue on climate transition as requested, and through our materiality assessment process. Through individual dialogue and surveys with shareholders and other stakeholders, we refresh our materiality assessments to identify and prioritize the sustainability topics on which we should focus our strategies and reporting. This feedback enables us to update our climate transition plan and sustainability strategy development over time. At the time of writing, we are in the process of conducting a double materiality assessment.

Frequency of feedback collection

More frequently than annually

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

 Jacobs FY22 ESG Disclosures.pdf

 Jacobs FY22 Climate Risk Assessment.pdf

 Jacobs FY22 PAS 2060 Jacobs Qualifying Explanatory Statement.pdf

C3.2

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

	Use of climate-related scenario analysis to inform strategy
Row 1	Yes, qualitative and quantitative

C3.2a

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

Climate-related scenario	Scenario analysis coverage	Temperature alignment of scenario	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices
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Physical climate scenarios Customized publicly available physical scenario	Company-wide	1.5°C	Our annual climate change risks and opportunities assessments are in line with TCFD recommendations and are undertaken to explore climate-related risks to which Jacobs is exposed through our operations and the projects and programs we deliver. We identify climate risks material to our business, including potential physical risks like operational and supply chain disruption, and potential transitional risks including project failure due to regulatory change, being outpaced by competitors, and business fragmentation. The approach to the assessment conforms with the international standard on risk management, ISO 31000:2018 Risk Management Guidelines and follows methods used by our climate risk specialists with our clients. We used scenarios of 1.5°C and 4°C temperature rise by 2100 to explore our climate risks quantitatively and qualitatively. This was based on the IPCC greenhouse gas emissions scenarios RCP2.6.
Physical climate scenarios RCP 8.5	Company-wide		This scenario was based on the IPCC greenhouse gas emissions scenarios RCP8.5. Our climate risk scenario analyses are conducted to gain an understanding of the effects of climate change throughout our operations. In FY21, we assessed physical impacts to our offices and people across our major geographies including North America, the Middle East, Europe and Australia. As outlined in our FY22 climate risk disclosure, we mapped the physical risks from climate change to our global asset portfolio, as well as to our clients and services in the Water sector. The transitional risks and opportunities of the effects from climate change required an internal consultation process, which relied on our Global Market Directors and Sales leads in our sectors and geographies. We analyzed nearly 100 major projects and programs with legacy lifetimes ranging from 10 to 100 years, and fees typically greater than \$10m across our sectors using our digital Climate Risk Manager tool. The projects are exposed to climate hazards including sea level rise, storms, extreme temperatures and drought. The potential impacts of these hazards on our projects were assessed from the objectives of health and safety (e.g., poor air quality from wildfires and

			risk to life from flooding), the environment (e.g., increased wastewater spills from floods, low waterbody levels), reputation (e.g., compliance failures from more extreme events) and finance (e.g., litigation for insufficiently resilient solutions). We also used the tool to assess the risks to our offices and people. Each location was assessed for its exposure to multiple individual climate hazards as well as their combined hazards in the present day, as well as intervals out to 2100.
Transition scenarios Customized publicly available transition scenario	Business division	1.5°C	This scenario is based on the NGFS Orderly scenario: it assumes climate policies are introduced early and become gradually more stringent. Our first scenario anticipated net zero greenhouse gas emissions being achieved by 2050 and global warming being limited to 1.5°C. As highlighted by the IPCC in AR6, this expression of the orderly scenario would require a rapid low/zero carbon transition (i.e., commencing immediately).
Transition scenarios Customized publicly available transition scenario	Business division	1.6°C – 2°C	This scenario is based on the NGFS Disorderly Delayed Transition scenario: it assumes effective climate policies are not introduced globally until after 2030. Since actions are taken relatively late and limited by available technologies (including limited assistance of carbon dioxide recovery), emissions reductions post 2030 need to be sharper than in the orderly scenario to limit warming. The delayed transition almost certainly leads to greater warming (and hence physical risk) than a rapid and orderly scenario, but with lower early transition risk.

C3.2b

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

Row 1

Focal questions

What are the changes in business models, technology, workforce, liability and reputation that influence Jacobs 1.5°C and 4°C scenarios? What is our response to these significant risks and opportunities?

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

We focused on quantifying impacts up to 2050, conscious that the differences in 1.5°C or 4°C global trajectories will mean different transitional impacts for our business by the middle of the century. In our focus period to 2050, the physical impacts of both scenarios will be similar while the primary difference is the market and technological shifts in the 1.5°C scenario arising from the global transition to net zero.

To further explore potential transitional risks from climate change for our FY22 assessment, we adopted the NGFS climate scenarios framework given its metrics for understanding the prolonged and chronic impacts of climate change on regions and on GDP. Our FY22 assessment focused on our Water sector, and our FY23 assessment focused on our Aviation, Rail & Transit, Ports & Maritime, and Health sectors.

Examples of the types of substantive risks identified as part of our TCFD climate risk assessment include business and supply chain disruption, project delays and staff travel disruptions resulting from extreme weather and related events; uncertainty arising from climate and resiliency policy and regulations such as EHS regulations, leading to increased costs; disruption to our clients' business from climate events leading to project or contract delays; and potential loss of revenue and project failure due to inadequate climate resilience.

If emissions continue to rise to 4°C above pre-industrial levels by 2100, we see: variable, weak climate mitigation policies; slow, unsteady development and uptake of low-carbon technologies; access to climate-constrained resources contested and possibly highly regulated; geopolitical instability, with development pushing in different directions and rates; natural hazard impacts divert capital; economic growth is slowed; pollution and failure of natural systems require manufacturing of food and water; and supply chains and project delivery highly disrupted by climate hazards.

In the 1.5°C scenario, we see business opportunity in our low-carbon transition services: increased investment in renewable energy, hydrogen, energy storage and zero carbon R&D; stringent expectations for climate risk disclosure; energy, water, food production linked to circular economies within cities and societies; ecosystem services driving restoration and resilience of natural environments; smart cities/buildings/farming, with real-time adaptive management; and climate-related disruptions to supply chains and project delivery.

As a result of this analysis, we are deploying climate risk assessment technology on all major pursuits and projects where climate risk is considered material, and supporting our clients and major suppliers on their own climate risk assessments. We are also expanding our climate risk assessments across all our sectors to better understand interventions we can take to mitigate risk.

C3.3

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

	Have climate-related risks and	Description of influence
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	opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	
Products and services	Yes	We consider our low-carbon "product" as the range of solutions we provide that support the low-carbon transition across our sectors. We have over 400 subject matter experts providing low- and zero-carbon related services, and over 16,000 practitioners across our Water, Environment, and Energy sectors. We are building a Jacobs where our entire workforce considers sustainability a cultural and strategic imperative, and every employee is empowered to contribute meaningfully toward climate action. This is most clearly evident in our company's 2022-2024 Strategy which recognizes three global, whole-of-company accelerators aligned with secular trends, one of which is Climate Response. Under that strategy, we aim to make every project a climate response opportunity and/or have ESG scope by 2025. As we continue to create a more connected sustainable world, we will offer net zero solutions that support our clients achieving their decarbonization targets and alternative solutions to go further, faster to benefit our communities, recognizing the need to ensure those most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change are prioritized. Our teams are actively working on finding financially feasible options for our clients to reduce the embedded and operational carbon footprints of buildings, roads, water systems and other infrastructure through greener building materials, reduced quantities of materials, and designs that maximize energy efficiency and minimize waste. We help our clients establish their baselines and create strategies to achieve their goals, ultimately improving performance while also saving costs and resources. At the onset of project pursuits, Jacobs uses a Client Success Platform to tag business opportunities that align with the U.N. SDGs. Once Jacobs is engaged to deliver a project, environmental aspects, potential impacts, and risks and opportunities are further identified, categorized, and prioritized via our environmental risk assessment process and proprietary risk register tool. As a priority on our major projects and programs, we recommend the inclusion of climate and natural hazard and resilience risk assessments, as well as adaptation, mitigation and decarbonization planning. We continue to champion a rapid and orderly transition to a low-carbon economy, aligned with our

		science-based targets, that unlocks ESG opportunities for us and our clients.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	We applied the TCFD framework to identify climate risks that are material to our business, including those arising from both physical and transitional risks. Potential risks include project failure, operational and supply chain disruption, being outpaced by competitors, and business fragmentation. Climate change risks and opportunities have influenced our strategy with our supply chain in the short to medium-term in two key ways: 1) in January 2021, Jacobs made a three-year commitment to CDP as a supply chain member to engage our suppliers, pinpoint risks and identify opportunities to support our suppliers in reducing emissions and strengthening their climate resiliency; and 2) Jacobs committed that 65% of its suppliers by spend covering purchased goods and services, will have science-based targets by 2025. SBTi approved scope 1 and scope 2 targets are aligned with a 1.5°C pathway and the targets have been derived from our own scenario-based analysis. In FY22 we updated our Supplier Code of Conduct to ensure project delivery, reduce supply chain and performance risk, and build strategic relationships with our suppliers to help drive savings and meet our key initiatives, including sustainability, human rights and diversity.
Investment in R&D	Yes	We have a target to measure impact on 100% of Jacobs' innovations to advance progress towards the U.N. SDGs by 2025. Beyond If is how we instill and sustain our innovation culture. We inspire innovative ideas, practice the discipline of innovation, and promote innovation outcomes. We put this into practice through structured programs such as our "Innovation as a Service" network of facilitators, our Accelerator that incubates and develops new client solutions, and our partnerships within the innovation ecosystem, all of which apply our Beyond If innovation methodology and develop ideas into marketable and revenue-generating solutions. An example of how climate related risks and opportunities have influenced investment in R&D is also found in our inclusion of innovation and technology as a core aspect of our approach to sustainability called PlanBeyond, leading to targeted investment in climate related innovation. We seek to ensure that our innovation funded projects and programs align to strategic direction of our company, including a focus on sustainability and climate action – developing tools and techniques for our clients that we use in our own operations.

		An example being the development of a digital GIS tool called Climate Risk Manager that provides asset and enterprise level climate risk profiling to aid better decision making in the face of potential climate related impacts. We have also invested in accelerating talent development in the fields of innovation and sustainability by participating in the U.N. Global Compact Young SDG Innovators program. The program is an opportunity for young talent to collaborate and accelerate business innovation towards the SDGs through new technologies, initiatives, business models, and deliver on our company's sustainability objectives.
Operations	Yes	Through the commitments in our Climate Action Plan and the client solutions we deliver, we are fully engaging to help society transition from fossil fuels to a clean energy future. Our targets include: 1. Ensure every project becomes a climate response opportunity. 2. Achieve net-zero greenhouse gas emissions across the value chain by 2040. 3. Maintain carbon neutrality status and 100% low-carbon electricity for our operations. 4. As a member of the Science Based Target initiative (SBTi) Technical Advisory Group (TAG) and a participant in the Net-Zero Road Test, we committed to setting net-zero targets in line with the SBTi Corporate Net-Zero Standard. We have the following approved near- and long-term science-based emissions reduction targets with the SBTi: we commit to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 50% by 2030 from a 2019 base year and we commit to reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions from business travel and employee commuting by 50% over the same timeframe; we commit that 65% of our suppliers by spend covering purchased goods and services will have science-based targets by 2025. Our long-term targets are approved by the SBTi as follows: we commit to reduce absolute scopes 1, 2 & 3 GHG emissions 90% by 2040 from a 2019 base year.

C3.4

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

Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence

Row 1	Revenues Direct costs	Disruption to business for environmental sectors is a case study of a transitional risk we have identified, assessed and are responding to. We could see business risks (estimated \$10 million to \$100 million per year) from disruption to major client revenue streams, and a similar loss of revenue from reduced services for fossil fuel related projects. However, this is offset by our forecasts of greater opportunities such as emergency management and national security (estimated \$10 million to \$100 million per year), environmental planning and permitting for extreme weather impacts (estimated \$10 million to \$100 million per year) and civil works including circular economy, waste management, clean energy and natural treatment systems (estimated \$10 million to \$100 million per year). The biggest financial opportunity is expected to come in the global Water sector. The focus of our FY22 climate risk assessment report was to provide a deeper exploration of physical and transitional risks and opportunities in our global Water sector under contrasting future scenarios to support the objectives of our FY22-24 company strategy, and ensure we are maximizing our company climate response opportunities. The opportunities are likely to be greater if the global economy transitions early and in an orderly manner to net zero. Internal carbon pricing is one mechanism we use to account for the cost of carbon in our business travel. An internal carbon price of \$50 USD per metric ton of CO2e is applied to non-billable business travel at Jacobs. The carbon cost is charged to the applicable business unit. A proprietary travel booking tool provides estimated carbon emissions and price for employee-planned travel to influence travel behaviors. The revenue generated by carbon pricing is directed into a Carbon Reduction Fund and will be used to invest in initiatives, technologies and projects at the local, regional and global levels that address the climate emergency, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and enable Jacobs to reduce its carbon emissions. The Carbon Reduction Fund is administered by the Office of Global Climate Response & ESG, and recommendations for investment will be reviewed and approved by the PlanBeyond Executive Steering Committee. Investment in business decarbonization measures such as offsets, energy credits, power purchase agreements and internal carbon pricing are now all part of our operational, business and financial planning, annually. Our low-carbon power purchases and carbon offsets support our transition to becoming net-zero across the value chain by 2040. In terms of driving revenues as a result of our climate-related risks and opportunities, the most strategic decision we have made in this area is to create a new Sustainability and Climate Action Solutions & Technology team and appoint a Global Market Director, Energy Transition to expand our sustainability and climate client capabilities and solutions going forward. For example, our teams are actively working on finding financially feasible options for our clients to reduce the
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		embedded and operational carbon footprints of buildings, roads, water systems and other infrastructure through greener building materials, reduced quantities of materials, and designs that maximize energy efficiency and minimize waste. Our climate risk assessments have resulted in key recommendations to drive investment in each of our sectors. The following actions will manage the identified risks and position us to capture the opportunities at the appropriate level. 1. Integrate climate risk analysis into company strategy and planning. 2. Deploy climate risk assessment technology on all major pursuits and projects where climate risk is considered material. 3. Support our clients and major suppliers to undertake their own climate risk assessments, in line with TCFD recommendations. 4. By 2025, integrate climate risk and adaptation considerations into each of our market sector strategies. (Our FY22 Climate Risk Assessment provides an update on commitments 1-4. Link here: https://s29.q4cdn.com/159670324/files/doc_downloads/ESG-featured-docs/FY22-JacobsClimateRiskAssessment.pdf)
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C3.5

(C3.5) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition
Row 1	Yes, we identify alignment with our climate transition plan

C3.5a

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

Financial Metric

Revenue/Turnover

Type of alignment being reported for this financial metric

Alignment with our climate transition plan

Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Objective under which alignment is being reported

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

7,700,000,000

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

56

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

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

Describe the methodology used to identify spending/revenue that is aligned

We estimate that our FY22 ESG-related revenue is approximately \$7.7 billion. This is a broader definition than just our low- and zero-carbon related solutions and includes work across the following sectors: clean energy, air quality, environmental management, environmental planning for transportation, water supply and treatment, environmental science, wastewater treatment, hazardous waste, and nuclear waste remediation.

In calculating the estimate of Jacobs' ESG-aligned revenue, Jacobs evaluated groups of projects for alignment with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (U.N. SDGs) – specifically at the U.N. SDG Target level. Project groupings were determined through a market classification scheme using a standardized enterprise-wise taxonomy. Revenue attributable to a project group was determined to be ESG-aligned revenue if, in the judgment of Jacobs, the primary capabilities being delivered by Jacobs are aligned with a U.N. SDG Target. While Jacobs believes this methodology provides a reasonable estimation of the percentage of revenue that is aligned to ESG, there are inherent limitations with this approach. For example, if the primary scope of the project group does not align to a U.N. SDG Target, but Jacobs earns some revenue from ESG-related work for the project group, that revenue is not included in the reported total of ESG-aligned revenue. Conversely, if the primary capabilities being delivered by Jacobs are aligned to a U.N. SDG Target, but some revenue does not directly relate to an ESG scope, the full revenue of the project group, including the ancillary non-ESG revenue, is included in the reported total of ESG-aligned revenue.

