

C0. Introduction

C0.1

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

Parker Hannifin is a Fortune 250 global leader in motion and control technologies and systems. For more than a century the company has been enabling engineering breakthroughs that lead to a better tomorrow. The company's engineering expertise spans the core motion and control technologies – electromechanical, hydraulic and pneumatic, fluid and gas handling, filtration, engineered materials, climate control, process control and aerospace. Parker has increased its annual dividend per share paid to shareholders for 65 consecutive fiscal years, among the top five longest-running dividend-increase records in the S&P 500 index. Learn more at www.parker.com or @parkerhannifin. Parker operates in 45 countries and employs approximately 55,000 people worldwide. In fiscal year 2022, Parker had sales of \$15.86 billion and is traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "PH".

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

July 1 2021

End date

June 30 2022

Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Yes

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

3 years

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

3 years

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

3 years

C0.3

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

- Argentina
- Australia
- Austria
- Belgium
- Brazil
- Canada
- Chile
- China
- Czechia
- Denmark
- Finland
- France
- Germany
- Hong Kong SAR, China
- India
- Ireland
- Italy
- Japan
- Mexico
- Netherlands
- New Zealand
- Norway
- Poland
- Singapore
- South Africa
- Spain
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- Taiwan, China
- Thailand
- Turkey
- United Arab Emirates
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- United States of America
- Viet Nam

C0.4

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

- USD

C0.5

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

- Operational control

C0.8

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

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, a Ticker symbol	PH
Yes, an ISIN code	US7010941042
Yes, a SEDOL code	BDDXTV0
Yes, a CUSIP number	701094104

C1. Governance

C1.1

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

- Yes

C1.1a

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

Position of individual or committee	Responsibilities for climate-related issues
Board Chair	Board oversight for all matters including climate-related issues. Including: Development of goals and targets. Allocation of operational and product development budgets. Development of a climate transition plan. Execution on climate action plan and transition plan. Achieving short- and long-term goals and targets. Communication of climate action plan to internal and external stakeholders.
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Company oversight for all matters including climate-related issues. Including: Development of goals and targets. Allocation of operational and product development budgets. Development of a climate transition plan. Execution on climate action plan and transition plan. Achieving short- and long-term goals and targets. Communication of climate action plan to internal and external stakeholders.

C1.1b

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

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Scope of board-level oversight	Please explain
Scheduled – all meetings	Reviewing innovation/R&D priorities Reviewing and guiding strategy Overseeing and guiding the development of a transition plan Monitoring the implementation of a transition plan Overseeing the setting of corporate targets Monitoring progress towards corporate targets Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement	<Not Applicable>	The Board devotes significant time to the oversight of ESG-related issues. Senior management regularly updates the Board on ESG matters and conducts an annual in-depth review of the Company's ESG program with the Board, which includes climate-related matters. The Board is also updated at least annually with respect to shareholder perspectives on ESG-matters, including any climate-related shareholder feedback. Through these updates the Board oversees climate-related matters of importance to the Company, including changes in regulatory framework, progress against climate-related goals, risks associated with climate-related events, investor perspectives and other compliance matters. The Board has oversight responsibility for the Company's commitment, announced in 2021, to achieve carbon neutral operations by 2040. In conjunction with that commitment the Company established certain other emissions targets which have been submitted for approval by the Science Based Targets initiative, which defines and promotes best practices in emissions reductions and carbon neutral targets in line with climate science. Parker's long-term strategy includes actions to reduce its energy consumption, investments in renewable energy and working closely with suppliers to further reduce energy use and emissions. The ESG program is managed by an Enterprise ESG Steering Committee that is comprised of multiple functional leaders of the organization and is facilitated by the Corporate VP of EHS and Sustainability. There are four functional high-performance teams (HPTs) that periodically report into the ESG Steering Committee which is the Social HPT (managed by the Senior HR Leader), the Environmental HPT (managed by the Senior EHS Leader), the Governance HPT (managed by the senior legal leader) and the Supply Chain HPT (managed by the senior supply chain leader). Globally, there is a regional ESG Leadership team in Europe as well as South America and these teams stay closely aligned to the Enterprise ESG Steering Committee and provide feedback on regional needs and expectations from key stakeholders. Functional ESG initiatives like an absolute carbon commitment are cascaded from the ESG Steering Committee and approved by the senior leadership team for strategy deployment. Strategy Deployment is our internal process used to execute on plans and activities to achieve goals and objectives set forth by the company. Progress on the commitment is periodically reported up to the Enterprise ESG Steering Committee as well as reported quarterly in the Operations Leadership Meeting as well as annually to the Company Board of Directors. Externally, performance is reported through an annual sustainability report, disclosure in the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP) and, starting in 2023 with a published TCFD report.