It is also noted that certain stakeholders may have differing views as to the alignment of certain types of projects to the U.N. SDG Targets. For example, Jacobs considers projects relating to nuclear power, including nuclear new build and technology, in addition to nuclear remediation, to be aligned to ESG, as it is an important element of the strategy to transition to lower carbon emissions, while some stakeholders take a different position. To date, this classification was conducted for projects accounting for approximately 92% of Jacobs' revenue and excludes revenue from projects of PA Consulting. Jacobs expects to continue to engage with external organizations and stakeholders regarding this methodology and further increase the percentage of our projects that are classified using this methodology, which may result in either certain project groupings or projects being included in the calculation that have not been included as of today, or certain project groupings or projects being removed that are

included today. We intend to identify and disclose material changes to our methodology should they occur in the future.

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

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

Absolute target

C4.1a

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

Target reference number

Abs 1

Is this a science-based target?

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

Target ambition

1.5°C aligned

Year target was set

2020

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 6: Business travel

Category 7: Employee commuting

Base year

2019

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

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

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

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

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

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

122,011

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

93,830

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

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

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)
215,841

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO₂e)
215,841

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

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

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

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO₂e)

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

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

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

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

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

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

76

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

100

Target year

2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

50

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

107,920.5

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

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

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

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

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

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
51,775

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
27,833

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

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

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

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

79,608

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

79,608

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?

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

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

126.2345893505

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Joining over 300 companies worldwide, Jacobs is a signatory to the United Nations (UN) 'Business Ambition for 1.5°C' – an urgent request for action from the global coalition of UN agencies, business and industry leaders, calling on businesses to set ambitious science-based emissions reduction targets aligned with limiting global temperature rise to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. In conjunction therewith, Jacobs adopted science-based carbon-reduction targets including this commitment to reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions from business travel and employee commuting 50% by 2030 from a 2019 base year.

We completed a Scope 3 screening evaluation in 2020 using FY19 data to identify Scope 3 sources that are material to Jacobs and assess where we can make impactful

changes. Based on these screening level estimates, employee commuting, business travel, and purchased goods and services were identified as our three largest Scope 3 sources and comprised approximately 95% of all our Scope 3 emissions. To address these top sources, the business travel and employee commuting target reported here was set, along with a separate engagement target for purchased goods and services (OTH 1). Since these targets were set, Jacobs has adjusted the Scope 3 inventory to account for Jacobs' 2021 investment in PA Consulting (category 15). The adjusted coverage by this target is approximately 77% of total Scope 3 base year emissions. 100% of all scope 3 emissions for all relevant categories are covered by Jacobs' net zero by 2040 target (NZ1).

For business travel, we currently do not include emissions from rail, bus or taxi. These emissions are minimal relative to air travel, rental cars and hotel stays which are included with our business travel emissions.

Employee commuting estimates are based on Jacobs' Human Resources data, including employee numbers, worker location, worker type and worker status. Commuting estimates account for the duration and frequency of employees working from home (starting in FY20) based on generalized office utilization information. As we continue to move to a new hybrid way of working, we will continue to assess employee commuting based on data associated with office utilization rates but are working on collecting more granular information about when and how our employees are commuting when they work in our offices.

Employee commuting numbers include company acquisitions to the end of each FY. Joint ventures are excluded from Jacobs' inventory under our current reporting boundary and our investment in PA Consulting is reported under Scope 3 Category 15 emissions. Estimates account for employee commuting mode (for example, passenger car, truck or bus) and round-trip travel distances by commuting mode. Company-specific data were unavailable, therefore both are estimated using average data sources, as recommended by the GHG Protocol for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions for an average-data method.

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

As anticipated, we have seen an increase in our Scope 3 business travel emissions in FY22 as we resume travel to operate our business and meet the needs of our clients but have maintained an overall decrease of 58% from FY19 to FY22. We remain committed to managing business travel and employee commuting emissions in accordance with our science-based target reduction of 50% from 2019 levels by 2030.

The following initiatives are a part of our commitment to reduce emissions from business travel and employee commuting:

- o Employee engagement and training around travel reductions, electric vehicles and use of less carbon intensive travel modes
- o Encourage continued use of digital technology to avoid non-essential travel
- o Improve employee commuting data collection by engaging StreetLight Data, Inc.

- technology to increase accuracy of employee commuting estimates
- o Partnering with an external software vendor to encourage alternate employee commuting habits
- o Increase employee engagement and training around work from home and alternate commuting habits
- o Increase availability of electric vehicle charging stations at office locations
- o Partnerships in place with Hertz Corporation and Enterprise Rent-A-Car to increase electric vehicle rental
- o Partnering with our travel suppliers to identify emission reductions associated with alternate travel options (e.g., rail vs. air in Europe, more fuel-efficient travel routes and airlines, more fuel-efficient rental cars and more sustainable hotel selections)
- o Partnering with rideshare companies (e.g., Uber Technologies, Inc. and Lyft, Inc.) to provide insight into and reduce business travel emissions associated with rideshare travel.
- o Internal Carbon Pricing: Individual business units are required to contribute to the Carbon Reduction Fund, per metric ton of CO₂e, for non-billable business travel completed by the business unit's employees. The revenue generated by the carbon price goes into a Carbon Reduction Fund to invest in other opportunities to address the climate emergency and further reduce emissions.

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

Target reference number

Abs 2

Is this a science-based target?

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

Target ambition

1.5°C aligned

Year target was set

2020

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Base year

2019

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

20,539

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

53,289

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

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

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

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

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

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

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

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

73,828

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

100

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

100

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

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO₂e)

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

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO₂e)

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

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

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

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

100

Target year

2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

50

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

36,914

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

14,754

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

3,980

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

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

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

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

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

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

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

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

18,734

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?

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

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

149.2496071951

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Scope 1 emissions include refrigerant and stationary combustion emissions associated with Jacobs owned facilities, and mobile combustion emissions associated with Jacobs owned and long-term leased fleet vehicles. We measure our Scope 2 indirect purchased heating emissions for our leased facilities and Scope 2 indirect purchased electricity emissions for our owned and leased facilities. Indirect purchased electricity emissions are calculated according to both the location- and market-based method. Scope 2 emissions include purchased heating for leased office locations and purchased electricity for 100% of our global operations.

Targets for scope 1 and 2 emissions cover 100% of Jacobs operations and comply with SBTi criteria as stated in the Jacobs SBTi Target Assessment Report. Our joint ventures are excluded from Jacobs' inventory under our current reporting boundary and our investment in PA Consulting is reported under Scope 3 Category 15 emissions. Joining over 300 companies worldwide, Jacobs is a signatory to the United Nations (UN) 'Business Ambition for 1.5°C' – an urgent request for action from the global coalition of UN agencies, business and industry leaders, calling on businesses to set ambitious science-based emissions reduction targets aligned with limiting global temperature rise to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. In conjunction therewith, Jacobs adopted science-based carbon-reduction targets including this commitment to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 50% by 2030 from a 2019 base year.

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

Prior to applying carbon mitigation measures, in FY22, we achieved a 28% absolute reduction in our total Scope 1 direct emissions compared to FY19. Most of those reductions were due to improvements in vehicle efficiencies for our fleet vehicles. After applying our green power purchases, we achieved a 93% reduction in our Scope 2 market-based emissions for FY22 compared to FY19 baseline.

The following initiatives are a part of our strategy to reduce emissions from Jacobs' fleet vehicles:

- o Promote broader use of electric vehicles and increase number of hybrid and electric vehicles in our fleet
- o Improve data collection on fuel consumption and mileage – from 2022 all new vehicles will come with telematics for better data collection and analysis
- o Increase availability of electric charging stations
- o Commitment to achieve at least 20% electric vehicles in North American fleet by 2030

The following initiatives are a part of our strategy to reduce emissions from our Owned and Leased Real Estate:

- o Improve energy data collection through requirements for and/or installation of submeters in leased space
- o Continue office energy modeling, audits and efficiency measures across our global portfolio
- o Ongoing consolidation of real estate portfolio
- o Green leases, net-zero buildings and other arrangements with landlords to reduce fossil fuel emissions and energy consumption

The following initiatives are a part of our strategy to reduce emissions from Electricity:
o Procure 100% low-carbon electricity through a variety of sources globally such as local green utility tariffs, renewable energy certificates (RECs), energy attribute certificates (EACs), power purchase agreements (PPAs) or virtual PPAs (VPPAs).

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

C4.2

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

Target(s) to increase low-carbon energy consumption or production

Net-zero target(s)

Other climate-related target(s)

C4.2a

(C4.2a) Provide details of your target(s) to increase low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Target reference number

Low 1

Year target was set

2020

Target coverage

Company-wide

Target type: energy carrier

Electricity

Target type: activity

Consumption

Target type: energy source

Low-carbon energy source(s)

Base year

2019

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

121,487

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

10

Target year

2022

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in target year

100

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

100

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

100

Target status in reporting year

Achieved

Is this target part of an emissions target?

Joining over 300 companies worldwide, Jacobs is a signatory to the United Nations (UN) 'Business Ambition for 1.5°C', an urgent request for action from the global coalition of UN agencies, business and industry leaders, calling on businesses to set ambitious science-based emissions reduction targets aligned with limiting global temperature rise to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. In conjunction therewith, Jacobs adopted science-based carbon-reduction targets including this commitment to annual sourcing of 100% low carbon electricity for our operations through 2030. Globally, in FY22 we achieved 100% low carbon electricity for our operations.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

As stated in our Climate Action Plan and Carbon Neutrality Commitment (in line with PAS 2060:2014 specifications), Jacobs committed to 100% low carbon electricity for our operations in 2022. This is a global, company-wide target which will help us meet our SBTi goals of 50% reduction in Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by 2030 and help spur the development of more low carbon electricity globally.

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

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

Our commitment to 100% low-carbon electricity means that our energy needs are supplied through a variety of sources globally, which may include local green utility tariffs, renewable energy certificates (RECs), energy attribute certificates (EACs), Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) or Virtual Power Purchase Agreements (VPPAs).

We are a partner in the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Green Power Partnership, a voluntary program, where the goal is to increase the use of green power among organizations in the U.S. as a way to reduce the environmental impacts

associated with conventional electricity use.

In the U.K., we purchase 100% low-carbon electricity through Renewable Energy Guarantees of Origin (REGO) certificates for all offices where Jacobs is directly responsible for procuring energy. This accounts for over half of our U.K. offices.

In FY22 we purchased 100% renewable electricity through our utility energy providers in Australia and New Zealand for offices where we are directly responsible for procuring energy and where certified renewable energy was available. We have purchased the remainder of our global renewable electricity through third-party providers of RECs or EACs to cover 100% of our annual electricity consumption globally since FY20.

C4.2b

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

Target reference number

Oth 1

Year target was set

2020

Target coverage

Company-wide

Target type: absolute or intensity

Absolute

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

Engagement with suppliers

Percentage of suppliers (by procurement spend) with a science-based target

Target denominator (intensity targets only)

Base year

2019

Figure or percentage in base year

3

Target year

2025

Figure or percentage in target year

65

Figure or percentage in reporting year

29

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

41.935483871

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes, indirectly. We expect to see a reduction in our Scope 3 Purchased Goods and Services emissions included in our Net-Zero SBTi target (NZ1) if our suppliers set science-based targets as intended in this supplier engagement target.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Science Based Targets initiative – approved supplier engagement target

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target progress is measured by the annual % of suppliers by spend with science-based targets. 29% of Jacobs suppliers have science-based targets, 16% have committed to science-based targets, and 34% committed to net-zero.

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

In January 2021, we made a 3-year commitment to CDP as a supply chain member to engage our suppliers, pinpoint risks, and identify opportunities to support our suppliers in reducing emissions and strengthening their climate resiliency. CDP recognized Jacobs as a 2021 & 2022 CDP Supplier Engagement Leader. Jacobs is using the CDP Supply Chain as a springboard to further engage with and support members of our supply chain in their carbon management journeys through emails, webinars and provision of resources.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

Target reference number

Oth 2

Year target was set

2020

Target coverage

Country/area/region

Target type: absolute or intensity

Absolute

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

Low-carbon vehicles

Percentage of low-carbon vehicles in company fleet

Target denominator (intensity targets only)

Base year

2019

Figure or percentage in base year

0

Target year

2030

Figure or percentage in target year

20

Figure or percentage in reporting year

0.08

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

0.4

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes. Our North American fleet is our largest fleet and largest source of Scope 1 emissions. Our North American fleet manager has committed to obtaining 20% electric vehicles (approx. 400 vehicles) by 2030 or sooner which will help reduce our Scope 1 emissions.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Science Based targets initiative - other

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In partnership with our Office of Global Climate Response & ESG, our North American fleet manager has committed to obtaining 20% electric vehicles (approximately 400 vehicles) by 2030 or sooner. Our North American fleet is our largest fleet and the fleet we have the greatest opportunity to influence as it is largely managed by one person within a single platform. We have much smaller fleets in the UK, Europe, MENA, and Asia-Pacific that are managed by multiple people for multiple projects with varying requirements and data collection practices. We are working to consolidate our various fleet management systems and create uniform procurement practices to enable a goal that can be applied globally. This goal supports our SBTi Scope 1 - 2030 and net zero 2040 targets as it will reduce our largest Scope 1 emissions source of mobile combustion.

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

We are working with our fleet vehicle management team, vehicle suppliers, project teams, clients and staff to identify opportunities to replace aging fleet vehicles with electric vehicles where the vehicle type, project activities and necessary infrastructure (e.g., EV charging stations) exist or can be implemented expeditiously. The majority of our fleet vehicles are light duty trucks that have been limited and slow to come to market in EV models and have not been adequately tested under extreme weather conditions for Jacobs' use applications. We have identified locations to pilot test these vehicles and have begun placing orders for light duty truck EVs.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

C4.2c

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

Target reference number

NZ1

Target coverage

Company-wide

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

Abs1

Abs2

Target year for achieving net zero

2040

Is this a science-based target?

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

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Jacobs commits to reduce Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions 90% by 2040 from a 2019 base year. The target covers 100% of our Scope 1 and Scope 2 global footprint for facilities and sources where we have operational control and 100% of our relevant and material Scope 3 sources including purchased goods and services, well-to-wheel employee commuting, well-to-wheel business travel, upstream fuel and energy-related activities for Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, and investments (Jacobs' 65% investment in PA Consulting). Our joint ventures are excluded from Jacobs' inventory under our current reporting boundary.

Do you intend to neutralize any unabated emissions with permanent carbon removals at the target year?

Yes

Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at target year

Internal carbon pricing for all non-billable business travel is one mechanism we are putting in place to ensure our business practices do not return to pre-pandemic levels. The revenue generated by the internal carbon pricing will be directed into a Carbon Reduction Fund and will be used to invest in initiatives, technologies and projects at the local, regional and global levels that address the climate emergency, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and enable Jacobs to reduce or neutralize its carbon emissions.

Additional initiatives that are a part of our strategy to reduce Scope 1 - 3 emissions include the following:

- o Promote broader use of electric vehicles and increase number of hybrid and electric vehicles in our fleet
- o Continue office energy modeling, audits and efficiency measures across our portfolio
- o Procure 100% low-carbon electricity
- o Employee engagement and training around travel reductions, electric vehicles and use of less carbon intensive travel modes
- o Partnering with our travel suppliers to identify emission reductions associated with alternate travel options (e.g., rail vs. air in Europe, more fuel-efficient travel routes and airlines, more fuel-efficient rental cars and more sustainable hotel selections)

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

Jacobs promotes the use of nature-based carbon offsets to bridge the gap between decarbonization efforts and net-zero carbon targets for our own operations and for our clients by investing in and promoting investment in high quality nature-based carbon offsets or carbon mitigation programs. Jacobs uses advanced site-selection models to identify carbon mitigation projects or the potential for implementing carbon mitigation projects that have co-benefits to enhance nature and biodiversity. We have a strategic partnership with Biomimicry3.8 providing "Project Positive" design solutions for clients and Jacobs is a member of Project Positive alongside Microsoft, Interface, Ford, Google and others.

As part of our commitment to maintain carbon neutrality, we have procured carbon mitigation measures equivalent to the amount of carbon emitted for our operations and business travel since 2020. Although we are actively reducing our carbon footprint in line with science, we have determined there is a need to go further in limiting the impacts from climate change by investing in carbon mitigation measures that remove or avoid carbon emissions in locations beyond our operations or value chain carbon footprint. Through our investment in high-quality verified carbon reduction projects, we have sought to also incorporate measures that improve localized health, economies, biodiversity and nature in line with UNSDGs that are associated with each project. Offsets were purchased to cover emissions remaining after reductions from scope 1, scope 2 heating and scope 3 business travel carbon emissions in FY2022. Our carbon neutrality status is in line with international standard PAS 2060 (British Standards Institution) and our offsets were purchased from specified and audited sources, such as

the Clean Development Mechanism, Gold Standard and Verified Carbon Standard, to ensure no double counting occurs and that the projects are actively removing carbon emissions. When selecting carbon offsets that comply with PAS 2060, we prioritize offsets from projects that create wider societal value while also removing carbon from the atmosphere. We seek to contribute to delivery of the UN SDGs through our offset investments. We are evaluating carbon removal programs to neutralize unabated emissions with permanent carbon removals at the target year (2040).

C4.3

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

Yes

C4.3a

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

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO ₂ e savings in metric tonnes CO ₂ e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	1	708
To be implemented*	4	5,016
Implementation commenced*	1	443
Implemented*	2	34,067
Not to be implemented	0	0

C4.3b

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

Initiative category & Initiative type

Company policy or behavioral change
Site consolidation/closure

Estimated annual CO₂e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

3,364

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

Scope 1
Scope 2 (location-based)

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

15,817,438

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

577,938

Payback period

4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

>30 years

Comment

Focus 2023 is our effort to reach across our business and identify strategic opportunities for improvements – working with our leaders and employees to set objectives that will help prepare our company for what's next. One of the Focus 2023 themes is 'Future of Work' focused on implementing a modern, flexible work platform tailored to employees' needs. This is a long-term initiative, and the total emissions savings will be realized as our leases end. Future of Work is Jacobs' global company initiative focused on the changing nature of work, a result of globalization and digital advances. Our Future of Work journey, which is being implemented in a phased, multi-year approach, creates a work environment for the future – a flexible, dynamic environment which combines face-to-face engagement and work from home. In FY22, Jacobs downsized, closed, or consolidated 18 offices through the Future of Work initiative. The annual monetary savings reported here represents the estimated annual profit and loss (P&L) savings.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

Low-carbon electricity mix

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

30,703

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

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

0

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

492,243

Payback period

No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Ongoing

Comment

Jacobs is committed to procuring 100% low-carbon electricity for operations. This commitment means that our electricity needs are supplied through a variety of sources globally including, but not limited to, green tariffs, RECs, EACs, PPAs, and VPPAs. In the U.K., we purchase 100% low carbon electricity through Renewable Energy Guarantees Origin (REGO) certificates for all offices where Jacobs is solely responsible for procuring energy. This accounts for over half of our U.K. offices. In Australia and New Zealand, we purchase 100% renewable electricity through our utility energy providers for offices where we are solely responsible for procuring energy and where certified renewable energy was available. We purchased the remainder of our global low carbon electricity through third party providers of RECs or EACs to cover 100% of our electricity consumption globally.

C4.3c

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

Method	Comment
Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards	Compliance with the Energy Savings Opportunity Scheme Regulations (ESOS) and the Energy Performance Directive drives reduction in energy consumption and identification of energy reduction initiatives.
Employee engagement	Training and feedback sessions allows for improved employee engagement. Jacobs is committed to ensuring our people are aware of the risks and opportunities related to climate change, so that along with our clients, we continue to mitigate risks, facilitate the transition to a low carbon future and adapt our business to be more resilient and to thrive. In partnership with the Royal Scottish Geographical Society, we launched the Climate Solutions Accelerator online course to all employees to help them understand the role they can play in climate action and continue to develop the critical green skills and solutions needed for our continually evolving world. Jacobs also now offers this training to clients at no cost. In the year leading up to COP26, our employees were encouraged and incentivized to take part in the Climate Countdown Challenge through our global giving and volunteering program, CollectivelySM. Over twelve months, 1000 employees completed more than 13,000

	positive actions to reduce their carbon footprint, saving the equivalent of 320,000 kg CO ₂ .
Financial optimization calculations	ESOS energy savings initiatives will be implemented based on both energy reduction potential and associated costs to implement and savings to be achieved.
Internal price on carbon	In January 2022, we introduced an internal carbon price of \$50 USD per metric ton of CO₂e to non-billable business travel at Jacobs. A proprietary travel booking tool provides estimated carbon emissions and price for employee-planned travel to influence travel behaviors. The revenue generated by carbon pricing is directed into a Carbon Reduction Fund. The Carbon Reduction Fund is administered by the Office of Global Climate Response & ESG. It will be used to invest in initiatives, technologies and projects at the local, regional and global levels that address the climate emergency, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and enable Jacobs to reduce its carbon emissions.
Internal finance mechanisms	Jacobs' 2022-2024 strategy includes Climate Response as a core accelerator with a target of 100% of client projects across all sectors to contribute to climate response or include ESG scope. Jacobs prioritizes and embeds environmental considerations into the way we deliver projects and solutions through a variety of tools, platforms and processes. Our integrated Business Management System (BMS) establishes the "one Jacobs way" to ensure consistency and efficiency in internal operations, sales and project delivery. Through Jacobs' HSE Program and our BMS, we implement an environmental management system that conforms to ISO 14001 and is integral to delivery of all project phases, including siting, design, construction, and operation. Jacobs' sustainability process within the BMS was developed to provide rigor and drive progress by embedding sustainability, including emission reduction, into our end-to-end project delivery process; it includes global policies, procedures, and resources to equip our people to achieve positive environmental and social impact across our range of client solutions. Value Plus is Jacobs' internal process to generate and quantify ideas that improve execution and delivery of our projects, and provide an economic, environmental or social return on investment to our clients. These Value Plus ideas and innovations are outside of the original project scope, and therefore deliver a measurably higher return on the client investment and added value. Using Value Plus creates an environment where our teams are driven to challenge scope against project objectives. In FY22 we estimated that we saved over 13.5 million tonnes of CO₂ for our clients through our project execution

	designs and decisions. Value Plus only includes carbon savings that have been approved by our clients.
Partnering with governments on technology development	We partner with a range of government agencies, municipalities, private sector companies, and leading environmental organizations to deliver resource management, sustainability services, and proven industry expertise on infrastructure initiatives around the globe. Our teams are actively working on finding financially feasible options for our clients to reduce the embedded and operational carbon footprints of buildings, roads, water systems, and other infrastructure through greener building materials, reduced quantities of materials, and designs that maximize energy efficiency and minimize waste. We estimate that our FY22 ESG-related revenue is approximately \$7.7 billion. This is a broader definition than just our low- and zero-carbon related solutions and includes work across the following markets: clean and affordable energy, air quality, environmental management, environmental planning for transportation, public and mass transit, water resource management, water supply and treatment, environmental science, wastewater treatment, sustainable buildings and cities, hazardous waste, and nuclear waste remediation. To improve methods and metrics for tracking the impacts of businesses and projects on biodiversity, Jacobs has contributed to the following third-party thought leadership initiatives: • We partnered with the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Engineering Research and Development Center to develop a guidebook on Engineering With Nature® Supporting Mission Resilience and Infrastructure Value at U.S. Department of Defense Installations. • We are contributing to the Council for Sustainable Business' Nature Positive Handbook on nature positive design for infrastructure. We have also promoted the use of nature-based carbon offsets to bridge the gap between decarbonization efforts and net zero carbon targets, providing advanced site-selection models for clients at a regional scale. • Jacobs is a Global Strategic Partner for the World Climate Foundation (WCF) and shared insights at WCF summits in Europe, North America and Asia and at the 26th UN Climate Change Conference of the Parties (COP26), as well as supporting the UN Race to Zero campaign and the Business Ambition for 1.5C commitment.

C4.5

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

Yes

C4.5a

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

Level of aggregation

Group of products or services

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

Other, please specify

Independent third-party validation of carbon neutrality demonstrated through the international standard PAS 2060 (British Standards Institution)

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other

Other, please specify

Professional services

Description of product(s) or service(s)

Jacobs has achieved carbon neutrality for our operations and business travel in line with PAS 2060: 2014 specifications for the demonstration of carbon neutrality for FY22 and is committed to maintain carbon neutrality through FY30. Therefore, we pass this carbon savings to our clients as a carbon neutral supplier to their Scope 3 Purchased Goods & Services emissions.

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

Yes

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Other, please specify

We calculate our gross emissions prior to and after the application of energy attribute certificates and carbon offsets according to the GHG Protocol. Those total Scope 1, 2, and 3 (business travel).

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

Other, please specify

As a professional services company, Jacobs does not sell products. We are carbon neutral for our services for our Scope 1 & 2 operational emissions & Scope 3 client and nonclient related business travel emissions.

Functional unit used

metric tons of carbon equivalents

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Gross emissions prior to the application of renewable electricity and carbon offsets

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

Other, please specify

As a professional services company, Jacobs does not sell products. We are carbon neutral for our services for our Scope 1 & 2 operational emissions & Scope 3 client and nonclient related business travel emissions.

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

101,213

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

Jacobs total Scope 1 + Scope 2 (Location-based) + Scope 3 (Business Travel) emissions for FY22 were 101,213 metric tonnes CO₂e prior to applying energy attribute certificates and carbon offsets to reach carbon neutrality (0 emissions). The emissions were calculated following the GHG Protocol and independent third-party verified. More information including our verification statement and carbon neutrality Qualifying Explanatory Statement can be found on our Investor page at <https://invest.jacobs.com/governance/governance-documents-esg-data/default.aspx>.

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

100

Level of aggregation

Group of products or services

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

Other, please specify

Value Plus is Jacobs' internal process to quantify emissions that are outside of the original project scope and deliver a measurably higher return on the client investment and added value.

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other

Other, please specify

Professional services

Description of product(s) or service(s)

We consider our low-carbon product as the range of solutions we provide that support the low-carbon transition across our end markets. We have over 400 subject matter

experts providing low- and zero-carbon related services, and over 16,000 practitioners across our water, environment and energy markets who support other low carbon and sustainability projects. Our teams are actively working on finding financially feasible options for our clients to reduce the embedded and operational carbon footprints of buildings, roads, water systems and other infrastructure through greener building materials, reduced quantities of materials, and designs that maximize energy efficiency and minimize waste. We routinely advise clients on energy transition & energy efficiency opportunities, including conducting energy audits, and on securing low-carbon power supplies and developing onsite renewable generation. Our teams are also actively working to help build green economies throughout the globe, including a focus on new hydrogen production technologies & connecting those producers with green energy suppliers and end users for the avoidance of carbon-based fuels.

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

Yes

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Other, please specify

Value Plus is Jacobs' internal process to quantify emissions that are outside of the original project scope and deliver a measurably higher return on the client investment and added value.

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

Other, please specify

As a professional services company, Jacobs does not sell products but rather services that affect the entire life cycle of the projects we deliver.

Functional unit used

tonnes of CO₂ reduced for our clients through our project execution designs and decisions and approved by our clients

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

The original project scope without Jacobs added value services

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

Other, please specify

As a professional services company, Jacobs does not sell products but rather services that potentially affect the entire life cycle of the projects we deliver.

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

13,420,745

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

Value Plus is Jacobs' internal process that follows the consequential estimation approach to measure the sum of total, system-wide changes in emissions or removals

occurring because of the professional service(s) we provide when compared to a baseline (business-as-usual) scenario without the professional service(s) we have provided. Value Plus is used to quantify improved execution and delivery of our projects that provide an economic, environmental or social return on investment to our clients. These Value Plus ideas and innovations are outside of the original project scope, and therefore deliver a measurably higher return on the client investment and added value. Using Value Plus creates an environment where our teams are driven to challenge scope against project objectives. In FY22 we estimated the savings were over 13.5 million tonnes of CO2 for our clients through our project execution designs and decisions. Value Plus does not cover all of the emission reductions achieved for all of our projects just for those projects that have been logged in Value Plus and that have been approved by our clients.

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

27

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

No

C5.1a

(C5.1a) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

Row 1

Has there been a structural change?

Yes, an acquisition

Yes, other structural change, please specify

New Holding Company Structure

Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with

Jacobs acquired BlackLynx, Inc. and StreetLight Data, Inc. in FY22.

Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

In November 2021 (Q1 FY22), we completed our acquisition of BlackLynx, Inc. The transaction further positions us as a leader in high-value government services as well as critical infrastructure sectors and allows Jacobs to further advance its leading portfolio of cyber, intelligence and digital solutions.

In February 2022 (Q2 FY22), Jacobs acquired StreetLight Data, Inc., a pioneer of

mobility analytics who uses its vast data and machine learning resources to shed light on mobility, enabling users to solve complex transportation problems. The addition of StreetLight accelerates Jacobs' strategy in growing its end-to-end digital solutions portfolio and focus on ESG, while adding high growth, highly recurring revenue software businesses that offer tremendous value for its clients and the communities they serve.

Our FY22 carbon inventory includes both Blacklynx and Streetlight. But since Jacobs does not deem these acquisitions to be materially significant, given they comprise less than 5% of our FY19 total annual Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions, FY19 GHG emissions data have not been adjusted to include these acquisitions. If subsequent adjustments to our GHG emissions lead to a material cumulative emissions change, we will update our FY19 emissions and the FY19 data will be verified again.

In August 2022 (Q4 FY22), Jacobs Engineering Group Inc. (the predecessor parent company) created a new holding company, Jacobs Solutions Inc., which became the new parent of Jacobs Engineering Group, Inc. Jacobs Solutions Inc. more closely aligns our public identity with a global technology-forward solutions company. As a result of the transaction, the predecessor company's then-current stockholders automatically became stockholders of Jacobs Solutions Inc., on a one-for-one basis, with the same number of shares and same ownership percentage of the Company's common stock that they held in the predecessor company immediately prior to the transaction.

C5.1b

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

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?
Row 1	No

C5.1c

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

	Base year recalculation	Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold	Past years' recalculation
Row 1	No, because the impact does not meet our significance threshold	Adjustment for Structural and Activity Changes A 5% cumulative change in Scope 1 and 2 source emissions is considered significant (material) to Jacobs inventory. If Jacobs acquires operations that existed in the base year, the baseline will be adjusted with the entities' base year emissions if those emissions are material. Subsequent years following the base year will then also	No

		be adjusted with each specific year's emissions associated with the acquired operation. The same applies to cases where Jacobs makes a divestment of operations that existed in the base year. Base year emissions will not be recalculated if the company makes an acquisition of operations that did not exist in its base year. There will be a recalculation of historic data back to the base year or the year in which the acquired company came into existence, whichever is later. The same applies to cases where the company makes a divestment of operations that did not exist in the base year. Structural changes due to "outsourcing" or "insourcing" will not trigger base year emissions recalculations, with the following exception. Outsourcing/insourcing that shifts significant emissions between core direct and optional emissions reporting when optional emissions are not reported does trigger base year emissions recalculation (e.g. when a company outsources the transportation of products). A structural change involves the transfer of ownership or control of emissions-generating activities or operations from one entity to another (for example, privatization of wastewater treatment or sludge management activities or selling equipment). In the event of a structural change to a facility that existed during the base year, the facility's base-year emissions will be added to or subtracted from the entity's emissions. If the facility did not exist in the base year, no adjustment to the entity's base year will be made. Once the source is no longer in Jacobs' operational control, it would be removed from that year, but not removed from prior years. If the source is transferred to a subcontractor and Jacobs is still using it, it should be removed from prior year inventories and added to the subcontractor's inventory.	
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C5.2

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

Scope 1

Base year start

October 1, 2018

Base year end

September 30, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

20,539

Comment

Verification statements for FY19 base year emissions can be viewed at
https://s29.q4cdn.com/159670324/files/doc_governance/2023/Jacobs-FY2019-GHG-Verification-Statements.pdf

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

October 1, 2018

Base year end

September 30, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

56,225

Comment

Verification statements for FY19 base year emissions can be viewed at
https://s29.q4cdn.com/159670324/files/doc_governance/2023/Jacobs-FY2019-GHG-Verification-Statements.pdf

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start

October 1, 2018

Base year end

September 30, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

53,289

Comment

Jacobs has operations and offices across the globe, and choices of power products and supplier-specific emission factors are available for some of those locations. However, the vast majority of our electricity consumption is in leased office space where our landlords control those power contracts, which limits Jacobs' ability to influence the carbon intensity of the power we use. Furthermore, contacting all of our landlords' power suppliers to inquire about availability of supplier specific or residual mix market-based emission factors would be a time-consuming exercise, and of little value in actually reducing our carbon footprint.

Verification statements for FY19 base year emissions can be viewed at
https://s29.q4cdn.com/159670324/files/doc_governance/2023/Jacobs-FY2019-GHG-Verification-Statements.pdf

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start

October 1, 2018

Base year end

September 30, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

27,651

Comment

Verification statements for FY19 base year emissions can be viewed at https://s29.q4cdn.com/159670324/files/doc_governance/2023/Jacobs-FY2019-GHG-Verification-Statements.pdf

The market-based value is here. The location-based value for FY19 base year is 28,711 metric tons CO₂e.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

Comment

Jacobs completed a Scope 3 screening evaluation in 2020 using FY19 data to identify Scope 3 sources that are material to us and assess where we can make impactful changes. Based on estimates, our four largest Scope 3 sources include business travel, employee commuting, purchased goods and services and upstream fuel and energy-related activities not already included in Scope 1 and Scope 2. These sources comprised approximately 97% of all our Scope 3 emissions in FY19. Capital goods emissions are less than 1% of our total Scope 3 emissions and are most often included in our Purchased Goods and Services data, and therefore not relevant to our organization as a separate category.

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

Base year start

October 1, 2018

Base year end

September 30, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

16,338

Comment

Estimates for upstream fuel and energy-related activities were completed using Scope 1 and Scope 2 data for energy consumption. Verification statements for FY19 base year emissions can be viewed at

https://s29.q4cdn.com/159670324/files/doc_governance/2023/Jacobs-FY2019-GHG-Verification-Statements.pdf

The market-based value is reported here. The location-based value for FY19 base year is 17,371 metric tons CO₂e.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

Comment

These emissions are not relevant to the professional services sector. As a professional services firm we typically do not provide or sell “products” that rely on purchasing upstream transportation and distribution services nor do we have inbound or outbound or intercompany logistics that would typically be associated with sold products. Emissions from procurement of goods and services related to internal business operations are covered by purchased goods and services – the majority of that are services which do not require upstream transportation and distribution services. Transportation and distribution of purchased goods for internal business operations are primarily dictated by the supplier, thus limiting our ability to influence emissions beyond our control on the supplier selection which is already covered by the purchased goods and services category.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

Comment

Jacobs completed a Scope 3 screening evaluation in 2020 using FY19 data to identify Scope 3 sources that are material to us and assess where we can make impactful changes. Based on estimates, our four largest Scope 3 sources include business travel, employee commuting, purchased goods and services and upstream fuel and energy-related activities not already included in Scope 1 and Scope 2. These sources comprise approximately 97% of all our Scope 3 emissions in FY19. The vast majority of our waste generation is in leased office space where our landlords control those waste contracts, which limits Jacobs' ability to influence the carbon intensity of the waste treatment. Contracted waste treatment emissions for operations where we do have control over waste contracts are less than 1% of our total Scope 3 emissions and are included in our Purchased Goods and Services data, and therefore not relevant to our organization as a separate category.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start

October 1, 2018

Base year end

September 30, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

122,011

Comment

Business travel emissions for well to tank (WTT) and tank to wheel (TTW) are calculated for rental cars, personal vehicles, air travel and hotel stays based on travel data provided by our business travel vendor and standard widely accepted emission factors. Verification statements for FY19 base year emissions can be viewed at https://s29.q4cdn.com/159670324/files/doc_governance/2023/Jacobs-FY2019-GHG-Verification-Statements.pdf

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start

October 1, 2018

Base year end

September 30, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

93,830

Comment

Employee commuting emissions for well to tank (WTT) and tank to well (TTW) are included here. Employee commuting estimates are based on Jacobs Human Resources data, including employee numbers, worker location, worker type, and worker status. Commuting estimates account for duration and frequency of employees working from home based on generalized office count information. Employee commuting numbers

include all company acquisitions to the end of the fiscal year. Following the GHG Protocol, Jacobs' 65% investment in PA Consulting is only reported under Scope 3 Category 15 Investments. Estimates account for employee commuting mode (for example, passenger car, truck, or bus) and round-trip travel distances, which are estimated using average data sources, as recommended by the GHG Protocol Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions, since no employee commuting surveys with this type of data were performed by Jacobs to date. Employee commuting estimates are then multiplied by the appropriate emission factors to obtain total employee commuting emissions. Emission factors come from the U.S. EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership GHG Emission Factors Hub (April 2021) for U.S. data, the U.K. Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting (July 2020) for U.K. data, and the WRI GHG Emission Factors Compilation (March 2017) for all other countries' data. Given the large number and wide variety of Jacobs office locations with varying commuting options, we are engaging with our StreetLight acquisition to obtain details on typical commuting patterns to each of our US office locations and subsequently performing a global commuter survey to complement the StreetLight effort.

Verification statements for FY19 base year emissions can be viewed at https://s29.q4cdn.com/159670324/files/doc_governance/2023/Jacobs-FY2019-GHG-Verification-Statements.pdf

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

Comment

Jacobs does not have any upstream leased assets that are not already included in our Scope 1 and 2 boundary.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

Comment

These emissions are not relevant to the professional services sector. As a professional services firm, we do not provide or sell “products” that rely on purchasing downstream transportation and distribution activities.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

Comment

These emissions are not relevant to the professional services sector. As a professional services firm, we do not provide or sell “products” that require additional processing.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

Comment

These emissions are not relevant to the professional services sector. As a professional services firm we do not provide or sell “products” that have emissions associated with direct use-phase emissions.

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

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

Comment

These emissions are not relevant to the professional services sector. As a professional services firm we do not provide or sell “products” that have emissions associated with end-of-life treatment.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

Comment

Jacobs does not own any assets leased to other entities (downstream leased assets).

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

Comment

Jacobs does not operate any franchises.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start

October 1, 2018

Base year end

September 30, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

22,216

Comment

In March 2021, Jacobs completed the strategic investment of a 65% interest in PA Consulting. For GHG accounting and reporting this falls under Scope 3 Category 15 Investments because Jacob's does not have operational control over PA Consulting. In alignment with our base year re-calculation policy we have adjusted our Scope 3 FY19 investment emissions to include 65% of PA Consulting's 2019 Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

Comment

Jacobs has no relevant Other (upstream) emission sources.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

Comment

As a professional services firm, Jacobs has no relevant Other (downstream) emission sources. However, we understand as an industry-leading global solutions provider, our greatest opportunity to address climate change comes through the sustainable, resilient and nature-positive solutions we co-create with our public and private sector clients around the world and are working to capture many of the carbon reductions our solutions achieve for our clients.

C5.3

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

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

Energy Information Administration 1605(b)

IEA CO₂ Emissions from Fuel Combustion

IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, 2006

The Climate Registry: General Reporting Protocol

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

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

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

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

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

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

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

US EPA Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting Rule

US EPA Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID)

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

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

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

14,754

Comment

Value is third-party verified. The verification statement for FY22 emissions can be viewed at https://s29.q4cdn.com/159670324/files/doc_downloads/2023/FY22-ESG-Verification-Statement.pdf

C6.2

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

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

Scope 2, market-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment

Value is third-party verified. The verification statement for FY22 emissions can be viewed at https://s29.q4cdn.com/159670324/files/doc_downloads/2023/FY22-ESG-Verification-Statement.pdf

C6.3

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

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based

34,683

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

3,980

Comment

Values are third-party verified. The verification statement for FY22 emissions can be viewed at https://s29.q4cdn.com/159670324/files/doc_downloads/2023/FY22-ESG-Verification-Statement.pdf

Scope 2 emissions include purchased heating for leased office locations and purchased electricity for 100% of our global operations. All market-based emissions are from heating of landlord-controlled spaces. All market-based electricity is renewable.

C6.4

(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

No

C6.5

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

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

27,651

Emissions calculation methodology

Spend-based method

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

21

Please explain

Value is third-party verified. The verification statement for FY22 emissions can be viewed at https://s29.q4cdn.com/159670324/files/doc_downloads/2023/FY22-ESG-Verification-Statement.pdf

Emissions associated with purchased goods and services are estimated using FY22 annual spend combined with a combination of emissions factors obtained directly from suppliers through the CDP Supply Chain program and sector-based factors from the U.S. Environmentally-Extended Input-Output database. The market-based value is

reported in questions above. The location-based value for FY22 is 28,711 metric tons CO₂e; 21% of location based emissions are based on data and emission intensity factors obtained directly from suppliers.

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Jacobs completed a Scope 3 screening evaluation in 2020 using FY19 data to identify Scope 3 sources that are material to us and assess where we can make impactful changes. Based on estimates, our four largest Scope 3 sources include business travel, employee commuting, purchased goods and services and upstream fuel and energy-related activities not already included in Scope 1 and Scope 2. These sources comprise approximately 97% of all our Scope 3 emissions in FY19. Capital goods emissions are less than 1% of our total Scope 3 emissions and are most often included in our Purchased Goods and Services data, and therefore not relevant to our organization as a separate category.

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

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

3,452

Emissions calculation methodology

Fuel-based method

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

66

Please explain

FY22 emissions are third-party verified. View verification statement here: https://s29.q4cdn.com/159670324/files/doc_downloads/2023/FY22-ESG-Verification-Statement.pdf. The market-based emissions value is reported here. The location-based value for FY22 is 14,522 metric tons CO₂e.

The quantities of fuel purchased for mobile and stationary combustion sources are tracked in our greenhouse gas calculation software and used to report emissions associated with Scope 1 and 2 sources. Total quantities of fuel purchased were rolled up by fuel type and WTT emission factors were obtained for each fuel type from DEFRA to calculate emissions.

Upstream emissions for electricity are determined using location and market-based approaches. Emissions associated with non-renewable energy were determined by

aggregating the amount of purchased electricity usage rolled up by country (e.g., Scope 2 electricity usage) and applying the DEFRA upstream generation electricity emission factors for each country. Emissions associated with renewable energy are assumed to be negligible and not estimated. Therefore, starting in 2020 when Jacobs achieved 100% low-carbon energy for electricity usage through purchase of green tariffs and energy attribute certificates.

Transmission and distribution (T&D) losses from upstream production are determined using location and market-based approaches. Upstream production T&D emissions associated with non-renewable energy were determined by aggregating the amount of purchased electricity usage rolled up by country (e.g., Scope 2 electricity usage) and applying DEFRA T&D emission factors to calculate emissions.

T&D emissions from distribution of purchased electricity are also calculated using both location and market-based approaches. T&D emissions for non-renewable electricity are calculated by aggregating the amount of purchased electricity usage for each year rolled up by country and applying country-specific IEA T&D emission factors (most current data is 2019). T&D emissions for renewable energy are zero according to TCR electricity sector guidance. Since DEFRA only requires WTT for non-renewable sources, starting in 2020 when Jacobs achieved 100% renewable energy for electricity usage by purchasing Energy Attribute Certificates, market-based emissions for this sub-category are zero.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

These emissions are not relevant to the professional services sector. As a professional services firm we typically do not provide or sell “products” that rely on purchasing upstream transportation and distribution services nor do we have inbound or outbound or intercompany logistics that would typically be associated with sold products. Emissions from procurement of goods and services related to internal business operations are covered by purchased goods and services – the majority of those are services which do not require upstream transportation and distribution services. Transportation and distribution of purchased goods for internal business operations are primarily dictated by the supplier thus limiting our ability to influence emissions beyond our control on the supplier selection which is already covered by the purchased goods and services category.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Jacobs completed a Scope 3 screening evaluation in 2020 using FY19 data to identify Scope 3 sources that are material to us and assess where we can make impactful changes. Based on estimates, our four largest Scope 3 sources include business travel, employee commuting, purchased goods and services and upstream fuel and energy-related activities not already included in Scope 1 and Scope 2. These sources comprise approximately 97% of all our Scope 3 emissions in FY19. The vast majority of our waste generation is in leased office space where our landlords control those waste contracts, which limits Jacobs' ability to influence the carbon intensity of the waste treatment. Contracted waste treatment emissions for operations where we do have control over waste contracts are less than 1% of our total Scope 3 emissions and are included in our Purchased Goods and Services data, and therefore not relevant to our organization as a separate category.

Business travel

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

51,775

Emissions calculation methodology

Supplier-specific method

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

100

Please explain

Value is third-party verified. The verification statement for FY22 emissions can be viewed at https://s29.q4cdn.com/159670324/files/doc_downloads/2023/FY22-ESG-Verification-Statement.pdf

Business travel emissions for hotel stays and well to tank (WTT) and tank to well (TTW) emissions for air travel, rental cars, and personal vehicles, are calculated based on travel data provided by our business travel provider and standard widely accepted emission factors.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

27,833

Emissions calculation methodology

Hybrid method

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

0

Please explain

Value is third-party verified. The verification statement for FY22 emissions can be viewed at https://s29.q4cdn.com/159670324/files/doc_downloads/2023/FY22-ESG-Verification-Statement.pdf

Employee commuting estimates are based on Jacobs' Human Resources (HR) data, including employee numbers, worker location, worker type and worker status. Commuting estimates account for the duration and frequency of employees working from home (starting in FY20) based on generalized office utilization information. As we continue to move to a new hybrid way of working, we will continue to assess employee commuting based on data associated with office utilization rates but are working on collecting more granular information about when and how our employees are commuting when they work in our offices. Employee commuting numbers include Company acquisitions to the end of each FY. Estimates account for employee commuting mode (for example, passenger car, truck or bus) and round-trip travel distances by commuting mode. Company-specific data were unavailable, therefore both are estimated using average data sources, as recommended by the GHG Protocol for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions for an average-data method.

Employee commuting estimates are multiplied by the appropriate emission factors to obtain total employee commuting emissions. Emission factors come from the U.S. EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership GHG Emission Factors Hub (April 2021) for U.S. data, the U.K. Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting (July 2020) for U.K. data and the World Resources Institute (WRI) GHG Emission Factors Compilation (March 2017) for all applicable other countries' data.

Jacobs is evaluating commuting data collection options for use in calculating employee commuting emissions in the future. Given the large number and wide variety of Jacobs office locations with varying commuting options, we are engaging with our StreetLight acquisition to obtain details on typical commuting patterns to each of our US office locations and subsequently performing a global commuter survey to complement the StreetLight effort. Jacobs is also exploring new ways to encourage employees to transition to low-carbon travel options.

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Jacobs does not have any upstream leased assets that are not already included in our Scope 1 and 2 boundary.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

These emissions are not relevant to the professional services sector. As a professional services firm, we typically do not provide or sell “products” that rely on purchasing downstream transportation and distribution activities.

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

These emissions are not relevant to the professional services sector. As a professional services firm, we typically do not provide or sell “products” that require additional processing.

Use of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

These emissions are not relevant to the professional services sector. As a professional services firm we typically do not provide or sell “products” that have emissions associated with direct use-phase emissions.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

These emissions are not relevant to the professional services sector. As a professional services firm we typically do not provide or sell “products” that have emissions associated with end-of-life treatment.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Jacobs does not own any assets leased to other entities (downstream leased assets).

Franchises

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Jacobs does not operate any franchises.

Investments

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

24,389

Emissions calculation methodology

Investment-specific method

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

100

Please explain

Based on 65% ownership in PA Consulting acquired in March 2021. Data for FY22 represents 65% of the PA Consulting full-year emissions reported for calendar year 2022, including all relevant Scope 3 source categories. For GHG accounting and reporting this source falls under Scope 3 Category 15 Investments because Jacob's does not have operational control over PA Consulting. Our joint ventures are excluded from Jacobs' inventory under our current reporting boundary.

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Jacobs has no relevant Other (upstream) emission sources.

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

As a professional services firm, Jacobs has no relevant Other (downstream) emission sources. However, we understand as an industry-leading global solutions provider, our greatest opportunity to address climate change comes through the sustainable, resilient and nature-positive solutions we co-create with our public and private sector clients around the world and are working to capture many of the carbon reductions our solutions achieve for our clients.

C6.7

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

No

C6.10

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

Intensity figure

0.00000358

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

49,437

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

13,803,529,000

Scope 2 figure used

Location-based

% change from previous year

21.6

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason(s) for change

Other emissions reduction activities

Please explain

The reduction in our revenue intensity metric is primarily attributed to Jacobs' 20% absolute location-based emissions reduction in Scope 1 and 2 emissions from FY22 compared to FY21.

In FY22, we achieved a 12% absolute reduction in our total Scope 1 emissions compared to FY21 prior to applying offsets. We are implementing plans to reduce fleet vehicle emissions by replacing older less fuel-efficient vehicles and purchasing more electric or hybrid vehicles.

In FY22, we achieved a 22% absolute reduction in our total Scope 2 location-based emissions compared to FY21 prior to applying green power purchases and carbon offsets. Most of our office space is leased, and we therefore have limited information and control over office space energy consumption. To date, emissions have been primarily reduced through consolidation of office space through our Future of Work Rescale initiative detailed in our response to C4.3b.

Unit of revenue (USD) is based on our annual FY22 revenue, excluding PA Consulting, of approximately \$13.8 billion USD. PA Consulting is excluded because we do not include PA consulting in our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. The emissions for PA Consulting are reported under Scope 3 Category 15: Investments.

Intensity figure

0.00000136

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

18,734

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

13,803,529,000

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

15.6

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason(s) for change

Other emissions reduction activities

Please explain

The reduction in our revenue intensity metric is primarily attributed to Jacobs' 13% absolute market-based emissions reduction in Scope 1 and 2 emissions from FY22 compared to FY21.

Scope 1 emissions are estimated based on fuel consumption and/or vehicle mileage and published emission factors.

In FY22, we achieved a 12% absolute reduction in our total Scope 1 emissions compared to FY21 prior to applying offsets. We are implementing plans to reduce fleet

vehicle emissions by replacing older less fuel-efficient vehicles and purchasing more electric or hybrid vehicles.

In FY22, we achieved a 19% absolute reduction in our total Scope 2 market-based emissions compared to FY21 prior to applying carbon offsets. Most of our office space is leased, and we therefore have limited information and control over office space energy consumption. To date, emissions have been primarily reduced through consolidation of office space through our Future of Work initiative detailed in our response to C4.3b.

Unit of revenue (USD) is based on our annual FY22 revenue, excluding PA Consulting, of \$13.8 billion USD. PA Consulting is excluded because we do not include our PA Consulting investment in our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. The emissions for PA Consulting are reported under Scope 3 Category 15: Investments.

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

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

Yes

C7.1a

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

Greenhouse gas	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO ₂ e)	GWP Reference
CO ₂	14,597	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
CH ₄	12	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
N ₂ O	44	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
HFCs	101	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

C7.2

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

Country/area/region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO ₂ e)
Asia Pacific (or JAPA)	20
Europe	1,189

Middle East and North Africa (MENA)	517
North America	13,028

C7.3

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

By activity

C7.3c

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

Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO ₂ e)
Mobile Combustion	14,218
Stationary Combustion	435
HFC Fugitive Emissions	101

C7.5

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

Country/area/region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO ₂ e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO ₂ e)
North America	25,010	2,825
Middle East and North Africa (MENA)	502	0
Europe	5,374	1,154
Asia Pacific (or JAPA)	3,797	1

C7.6

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

By activity

C7.6c

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

Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO ₂ e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO ₂ e)
Electricity Consumption	30,703	0
Purchased Heating in Leased Buildings	3,980	3,980

C7.7

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

No

C7.9

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

Decreased

C7.9a

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

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO ₂ e)	Direction of change in emissions	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	878	Decreased	4	We decreased our office energy consumption and emissions in FY22, despite an increase in employees and revenue. We were able to do this through an initiative detailed in our response to C4.3b, including the consolidation of office space through our Future of Work rescale initiative. We purchase renewable energy to cover 100% of electricity consumption and we purchase carbon mitigation measures to compensate for 100% of our purchased heating Scope 2 emissions. After applying these green power purchases for electricity and carbon mitigation measures for purchased heating, our annual net Scope 2 emissions are zero metric tons CO₂e starting in FY20. Scope 1 stationary combustion emissions and Scope 2 purchased electricity and heating market-based (MB) emissions were 5,293 metric tons

				CO ₂ e in FY21 and 4,415 metric tons CO ₂ e in FY22. This represents a decrease of 878 metric tons CO ₂ e. We divided this difference by the FY21 gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 MB emissions total to determine the % emissions change => $(878/21,649) \times 100 = 4\%$.
Other emissions reduction activities	2,094	Decreased	10	Jacobs is currently implementing a fleet vehicle replacement program (reported in 4.3a), wherein we are taking a phased approach to the replacement of gasoline and diesel vehicles with hybrid and electric models. In FY21, Jacobs mobile combustion emissions were 16,312 metric tons CO₂e. In FY22, Jacobs mobile combustion emissions were 14,218 metric tons CO₂e. This represents a decrease of 2,094 metric tons CO₂e. We divided this difference by the FY21 gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 MB emissions total to determine the % emissions change => $(2,094/21,649) \times 100 = 10\%$.
Divestment				
Acquisitions				
Mergers				
Change in output				
Change in methodology				
Change in boundary				
Change in physical operating conditions				
Unidentified				
Other				

C7.9b

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

Market-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

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

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

C8.2

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

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

C8.2a

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

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	Unable to confirm heating value	0	42,490.62	42,490.62
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity		81,261.32	0	81,261.32
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat		0	21,929.6	21,929.6
Total energy consumption		81,261.32	64,420.22	145,681.54

C8.2b

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

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

C8.2c

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

Sustainable biomass

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

Comment

Other biomass

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

Comment

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

Comment

Coal

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

Comment

Oil

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

40,159.12

Comment

Includes aviation gasoline, diesel, jet gasoline, and motor gasoline.

Gas

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

2,331.5

Comment

Includes Scope 1 LPG, natural gas, and propane and excludes Scope 2 purchased heating of our leased office space.

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

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

Comment

Total fuel

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

42,490.62

Comment

C8.2e

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

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Australia

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify

Solar, Wind, Biomass, Geothermal, Landfill Gas

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

1,350

Tracking instrument used

Australian LGC

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

Australia

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

No

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

Comment

Australian REC (STCs and/or LGCs).

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Armenia

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

17

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

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

Turkey

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

Yes

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

2011

Comment

The EAC applied here is the Turkey IREC and there is an interconnected grid between Armenia and Turkey.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Czechia

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

52

Tracking instrument used

GO

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

Sweden

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

Yes

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

1960

Comment

The EAC applied here is the GO - AIB 2022. This country is included in the European Market Boundary, a single market for renewable electricity defined by RE100 as the countries from European Union (EU-28), and European Economic Area (EEA).

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

France

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

35

Tracking instrument used

GO

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

Sweden

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

Yes

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

1960

Comment

The EAC applied here is the GO - AIB 2022. This country is included in the European Market Boundary, a single market for renewable electricity defined by RE100 as the countries from European Union (EU-28), and European Economic Area (EEA).

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Germany

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

469

Tracking instrument used

GO

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

Germany

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

Yes

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

1960

Comment

The EAC applied here is the GO - AIB 2022. This country is included in the European Market Boundary, a single market for renewable electricity defined by RE100 as the countries from European Union (EU-28), and European Economic Area (EEA).

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Ireland

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

540

Tracking instrument used

GO

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

Sweden

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

Yes

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

1960

Comment

The EAC applied here is the GO - AIB 2022. This country is included in the European Market Boundary, a single market for renewable electricity defined by RE100 as the countries from European Union (EU-28), and European Economic Area (EEA).

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Kazakhstan

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

38

Tracking instrument used

GO

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

Sweden

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

Yes

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

1960

Comment

The EAC applied here is the GO - AIB 2022. This country is included in the European Market Boundary, a single market for renewable electricity defined by RE100 as the countries from European Union (EU-28), and European Economic Area (EEA).

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Netherlands

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

16

Tracking instrument used

GO

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

Netherlands

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

Yes

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

1960

Comment

The EAC applied here is the GO - AIB 2022. This country is included in the European Market Boundary, a single market for renewable electricity defined by RE100 as the countries from European Union (EU-28), and European Economic Area (EEA).

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Poland

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

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

2,652

Tracking instrument used

GO

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

Poland

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

No

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

Comment

The EAC applied here is the GO - AIB 2022. This country is included in the European Market Boundary, a single market for renewable electricity defined by RE100 as the countries from European Union (EU-28), and European Economic Area (EEA).

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Romania

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

64

Tracking instrument used

GO

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

Sweden

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

Yes

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

1960

Comment

The EAC applied here is the GO - AIB 2022. This country is included in the European Market Boundary, a single market for renewable electricity defined by RE100 as the countries from European Union (EU-28), and European Economic Area (EEA).

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Slovakia

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

53

Tracking instrument used

GO

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

Sweden

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

Yes

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

1960

Comment

The EAC applied here is the GO - AIB 2022. This country is included in the European Market Boundary, a single market for renewable electricity defined by RE100 as the countries from European Union (EU-28), and European Economic Area (EEA).

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Sweden

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

37

Tracking instrument used

GO

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

Sweden

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

Yes

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

1960

Comment

The EAC applied here is the GO - AIB 2022. This country is included in the European Market Boundary, a single market for renewable electricity defined by RE100 as the countries from European Union (EU-28), and European Economic Area (EEA).

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Switzerland

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

7

Tracking instrument used

GO

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

Switzerland

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

Yes

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

1960

Comment

The EAC applied here is the GO - AIB 2022. This country is included in the European Market Boundary, a single market for renewable electricity defined by RE100 as the countries from European Union (EU-28), and European Economic Area (EEA).

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Ukraine

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

40

Tracking instrument used

GO

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

Sweden

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

Yes

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

1960

Comment

The EAC applied here is the GO - AIB 2022. This country is included in the European Market Boundary, a single market for renewable electricity defined by RE100 as the countries from European Union (EU-28), and European Economic Area (EEA).

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Sustainable biomass

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

4,670

Tracking instrument used

REGO

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

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

No

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

Comment

Within market boundary.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Azerbaijan

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

23

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

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

Turkey

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

Yes

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

2011

Comment

REC applied is within market boundary as there is an interconnected grid between Turkey and Azerbaijan.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Egypt

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Solar

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

1

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

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

Egypt

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

Yes

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

2019

Comment

Within market boundary.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Iraq

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

15

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

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

Turkey

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

Yes

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

2011

Comment

REC applied is within market boundary as there is an interconnected grid between Turkey and Iraq.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Qatar

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Solar

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

92

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

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

United Arab Emirates

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

Yes

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

2017

Comment

REC applied is within market boundary as there is an interconnected grid between UAE and Qatar.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Saudi Arabia

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Solar

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

149

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

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

United Arab Emirates

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

Yes

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

2017

Comment

REC applied is within market boundary as there is an interconnected grid between UAE and Saudi Arabia.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

South Africa

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Solar

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

27

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

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

South Africa

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

Yes

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

2013

Comment

Within market boundary.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

United Arab Emirates

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Solar

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

657

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

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

United Arab Emirates

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

Yes

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

2017

Comment

Within market boundary.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

India

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

2,090

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

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

India

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

Yes

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

2006

Comment

Within market boundary.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

China

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

45

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

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

China

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

Yes

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

1996

Comment

Within market boundary.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Hong Kong SAR, China

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

201

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

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

China

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

Yes

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

1996

Comment

REC applied is within market boundary as there is an interconnected grid between China and Hong Kong.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Indonesia

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

124

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

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

Indonesia

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

Yes

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

2020

Comment

Within market boundary.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Republic of Korea

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

138

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

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

China

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

Yes

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

1996

Comment

REC applied is within market boundary as there is an interconnected grid between China and South Korea.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Malaysia

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

219

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

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

Malaysia

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

Yes

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

2001

Comment

Within market boundary.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Philippines

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Geothermal

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

245

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

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

Philippines

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

Yes

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

1979

Comment

Within market boundary.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Singapore

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

101

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

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

China

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

Yes

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

1996

Comment

REC applied is within market boundary as there is an interconnected grid between China and Singapore.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Thailand

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify
Any

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

125

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

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

Thailand

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

No

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

Comment

Within market boundary.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

United States of America

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify
Wind and Solar

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

57,967

Tracking instrument used

US-REC

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

United States of America

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

No

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

Comment

Within market boundary.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Italy

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

271

Tracking instrument used

GO

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

Sweden

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

Yes

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

1960

Comment

The EAC applied here is the GO - AIB 2022. This country is included in the European Market Boundary, a single market for renewable electricity defined by RE100 as the countries from European Union (EU-28), and European Economic Area (EEA).

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Canada

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify

Wind and Solar

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

2,416

Tracking instrument used

US-REC

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

United States of America

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

No

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

Comment

Within market boundary.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Germany

Sourcing method

Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

100

Tracking instrument used

GO

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

Sweden

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

Yes

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

1960

Comment

Within market boundary. Purchased by the Data Center on Jacobs behalf.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Hong Kong SAR, China

Sourcing method

Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

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

32

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

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

China

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

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

Comment

REC applied is within market boundary as there is an interconnected grid between China and Hong Kong. Purchased by the Data Center on Jacobs behalf.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Sourcing method

Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Sustainable biomass

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

531

Tracking instrument used

REGO

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

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

No

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

Comment

Within market boundary. Purchased by the Data Center on Jacobs behalf.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

United States of America

Sourcing method

Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify
Solar and/or Hydropower

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

1,175

Tracking instrument used

US-REC

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

United States of America

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

No

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

Comment

Within market boundary. Purchased by the Data Center on Jacobs behalf.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Australia

Sourcing method

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

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify
Wind, Solar, Hydropower, and Sustainable Biomass

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

898.43

Tracking instrument used

Australian LGC

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

Australia

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

No

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

Comment

Purchased directly from the local utility provider

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Germany

Sourcing method

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

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

7.35

Tracking instrument used

GO

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

Germany

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

No

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

Comment

Purchased directly from the local utility provider.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

New Zealand

Sourcing method

Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify
Wind, Solar, and Hydropower

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

379.45

Tracking instrument used

NZREC

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

New Zealand

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

No

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

Comment

Purchased directly from the local utility provider

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Sourcing method

Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify
Wind, Solar, Hydropower, and Sustainable Biomass

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

1,337.72

Tracking instrument used

GO

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

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

No

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

Comment

Purchased directly from the local utility provider

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

United States of America

Sourcing method

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

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

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

152.64

Tracking instrument used

US-REC

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

United States of America

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

No

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

Comment

Purchased directly from the local utility provider

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Sourcing method

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

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify
Wind, Solar, and Hydropower

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

1,701.75

Tracking instrument used

REGO

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

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

No

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

Comment

Purchased directly from utility provider

C8.2g

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

Country/area

Armenia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

16.82

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

16.82

Country/area

Australia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2,248.72

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

2,248.72

Country/area

Azerbaijan

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

23.3

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

23.3

Country/area

Canada

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2,416.4

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

1,782.04

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

0

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

4,198.44

Country/area

China

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

45.13

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

45.13

Country/area

Czechia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

51.88

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

51.88

Country/area

Egypt

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1.08

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

1.08

Country/area

France

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

35.24

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

3.07

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

0

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

38.31

Country/area

Germany

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

576.78

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

170.52

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

0

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

747.3

Country/area

Hong Kong SAR, China

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

232.55

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

232.55

Country/area

India

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2,089.97

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

2,089.97

Country/area

Indonesia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

124.33

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

124.33

Country/area

Iraq

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

15.39

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

15.39

Country/area

Ireland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

539.74

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

932.25

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

0

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

1,471.99

Country/area

Italy

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

270.71

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

8.59

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

0

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

279.3

Country/area

Kazakhstan

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

37.63

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

37.63

Country/area

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

137.6

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

6.85

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

0

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

144.45

Country/area

Malaysia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

219.48

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

219.48

Country/area

Netherlands

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

15.8

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

15.8

Country/area

New Zealand

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

379.45

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

379.45

Country/area

Philippines

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

245.14

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

245.14

Country/area

Poland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2,652.17

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

389.47

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

0

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

3,041.64

Country/area

Qatar

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

92.1

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

92.1

Country/area

Romania

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

63.6

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

11.78

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

0

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

75.38

Country/area

Saudi Arabia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

148.72

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

148.72

Country/area

Singapore

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

101.41

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

101.41

Country/area

Slovakia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

53.43

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

12.12

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

0

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

65.55

Country/area

South Africa

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

26.96

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

26.96

Country/area

Sweden

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

36.64

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

36.64

Country/area

Switzerland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6.96

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

4.59

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

0

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

11.55

Country/area

Thailand

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

124.59

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

124.59

Country/area

Ukraine

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

39.62

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

26.15

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

0

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

65.77

Country/area

United Arab Emirates

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

656.82

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

656.82

Country/area

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8,240.6

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

4,796.97

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

0

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

13,037.57

Country/area

United States of America

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

59,294.56

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

13,785.13

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

0

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

73,079.69

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

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

C10. Verification

C10.1

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

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Third-party verification or assurance process in place

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

C10.1a

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

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

 FY22-ESG-Verification-Statement.pdf

Page/ section reference

All pages

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1b

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

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 location-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

 FY22-ESG-Verification-Statement.pdf

Page/ section reference

All pages

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 market-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

 FY22-ESG-Verification-Statement.pdf

Page/ section reference

All pages

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1c

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

Scope 3 category

Scope 3: Purchased goods and services

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

Scope 3: Business travel

Scope 3: Employee commuting

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

 FY22-ESG-Verification-Statement.pdf

Page/section reference

All pages

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.2

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

Yes

C10.2a

(C10.2a) Which data points within your CDP disclosure have been verified, and which verification standards were used?

Disclosure module verification relates to	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
C8. Energy	Energy consumption	ISO 14064-3	Jacobs' Climate Action Plan includes numerous energy and emissions targets and initiatives that involve renewable electricity globally. Therefore, we sought 3rd party verification of our total renewable and non-renewable electricity use.  1

C8. Energy	Renewable energy products	ISO 14064-3	Jacobs' Climate Action Plan includes numerous energy and emissions targets and initiatives that involve renewable electricity globally. Therefore, we sought 3rd party verification of our total renewable and non-renewable electricity use.  ¹
C4. Targets and performance	Emissions reduction activities	ISO 14064-3	Validation of Jacobs' achievement of carbon neutrality for FY22 following the requirements of the PAS 2060:2014 specifications for Scope 1, Scope 2 (Market-based) operational emissions of Jacobs and Scope 3 WTW emissions from business travel.  ^{1, 2}
C4. Targets and performance	Emissions reduction activities	ISO 14064-3	Jacobs' Climate Action Plan includes emissions targets and initiatives that include procuring carbon offsets. Therefore, we sought 3rd party verification that these offsets were acquired from the following registries: Verified Carbon Standard, Gold Standard, American Carbon Registry, and the quantity applied accounts for emissions from Scope 1, Market-Based Scope 2-Market Based, and Scope 3 Business Travel.  ^{1, 2}

 ¹FY22-ESG-Verification-Statement.pdf

 ²PAS 2060 Jacobs Qualifying Explanatory Statement_FY22.pdf

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

(C11.1) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Yes

C11.1a

(C11.1a) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impacts your operations.

Other carbon tax, please specify

Climate Change Levy (CCL)

Other carbon tax, please specify

Ireland Natural Gas Carbon Tax (NGCT)

C11.1c

(C11.1c) Complete the following table for each of the tax systems you are regulated by.

Other carbon tax, please specify

Period start date

October 1, 2021

Period end date

September 30, 2022

% of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax

0

Total cost of tax paid

66,438

Comment

Natural gas is used for comfort heating in our UK offices. However, this office space is leased and therefore, following the GHG Protocol's Scope 2 Guidance, the emissions from stationary combustion of natural gas for comfort heating in leased facilities is reported under Scope 2 purchased heating in our carbon inventory. This results in 0% of our Scope 1 emissions covered by this tax.

The cost of Climate Change Levy taxes paid is estimated based on annual energy use for UK offices where Jacobs pays the supplier directly.

Other carbon tax, please specify

Period start date

January 5, 2022

Period end date

September 30, 2022

% of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax

0

Total cost of tax paid

9,573

Comment

We use natural gas for comfort heating and pay the supplier directly for several of our Ireland offices. However, this office space is leased and therefore, following the GHG Protocol's Scope 2 Guidance, the stationary combustion from natural gas for comfort heating falls under Scope 2 purchased heating in our carbon inventory. This results in 0% of our Scope 1 emissions covered by this tax.

The cost of Ireland Natural Gas Carbon Tax paid is estimated based on annual energy use for Ireland offices where Jacobs pays the supplier directly.

C11.1d

(C11.1d) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

For compliance with the UK and Ireland carbon taxes, we measure and track our monthly and annual UK and Ireland energy usage, quality control and manage the data, and carefully meet the regulatory obligations. Considering that our energy use in the UK and Ireland is a relatively small fraction of Jacobs' total energy use, our focus is on reduction of our global footprint versus any specific initiatives to lessen this financial obligation. We track upcoming changes in regulations, like the US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)'s proposed climate-related disclosure rules, to manage our risk, stay ahead of upcoming changes, demonstrate leadership in this space, and continue to go above and beyond regulations to reduce our carbon footprint. We also implement an internal carbon price on our non-billable business travel.

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Yes

C11.2a

(C11.2a) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits canceled by your organization in the reporting year.

Project type

Landfill gas

Type of mitigation activity

Emissions reduction

Project description

The project "Santa Marta Landfill Gas (LFG) Capture for Electricity Generation Project" is a landfill gas to energy project developed by Consorcio Santa Marta S.A. The proposed activity involves the collection and utilization of the LFG for generation of electricity. Santa Marta landfill is an existing and operational landfill site. It is located 17 km south of Santiago city and started its operation in 2002. It is one of the most important landfills in the region, serves a population of around 1,200,000 inhabitants corresponding to the southern communes of Santiago: El Bosque, La Florida, La Granja, La Pintana, Lo Espejo, Estación Central, Macul, San Ramón, Pedro Aguirre

Cerda, Peñalolen, San Bernardo, Puente Alto, Calera de Tango, San Joaquín, San José de Maipo, Buin, Paine, Pirque and Talagante.

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

4,034

Purpose of cancellation

Voluntary offsetting

Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancellation?

Yes

Vintage of credits at cancellation

2020

Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Purchased

Credits issued by which carbon-crediting program

Gold Standard

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

Market penetration assessment

Positive lists

Approach(es) by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Monitoring and compensation

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

Not assessed

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

All Gold Standard Projects must demonstrate impacts that are additional as compared to their baseline scenario (i.e. the benefits of the Project are beyond a business-as-usual scenario). Gold Standard Projects must contribute positively to Climate Security & Sustainable Development. These positive Impacts are considered against the Sustainable Development Goals. This project addresses the following United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs):

- Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being
- Goal 4: Quality Education
- Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy
- Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
- Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
- Goal 13: Climate Action

Comment

Project type

Waste management

Type of mitigation activity

Emissions reduction

Project description

The project introduces new animal waste management systems (AWMSs) to treat the manure from 9 existing swine farms in Nanyang City, Henan Province. Each subsidiary swine farm will install one AWMS, and the manure is treated on site. The purpose of the project activity is to treat the manure and wastewater to avoid methane emissions generated in the baseline uncovered anaerobic lagoons. All the manure and wastewater are collected and then be separated first. The solid will be treated in aerobic composting system and the organic fertilizers will be produced, part of the fertilizer produced in this process will be distributed to local farmers for free and the others will be sold in domestic market. The liquid will be treated through anaerobic digestion and the biogas generated during the treatment process will be captured and sent to boilers for heat generation and Surplus biogas will be destroyed through the flaring system (if any). The sludge produced from anaerobic digestion will be treated through aerobic composting together with the solid, the effluent will be supplied to the farmers living around free for agriculture irrigation. It is estimated that approximately 1916 tons of animal manure will be handled daily by the AWMSs and 3,847.173*104m3 of biogas can be produced annually. Also, the generated heat through biogas will be only used for daily operation of the AWMS and the 9 swine farms themselves and will not be provided to other users. For conservativeness, baseline emissions from heat generation are neglected.

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

56,476

Purpose of cancellation

Voluntary offsetting

Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancellation?

Yes

Vintage of credits at cancellation

2021

Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Purchased

Credits issued by which carbon-crediting program

VCS (Verified Carbon Standard)

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

Barrier analysis
Market penetration assessment

Approach(es) by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Monitoring and compensation

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

Not assessed

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

This project addresses the following United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs):

- Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being
- Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy
- Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
- Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
- Goal 13: Climate Action
- Goal 15: Life on Land

Comment

These credits are associated with both 2021 and 2022 and have been retired on Jacobs behalf.

Project type

Reforestation

Type of mitigation activity

Carbon removal

Project description

The Anew - Klawock Heenya Native Community Forestry Project is located on over 9,000 acres of mixed conifer, western hemlock-sitka spruce, and western redcedar-hemlock forests in Southern Alaska. By committing to maintain forest CO2 stocks above the regional common practice, the project will provide significant climate benefits through carbon sequestration.

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

10,000

Purpose of cancellation

Voluntary offsetting

Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancellation?

Yes

Vintage of credits at cancellation

2020

Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Purchased

Credits issued by which carbon-crediting program

ACR (American Carbon Registry)

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

Consideration of legal requirements

Barrier analysis

Market penetration assessment

Approach(es) by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Monitoring and compensation

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

Activity-shifting

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

This project addresses the following United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs):

- Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being
- Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy
- Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
- Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
- Goal 13: Climate Action
- Goal 15: Life on Land

Comment

Improved Forest Management (IFM) on Non-Federal U.S. Forestlands Version 1.3
Additionality for the project has been shown through a regulatory surplus test, a common practice test, and an implementation barrier test. Possible leakage effects due to activity shifts are quantified and deducted from the GHG benefits.

C11.3

(C11.3) Does your organization use an internal price on carbon?

Yes

C11.3a

(C11.3a) Provide details of how your organization uses an internal price on carbon.

Type of internal carbon price

Internal fee

How the price is determined

Alignment with the price of allowances under an Emissions Trading Scheme

Alignment with the price of a carbon tax

Price/cost of voluntary carbon offset credits

Cost of required measures to achieve emissions reduction targets

Benchmarking against peers

Objective(s) for implementing this internal carbon price

Change internal behavior

Drive low-carbon investment

Stakeholder expectations

Scope(s) covered

Scope 3 (upstream)

Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Uniform

Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Evolutionary

Indicate how you expect the price to change over time

The initial price was set at \$50 per tonne for all non-billable business travel to influence sustainable decision-making around travel reduction and further help reduce our carbon footprint. We are evaluating the impact of that price and will revise it as the company determines necessary.

Actual price(s) used – minimum (currency as specified in C0.4 per metric ton CO2e)

50

Actual price(s) used – maximum (currency as specified in C0.4 per metric ton CO2e)

50

Business decision-making processes this internal carbon price is applied to

Operations

Procurement

Mandatory enforcement of this internal carbon price within these business decision-making processes

Yes, for all decision-making processes

Explain how this internal carbon price has contributed to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

The revenue generated by carbon pricing is directed into a Carbon Reduction Fund administered by the Office of Global Climate Response & ESG. It will be used to invest in initiatives, technologies and projects at the local, regional and global levels that address the climate emergency, reduce GHG emissions and enable Jacobs to reduce its carbon emissions.

C12. Engagement

C12.1

(C12.1) Do you engage with your value chain on climate-related issues?

Yes, our suppliers

Yes, our customers/clients

Yes, other partners in the value chain

C12.1a

(C12.1a) Provide details of your climate-related supplier engagement strategy.

Type of engagement

Engagement & incentivization (changing supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

Run an engagement campaign to educate suppliers about climate change

% of suppliers by number

1.1

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

6.6

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

29.89

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Jacobs operates in 40+ countries and works with almost 20,000 suppliers globally. More than 75% of our total suppliers are selected by or on behalf of our clients and the expense is paid for by the client. Therefore, our engagement campaign focuses on our indirect suppliers where we have ability to influence and control over purchasing decisions. The numbers reported represent the fraction of total direct and indirect

suppliers by number and spend. The fraction of indirect suppliers engaged by this campaign are 5.6% by number and 83.80% by spend. We engage our top 80% suppliers (by indirect spend) for purchased goods and services across all sectors globally by providing education, training, and support in collecting, reporting, and managing their climate change data.

The emissions from purchased goods and services (market based) is 27,651 metric tonnes CO₂e.

Our Scope 3 screening identified purchased goods and services and employee commuting and business travel as the most impactful areas for our engagement. As a result of this screening, and in-line with SBTi's latest standards for net-zero target-setting, Jacobs has set the following Scope 3 targets:

- 65% of suppliers by spend covering purchased goods and services will have science-based targets by 2025
- Reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions from business travel and employee commuting 50% by 2030 from a 2019 base year
- Reduce absolute scope 1, 2 & 3 GHG emissions 90% by 2040 from a 2019 base year

We ask all our suppliers for purchased goods and services to provide sustainability and climate change information as part of our supplier approval process. Suppliers may be rejected based on their responses. Approved suppliers must agree to our supplier code of conduct which requires suppliers to develop, implement, and maintain environmentally responsible business practices and work to deliver sustainable, efficient and effective goods, services and solutions.

Starting in FY21, we further engaged our top suppliers by spend through CDP's Supply Chain initiative. Using the information collected for CDP Supply Chain, Jacobs has conducted regular outreach regarding 1) education about Jacobs' own climate change commitments and our progress towards achievement, 2) reminders about the process, expectations, and timeline for responding to CDP, and 3) encouragement to set science-based targets.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

In January of 2021, we made a three-year commitment to join CDP as a supply chain member to engage our suppliers, pinpoint risks and identify opportunities to support our suppliers in reducing emissions and strengthening their climate resiliency. We're proud to have earned a place as a leading company on CDP's Supplier Engagement Leaderboard for two years in a row (2021 and 2022) taking action to measure and reduce climate risk within our supply chain.

We engaged over 80% of our global indirect suppliers by spend. We received a response rate of 49% by spend (this is 53% by number of the total suppliers we requested disclosures from) and determined that approximately 29% of our suppliers by spend had set science-based targets by the end of our FY 2022.

Our current measures of success include: 1) continuing to engage more than 80% of indirect suppliers by spend in 2022, 2) continuing to increase the number of suppliers and % by spend that respond to CDP or alternate forms of supplier climate change questions from 29% by spend in 2020, to 35% in 2021, and to 49% in 2022, with goals to achieve 55% by 2023, 65% by 2024 and 75% by 2025, 3) increasing the number of suppliers and % by spend that set SBTs from 9% by spend in 2020, to 27% in 2021, to 29% in 2022, with goals to achieve 45% by 2023, 55% by 2024 and 65% by 2025, and 4) achieving reductions of Scope 3 emissions for purchased goods and services of 30-40% by 2030 from a 2019 base year (This is an estimated milestone based on achieving our target of 65% of our suppliers by spend setting SBTs and achieving 50% reduction of their emissions by 2030).

We have found that almost 29% by spend of our engaged suppliers have set science-based targets in 2022 (up from 27% in 2021, and from 9% in 2020) with another 16% committed to set targets within the next 2 years. To deliver on our commitment of 65% of suppliers by spend setting a science-based target by 2025, we expect to maintain or accelerate this rate of increase in supplier target-setting annually. We intend to support our existing and new suppliers in their own decarbonization and net zero journeys to make a lasting impact on our supply chain emissions.

Our near-term Science-Based Targets include 65% of our suppliers by spend covering purchased goods and services will have science-based targets by 2025.

Comment

C12.1b

(C12.1b) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with your customers.

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Education/information sharing

Run an engagement campaign to education customers about your climate change performance and strategy

% of customers by number

100

% of customer - related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement

At Jacobs we recognize that our greatest opportunity to positively address the climate challenge is through the sustainable solutions we co-create with our clients.

It's critical we support our clients in achieving their sustainability objectives, while also ensuring we deliver on our own climate commitments. Our Office of Global Climate Response & ESG is responsible for both.

In Jacobs' company FY22-24 strategy, Climate Response has been introduced as one of three growth accelerators to position Jacobs as a market leader, maximizing long-term business and societal impact with the delivery of holistic, integrated, end-to-end solutions for energy transition, decarbonization, adaptation and resilience, and natural resource stewardship.

To achieve this, we continue to support our clients on their sustainability journey and have introduced a number of initiatives.

Since 2021 Jacobs has had a partnership with the Royal Scottish Geographical Society to deliver a Climate Solutions Accelerator online course to help our employees understand the role they can play in climate change action. In 2022 we made this course freely available to our clients, helping them to grow their knowledge and develop the critical sustainability skills and solutions needed for our continually evolving world.

We have developed a number of sustainability-focused digital products which we have been able to share with our clients. Evolve is our tool for breaking down the global themes and issues captured in the U.N. SDGs into more practical, tangible and measurable project- and program-level commitments that help educate and inspire our teams to deliver U.N. SDG-focused actions. Climate Risk Manager, is a cloud-based platform that brings together global climate data and location intelligence, giving users visual risk assessments, so they can make faster and more accurate decisions on where to invest limited resources and guard against climate risks.

Value Plus, is an internal online platform that enables us to record, quantify and report the value-adding activities we deliver to our clients. Savings can be recorded in terms of financial costs, carbon emissions, energy consumption, waste avoidance, green building certification and community and social benefits, and are shared with our clients.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

By the end of FY24 we are aiming for 100% of our client projects to have ESG related scope and have made a commitment in our Climate Action Plan to make every project a climate response opportunity. We do not have a way to measure exactly what percentage of projects are considered a climate response opportunity but we have begun tracking project alignment to the U.N. SDGs.

In FY22 our estimated ESG-aligned revenue was approximately \$7.7 billion USD, which is approximately 56% of Jacobs' FY22 revenue excluding PA Consulting.

In calculating the estimate of Jacobs' ESG-aligned revenue, Jacobs evaluated groups of projects for alignment with the U.N. SDGs – specifically at the Target level. Project groupings were determined through a market classification scheme using a standardized enterprise-wise taxonomy. Revenue attributable to a project group was determined to be ESG-aligned revenue if, in the judgment of Jacobs, the primary

capabilities being delivered by Jacobs are aligned with a U.N. SDG Target. At the onset of project pursuits, we use a Client Success Platform to tag business opportunities that align with the U.N. SDGs. This is achieved by classifying each pursuit and, ultimately, each revenue-generating project using Jacobs' Enterprise Market Taxonomy, which enables assessment of different types of work scopes against the U.N. SDGs. We also track carbon emission savings across projects through Value Plus which generates and quantifies ideas that provide improved execution and delivery of our projects. In FY22, we recorded a savings of over 13.5 million tonnes of CO₂ for our clients through our project execution designs and decisions and approved by our clients.

Other tools like Evolve and Climate Risk Manager support our clients in achieving their sustainability objectives. These tools allow us to better understand our climate-related impacts on client projects and measure our success.

To further propel the integration of environmental considerations in project delivery, we onboarded 12 Sustainability Leads in FY22. This year we plan to expand to include additional operating units and regions. In partnership with our Office of Global Climate Response & ESG, these leads help educate, spread awareness and drive adoption of sustainability initiatives across our projects.

C12.1d

(C12.1d) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with other partners in the value chain.

We are committed to driving a positive environment throughout our operations and value chain. As a purpose-led company, we know we have a pivotal role to play in addressing the climate emergency. While this may be viewed as good business, we consider it our duty to channel our technology-enabled expertise and capabilities toward benefiting people and the planet as we work to create a more connected, sustainable world.

- We conduct periodic materiality assessments to identify and prioritize the topics on which we should focus our strategies and reporting. Our approach considers issues that represent Jacobs' significant environmental, social, governance and economic impacts; our ability to drive long-term value creation and what is important to internal and external stakeholders. This outreach includes interviews and dialogue with a wide range of clients, suppliers, peers, investors, industry organizations and community partners across geographies and sectors. The results of these assessments are foundational to the development and progression of our corporate sustainability approach PlanBeyond. Our materiality assessment was refreshed in 2022. Grounded in the stakeholder feedback this updated assessment resulted in the elevation of topics such as those related to climate response and project impacts, innovation and digitization and human capital.
- Jacobs joined over 300 companies worldwide as a signatory to the United Nations (UN) 'Business Ambition for 1.5°C' – an urgent request for action from a global coalition of UN agencies, business and industry leaders, calling on businesses to set ambitious science-based emissions reduction targets aligned with limiting global temperature rise to 1.5°C above preindustrial levels.
- Our Climate Risk Manager tool provides teams with a digital solution to understand the immediate and long-term impacts of physical climate change at asset and portfolio level, anywhere in the world. We have also promoted the use of nature-based carbon offsets to bridge the gap between decarbonization efforts and net-zero carbon targets,

providing advanced site-selection models for clients at a regional scale. We have a strategic partnership with Biomimicry3.8 providing “Project Positive” design solutions for clients and Jacobs is a member of Project Positive alongside Microsoft, Interface, Ford, Google and others.

- We have launched the Climate Solutions Accelerator course to our global workforce, supporting the company’s learning culture for future green skills in climate response. A collaboration between the Royal Scottish Geographical Society (RSGS), University of Edinburgh, University of Stirling and Institute of Directors Scotland, the course provides a quick, simple and rounded introduction to the fundamentals of climate change. Jacobs’ business units are now required to report user completion rates on a quarterly basis. We are rolling out this training to both clients and our supply chain, as we engage and train our partners in climate response.
- Jacobs has launched a [STEAM](#) education program called the [Butterfly Effect](#). The seven-year program is now available to anyone internally and externally with a goal to provide equal access to young people to develop a deeper connection to sustainability. The program is designed to create long-term and sustainable behaviors in people under twelve-years old by giving them the information, knowledge and understanding needed to consider sustainability in every decision they make.
- As a continuing member of the SBTi Technical Advisory Group (TAG) , our Director of Global Corporate Sustainability for Environment and Climate is contributing to the rigor and consistency of the SBTi’s outputs by providing expert advice and review throughout the development of priority technical resources for the corporate and financial sectors. The TAG contributes expertise through consultation with the body as a whole, or through Expert Advisory Groups (EAGs) for specific projects.
- Given our target to reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions from business travel and employee commuting 50% by 2030, it is essential that we engage our employees to meet this goal. We have already implemented several employee engagement measures to that end: Our senior leaders have pledged a campaign to reduce in-person meetings that require travel; we implemented IT improvements and promoted behavioral shifts to enable better virtual connectivity; we implemented employee and manager travel dashboards displaying their progress towards meeting the 50% reduction; and we introduced internal carbon pricing on non-billable business travel.

C12.2

(C12.2) Do your suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements as part of your organization’s purchasing process?

Yes, suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements, but they are not included in our supplier contracts

C12.2a

(C12.2a) Provide details of the climate-related requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization’s purchasing process and the compliance mechanisms in place.

Climate-related requirement

Setting a science-based emissions reduction target

Description of this climate related requirement

We are determined to reach our goal of 65% of our suppliers by spend having set SBTs by 2025. Suppliers unwilling or unable to set SBTs or other carbon reduction goals will be evaluated to assess the appropriate course of action, up to and including potential limitations on providing further goods and services to Jacobs until they are willing or able to set SBTs and/or reduce their carbon footprint.

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement

100

% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement

29

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement

Supplier scorecard or rating

Other, please specify

Audit, investigate, and research (SBTi website)

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement

No response

Climate-related requirement

Complying with regulatory requirements

Description of this climate related requirement

o We request all our suppliers provide sustainability and climate change information as part of our prequalification process. Suppliers answer sustainability questions in the following categories: Planning, Products and Services, Energy, Carbon, Transportation, or other sustainability details like waste management. There are detailed qualitative and quantitative questions on topics including energy use, renewables, emissions, reduction initiatives, and targets. The questions allow Jacobs to identify suppliers who are best aligned with our sustainability goals and initiatives, and suppliers may be rejected based on their responses. Suppliers approved from the prequalification process must agree to our supplier Code of Conduct which requires them to deliver on the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals by developing, implementing, and maintaining environmentally responsible business practices and deliver sustainable, efficient and effective goods, services and solutions. The supplier Code of Conduct also specifies that suppliers must ensure all goods, services and solutions supplied to Jacobs comply with applicable laws and regulations. Suppliers must also ensure that their own supply chains comply with our Code of Conduct, and suppliers who fail to meet our supplier Code of Conduct requirements can be removed from our supply chain.

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement

100

% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement

100

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement

Certification

Supplier self-assessment

Grievance mechanism/Whistleblowing hotline

Supplier scorecard or rating

Other, please specify

(Audit or Investigation (Jacobs regularly reviews supplier qualifications, representations and certifications, and reserves the right to conduct audits and thoroughly investigate possible non-compliance with this Code of Conduct.))

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement

Suspend and engage

C12.3

(C12.3) Does your organization engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate?

Row 1

External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Yes, we engage directly with policy makers

Yes, our membership of/engagement with trade associations could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Yes, we fund organizations or individuals whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Does your organization have a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes

Attach commitment or position statement(s)

Our Climate Action Plan includes this position statement.

 Jacobs_Climate_Action_Plan-2022.pdf

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

Along with our policies and guidelines, our Jacobs Code of Conduct helps us make the right decisions for our company, our communities and ourselves. The Code of Conduct is a helpful, high-level guide for how we behave. Our Code of Conduct is reviewed

annually, and we require our employees to complete training on our Code of Conduct. Our purpose and values are a cornerstone of our culture and are foundational to our Code of Conduct. Our purpose is to create a more connected, sustainable world. One of our values is “we do things right”. This means we always act with integrity – taking responsibility for our work, caring for our people, and staying focused on safety and sustainability. We make investments in our clients, people, and communities, so we can grow together. PlanBeyond outlines our sustainable business objectives, and this is reviewed by our communications and legal departments for consistency with our purpose and values.

C12.3a

(C12.3a) On what policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Fiscal Year Appropriations Laws – annual laws to fund the Federal government programs

Jacobs engages regularly with all of the individual Appropriations laws to advocate for resiliency funding across the suite of Federal programs. For example, Jacobs advocates for funding for programs that improve the resiliency of transportations systems under the U.S. Department of Transportation, that improve the resiliency of water infrastructure systems under the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and that assist communities in undertaking hazard mitigation projects through the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Climate change mitigation

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Climate transition plans
Emissions – CO2
Emissions – methane
Emissions – other GHGs
Low-carbon, non-renewable energy generation
New fossil fuel energy generation capacity
Renewable energy generation

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

National

Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

United States of America

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Neutral

Description of engagement with policy makers

Jacobs engages with policy makers on a number of policies, laws, and regulations which affect Federal programs and spending that affect the climate. For example, Jacobs employees regularly meet directly with policy makers and their staff members to discuss upcoming legislative opportunities and advocate for climate friendly policies and to oppose policies that are in contravention to Paris Agreement goals.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?

Policies and laws that support the transition to a low-carbon economy help Jacobs achieve our carbon reduction goals by encouraging the systems and investments necessary to support the availability of low carbon energy options. This is necessary for us to achieve our net zero goal across our value chain in support of our climate transition plan.

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

National Defense Authorization Act – annual law to authorize Department of Defense programs

Jacobs engages regularly to support grant programs and policies to improve the Department of Defense's climate resilience and sustainability of military installations.

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Climate change mitigation

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Climate-related reporting
Climate transition plans
Emissions – CO₂
Emissions – methane
Emissions – other GHGs
International agreement related to climate change mitigation
Low-carbon, non-renewable energy generation
New fossil fuel energy generation capacity

Renewable energy generation

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

National

Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

United States of America

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Neutral

Description of engagement with policy makers

Jacobs engages with policy makers on a number of policies, laws, and regulations which affect Federal programs and spending that affect the climate. For example, Jacobs employees regularly meet directly with policy makers and their staff members to discuss upcoming legislative opportunities and advocate for climate friendly policies and to oppose policies that are in contravention to Paris Agreement goals.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?

Policies and laws that support the transition to a low-carbon economy help Jacobs achieve our carbon reduction goals by encouraging the systems and investments necessary to support the availability of low carbon energy options. This is necessary for us to achieve our net zero goal across our value chain in support of our climate transition plan.

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Water Resources Development Act – biennial law to authorize U.S. Army Corps of Engineers programs and projects

Jacobs engages regularly in supporting policies to improve the resiliency of the Army Corps' water resources development projects. For example, Jacobs advocates for policies that allow the Army Corps to advance resiliency projects that utilize natural infrastructure components and to promote their use across other projects.

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Climate change adaptation

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Construction and housing
Planning
Transport infrastructure

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

National

Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

United States of America

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Neutral

Description of engagement with policy makers

Jacobs engages with policy makers on a number of policies, laws, and regulations which affect Federal programs and spending that affect the climate. For example, Jacobs employees regularly meet directly with policy makers and their staff members to discuss upcoming legislative opportunities and advocate for climate friendly policies and to oppose policies that are in contravention to Paris Agreement goals.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?

Policies and laws that support the transition to a low-carbon economy help Jacobs achieve our carbon reduction goals by encouraging the systems and investments necessary to support the availability of low carbon energy options. This is necessary for us to achieve our net zero goal across our value chain in support of our climate transition plan.

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Federal Aviation Administration Reauthorization Act - a bill to reauthorize policies and programs for the FAA

Jacobs engaged with policy makers to support programs and policies to improve the energy efficiency and resiliency of airports, as well as support sustainable aviation fuels investments.

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Climate change mitigation

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Climate-related reporting

Climate transition plans

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

National

Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

United States of America

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Neutral

Description of engagement with policy makers

Jacobs engages with policy makers on a number of policies, laws, and regulations which affect Federal programs and spending that affect the climate. For example, Jacobs employees regularly meet directly with policy makers and their staff members to discuss upcoming legislative opportunities and advocate for climate friendly policies and to oppose policies that are in contravention to Paris Agreement goals.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?

Policies and laws that support the transition to a low-carbon economy help Jacobs achieve our carbon reduction goals by encouraging the systems and investments necessary to support the availability of low carbon energy options. This is necessary for us to achieve our net zero goal across our value chain in support of our climate transition plan.

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Federal Supplier Climate Risks and Resilience Rule - would require climate disclosures from Federal contractors to strengthen the Federal governments supply chain and align major supplies to the Paris Agreement's emissions reduction goals.

Jacobs engaged on the rule to ensure the disclosures reflected the metrics and criteria used by other globally recognized disclosure regimes.

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Climate change mitigation

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Climate-related reporting
Climate-related targets
Climate transition plans
Emissions – CO₂
Emissions – methane
Emissions – other GHGs
Transparency requirements
Verification and audits

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

National

Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

United States of America

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Neutral

Description of engagement with policy makers

Jacobs engages with policy makers on a number of policies, laws, and regulations which affect Federal programs and spending that affect the climate. For example, Jacobs employees regularly meet directly with policy makers and their staff members to discuss upcoming legislative opportunities and advocate for climate friendly policies. Additionally, Jacobs employees regularly meet with Administration officials to discuss how projects that Jacobs is working on reflect their emissions reduction and decarbonization goals.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?

Policies and laws that support the transition to a low-carbon economy help Jacobs achieve our carbon reduction goals by encouraging the systems and investments necessary to support the availability of low carbon energy options. This is necessary for us to achieve our net zero goal across our value chain in support of our climate transition plan.

C12.3b

(C12.3b) Provide details of the trade associations your organization is a member of, or engages with, which are likely to take a position on any policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate.

Trade association

Other, please specify

United Nations Global Compact (UNGC)

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Jacobs is a signatory to the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), a voluntary initiative based on CEO commitments to implement the UNGC's Ten Principles on human rights, labor, environment and anti-corruption. We have committed to making the UNGC and its Ten Principles part of our strategy, culture, and day-to-day operations, and to engaging in collaborative projects to advance the broader development goals of the UN.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.3c

(C12.3c) Provide details of the funding you provided to other organizations or individuals in the reporting year whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate.

Type of organization or individual

Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

State the organization or individual to which you provided funding

Water for People

Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

278,439

Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate

As part of PlanBeyond 2.0, we developed six SBOs that sit at the heart of company's approach to sustainability. Aligned with the United Nations SDGs most relevant to our business, these define our aspirations for how we as an organization and we as individuals can each play a part in creating a sustainable future for all.

Our second SBO is to deliver solutions for the global water and sanitation crisis, in line with SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation. Our target is to expand water equity in water-stressed regions through existing and new partnerships by 2050. This includes continuing our strategic partnership with Water for People, a non-profit advancing water equity and resilience among communities at high risk for climate impacts.

Today, approximately 1.42 billion people – including approximately 450 million children – live in areas of high or extremely high water vulnerability. Climate mitigation failure could lead to more extreme weather events, ecosystem collapse and a greater likelihood of environmental disasters. All these risks are interconnected and can lead to increased water scarcity and insecurity. Water quality can often be compromised by poor management of infrastructure, pollution incidents and increased consumption patterns. As global supply and demand for water intensifies, solving the world's most complex water challenges demands different thinking.

Since 1991, Jacobs has donated over \$4 million and provided thousands of volunteer hours. In the past year, Jacobs has donated an estimated \$278,439 to Water For People.

Water for People's Destination 2030 strategy includes six outcomes that must be achieved in each impact pathway in order to meet their targets. One of their outcomes is to have key actors have the capacity to improve planning, service provision, and regulation. Their aim is that for public-private interaction in the countries where they operate, regulation will promote continuous improvement and appropriate models to deliver reliable, quality services.

Have you evaluated whether this funding is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.4

(C12.4) Have you published information about your organization's response to climate change and GHG emissions performance for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Publication

In mainstream reports

Status

Complete

Attach the document

 Jacobs_2022_Integrated_Annual_Report.pdf

Page/Section reference

2-12

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

In our FY2022 Integrated Annual Report, we highlight:

- The elevation of climate response as one of the three core accelerators in our Company FY22-24 strategy
- The establishment of the Office of Global Climate Response and ESG to deliver on our climate action commitments through innovative solutions for our clients and stakeholders
- The publication of our new Climate Action Plan that sets out our next phase of climate mitigation and adaptation commitments Jacobs-Climate-Action-Plan.pdf
- The publication of our ESG Disclosures Report that shares our Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) performance
- Our climate commitments:
 - Target every project to become a climate response opportunity
 - Achieve net-zero greenhouse gas emissions across the value chain by 2040
 - Maintain carbon neutrality status and 100% low-carbon electricity for our operations
 - The publication of our FY22 global Climate Risk Assessment focusing on water market climate risks and opportunities
 - The launch of government-backed Electric Vehicle car scheme to our U.K.-based

employees and a Climate-Focused Pension Fund option to our U.K. and Ireland-based employees

Publication

In mainstream reports

Status

Complete

Attach the document

 Jacobs FY22 10-K.pdf

Page/Section reference

4, 8, 17, 24, 46-47

Content elements

Governance

Strategy

Risks & opportunities

Comment

In Jacobs 10-K FY2022, we highlight:

- Leadership on climate response and social value.
- Detailed in our Carbon Neutrality Commitment, starting in FY20 and FY21 and FY22, we achieved 100% low-carbon electricity, and we became carbon neutral for our operations and business travel and continue to maintain these commitments
- In FY22, our e3 learning platform provided over 26,000 training programs to employees globally. We accelerated talent development in creating sustainable solutions through, for example, the Climate Solutions Accelerator online course (developed in partnership with the Royal Scottish Geographic Society) offered to all employees to help them understand the role they can play in climate change action and continue to develop the critical green skills and solutions needed for our continually evolving world.
- Risks Related to Climate Change (see document for more details): Climate change and related environmental issues could have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations.
- We may be affected by market or regulatory responses to climate change.
- We may be unable to achieve our climate commitments and targets.

Publication

In voluntary communications

Status

Complete

Attach the document

 Jacobs FY22 PAS 2060 Jacobs Qualifying Explanatory Statement.pdf

Page/Section reference

All pages

Content elements

Emissions figures
Other metrics

Comment

This Qualifying Explanatory Statement demonstrates that Jacobs has achieved carbon neutrality in line with PAS 2060:2014 specifications for the demonstration of carbon neutrality for FY22 and is committed to maintain carbon neutrality through FY30. The report details our reduction initiatives and FY22 energy attribute certificate and offset purchases in support of our claim.

Publication

In voluntary sustainability report

Status

Complete

Attach the document

 Jacobs_PlanBeyond_2.0.pdf

Page/Section reference

12-14

Content elements

Governance
Strategy

Comment

PlanBeyond 2.0 is Jacobs' sustainable business approach. Aligned with our purpose to create a more connected, sustainable world, it is being fully integrated into our business model and company strategy.

Publication

In voluntary sustainability report

Status

Complete

Attach the document

 Jacobs_Climate_Action_Plan-2022.pdf

Page/Section reference

8-15, 18-19, 22

Content elements

Governance
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets

Comment

Jacobs Climate Action Plan.

Publication

In voluntary sustainability report

Status

Complete

Attach the document

 Jacobs FY22 ESG Disclosures.pdf

Page/Section reference

12-25, 28-35, 68-69, 73-74, 77-81

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

Jacobs reports on priority ESG data that we believe is the most relevant to our business and important to our stakeholders in an annual ESG Disclosures document.

C12.5

(C12.5) Indicate the collaborative frameworks, initiatives and/or commitments related to environmental issues for which you are a signatory/member.

	Environmental collaborative framework, initiative and/or commitment	Describe your organization's role within each framework, initiative and/or commitment
Row 1	Business Ambition for 1.5C Race to Zero Campaign Science Based Targets Network (SBTN) Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) UN Global Compact We Mean Business Other, please specify UN Race to Resilience Campaign, US EPA Green Power Partnership, World Climate Foundation, BSR (formerly Business for Social Responsibility), CDP Supply Chain, Catalyst CEO Champions for Change	- Business Ambition for 1.5C: Joining over 300 companies worldwide, Jacobs has signed the United Nations (UN) Business Ambition for 1.5°C – an urgent request for action from the global coalition of UN agencies, business and industry leaders, calling on businesses to set ambitious science-based emissions reduction targets aligned with limiting global temperature rise to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. - Race to Zero Campaign: Jacobs is a Race to Zero Campaign supporter. - Science-Based Targets Network: Jacobs has been a participating member of the SBTi Technical Advisory Group (TAG) since 2020 and a founding participant in the Net-Zero Road Test in 2021. Jacobs is also an SBTi Corporate Engagement Program member. - Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD): Jacobs is a TCFD Supporter. - UN Global Compact: Jacobs is a Participant-level member of the UN Global Compact. Jacobs is a Founding Member of the UN Global Compact Chief Financial Officer Coalition for the UN SDGs. - We Mean Business: Jacobs is a Signatory of We Mean Business. - U.N. Race to Resilience Campaign: Jacobs is a U.N. Race to Resilience Campaign member. - World Climate Foundation: Jacobs is a Global Strategic Partner for the World Climate Forum, a recently launched initiative spearheaded by not-for-profit organization World Climate Foundation. - United States (U.S.) Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Green Power Partnership: Jacobs has been a U.S. EPA Green Power Partner since 2014. Jacobs was included as one of the Top Partner Rankings as a U.S. EPA Green Power Partnership

		100% Green Power User. - BSR (formerly Business for Social Responsibility): Jacobs is a corporate member of BSR. - CDP: In January 2021, Jacobs made a three-year commitment to CDP as a supply chain member to engage our suppliers, pinpoint risks and identify opportunities to support our suppliers in reducing carbon emissions and strengthening their climate resiliency. We're proud to have earned a place as a leading company on CDP's 2021 Supplier Engagement Leaderboard, for taking action to measure and reduce climate risk within our supply chain. - Catalyst CEO Champions for Change: Jacobs joined the Catalyst CEO Champions For Change companies in demonstrating an active commitment to achieving gender equality in the workplace.
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C15. Biodiversity

C15.1

(C15.1) Is there board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues	Description of oversight and objectives relating to biodiversity
Row 1	Yes, both board-level oversight and executive management-level responsibility	Our Office of Global Climate Response & ESG was established in October 2021 and reports to our current Chief Legal & Administrative Officer (who regularly provides reports to the Board). The office leads PlanBeyond – our approach to sustainability – and acts as a connecting point for our go-to-market solutions within the framework of energy transition, decarbonization, adaptation, resilience, biodiversity and natural resource stewardship, along with ESG advisory. Our FY22 ESG Disclosure describes processes for managing biodiversity issues specifically in section ENV.11 Biodiversity and Natural Capital

		(https://s29.q4cdn.com/159670324/files/doc_downloads/ESG-featured-docs/2023/FY22-ESG-Disclosures.pdf).
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C15.2

(C15.2) Has your organization made a public commitment and/or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity?

	Indicate whether your organization made a public commitment or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity	Biodiversity-related public commitments	Initiatives endorsed
Row 1	Yes, we have made public commitments and publicly endorsed initiatives related to biodiversity	Other, please specify Jacobs has pledged to Get Nature Positive and Jacobs' Global Environmental Management Commitment Statement includes our commitment to protecting species and habitat biodiversity, heritage resources and wildlife during delivery of our field projects.	SDG Other, please specify Council for Sustainable Business' Nature Positive Handbook on nature positive design for infrastructure

C15.3

(C15.3) Does your organization assess the impacts and dependencies of its value chain on biodiversity?

Impacts on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment

Yes

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity

SBTN materiality tool

TNFD – Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)

We are developing a globally consistent approach for assessing natural capital risk and opportunities across geographies, in line with draft TNFD and SBTN requirements.

Dependencies on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment

Yes

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity

SBTN materiality tool

TNFD – Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)

We are developing a globally consistent approach for assessing natural capital risk and opportunities across geographies, in line with draft TNFD and SBTN requirements.

C15.4

(C15.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to biodiversity-sensitive areas in the reporting year?

Not assessed

C15.5

(C15.5) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Have you taken any actions in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?	Type of action taken to progress biodiversity-related commitments
Row 1	Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments	Other, please specify We protect biodiversity in our services by promotion of green infrastructure solutions, which harness the power of natural capital to provide ecosystem services, including biodiversity consultation, to address resource constraints and challenges.

C15.6

(C15.6) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
Row 1	No	

C15.7

(C15.7) Have you published information about your organization's response to biodiversity-related issues for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located
In voluntary sustainability report or other voluntary communications	Content of biodiversity-related policies or commitments Impacts on biodiversity Risks and opportunities Other, please specify Processes for evaluating biodiversity impacts for projects and Jacobs-Supported Initiatives.	Biodiversity information is located in our FY22 ESG Disclosures in section ENV. 11 Biodiversity and Natural Capital (p. 35) and ENV. 18 Environmental Impact in Project Design and Delivery (p. 34).  ¹
In voluntary sustainability report or other voluntary communications	Other, please specify Trends in Biodiversity and Our Project Impacts on Biodiversity	 ²
In voluntary sustainability report or other voluntary communications	Content of biodiversity-related policies or commitments Biodiversity strategy	 ³
In voluntary sustainability report or other voluntary communications	Content of biodiversity-related policies or commitments Impacts on biodiversity Risks and opportunities	p. 20  ⁴
In mainstream financial reports	Other, please specify FY23 plans to establish a global response to TNFD and Jacobs speaker on biodiversity at the World Biodiversity Summit in NYC	p. 6 and 12  ⁵
In voluntary sustainability report or other voluntary communications	Content of biodiversity-related policies or commitments Biodiversity strategy	p. 11  ⁶

 ¹ Jacobs FY22 ESG Disclosures.pdf

 ² Environment Analyst's Latest Insight Report on UK Ecological Services _ Jacobs.pdf

 ³ Inspired by Nature's Genius _ Jacobs.pdf

 ⁴ Jacobs_Climate_Action_Plan-2022.pdf

 ⁵Jacobs_2022_Integrated_Annual_Report.pdf

 ⁶Jacobs_PlanBeyond_2.0.pdf

C16. Signoff

C-FI

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

C16.1

(C16.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	President and Chief Financial Officer	Chief Financial Officer (CFO)