C1.1d

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

	Board member(s) have competence on climate-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on climate-related issues	Primary reason for no board-level competence on climate-related issues	Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues and any plans to address board-level competence in the future
Row 1	Yes	ESG matters, including climate-related issues, have long been squarely in focus for public companies. 92 percent of our Board members have experience as a CEO, COO, CFO or other senior leadership position with a publicly traded company, including four members who are currently public company CEOs. Additionally, many of our Board members serve on or have recently served on Boards of other prominent public companies. We believe that between their climate-related risk oversight responsibilities for Parker and the depth and breadth of their collective experience with other publicly traded companies, that each of our directors is competent to maintain oversight with respect to any climate-related issues Parker may face.	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C1.2

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

Position or committee

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

- Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures related to low-carbon products or services (including R&D)
- Managing climate-related acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
- Providing climate-related employee incentives
- Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy
- Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets

Coverage of responsibilities

<Not Applicable>

Reporting line

Reports to the board directly

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

Annually

Please explain

The CEO reports to the board on all issues including climate-related issues annually. The Parkers' Sustainability and Climate Change committee meets with the CEO and executive staff twice each year to discuss new issues and monitor and measure progress of our current goals. New issues are presented to the CEO and executive staff for review and approval during these meetings.

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	Our annual base-salary adjustments consider performance and results in certain ESG-related metrics that are embedded in The Win Strategy (our business system), such as, environment, health, team member safety, engagement and inclusion, among others. Our Leadership compensation includes a component for performance on strategy deployment targets which includes our absolute carbon commitment.

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

Shares

Profit share

Performance indicator(s)

Achievement of climate transition plan KPI

Progress towards a climate-related target

Reduction in absolute emissions

Energy efficiency improvement

Increased share of revenue from low-carbon products or services in product or service portfolio

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)

Climate-related issues are tied to the company's performance and bonuses are awarded based on progress towards each goal.

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

Implementation of our climate-related goals are more widely accepted company-wide when they are clearly supported top-down. Having incentives for our top executives gives Parker this top-down support.

Entitled to incentive

Other C-Suite Officer

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Bonus – set figure

Shares

Profit share

Performance indicator(s)

Achievement of climate transition plan KPI

Reduction in absolute emissions

Energy efficiency improvement

Increased share of low-carbon energy in total energy consumption

Reduction in total energy consumption

Increased investment in low-carbon R&D

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)

Climate-related issues are tied to the company's performance and bonuses are awarded based on progress towards each goal.

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

Implementation of our climate-related goals are more widely accepted company-wide when they are clearly supported top-down. Having incentives for our top executives gives Parker this top-down support.

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	1	Short-term business practices Environment Social Governance (ESG) The day-to-day implementation of Parker's EGS strategy is aligned with the division and business unit-levels of the business. This would include implementation of operational, climate, social, supply chain and engagement (suppliers & customers). Business Planning Short term plans include annual budgets for Capex and Opex. This time horizon is aligned with group-level and division management of operational risks and opportunities as part of their 3-year business plans. It applies to operational decisions about energy usage and efficiency in manufacturing processes. It also includes development of supplier partnerships for reducing carbon footprints (e.g., logistics services, engagement through CDP Supply Chain). Parker's Technology and Innovation team manages our product engineering and design to meet customer and stakeholder expectations on a short and long-term basis. Regulatory All levels of the business work together to manage tactical implementation of all global regulatory expectations in the sort-term. Business Risk (Operations, Production, Supply chain and Logistics) Much of our short-term risk is handled by our "Business Continuity Planning " process. This process includes all areas of the day-to-day business activities such as operations, production, supply chain and logistics. This process includes management of operational risks related to extreme weather events, natural disasters, and other types of business interruptions. Each Business unit should practice and update the "Business Continuity Plan " accordingly each year. Communication The management of media coverage of corporate responsibility regarding climate and other business issues are handled by our Corporate Communication teams.
Medium-term	1	5	Environment Social Governance (ESG) Our executive ESG committee examines market and external environment/stakeholder analysis (e.g., corporate climate strategies, NGO expectations, shareholder and other stakeholder expectations.) This includes decisions around business strategy and stakeholder materiality assessments. The team includes executive leadership from each of our functional areas and report to the Office of the Chief Executive. Business Planning This time horizon is aligned with corporate-level and group-level management of strategic risks and the strategic planning process. This applies to industrial footprint restructuring and decisions about material use, manufacturing technology and energy-efficient technologies used in Parker's operations. This planning will be centered around profitable growth and stakeholder expectations focused on Parker's purpose statement "Enabling Engineering Breakthroughs that Lead to a Better Tomorrow". Regulatory All levels of the business work together to manage tactical implementation of all global regulatory expectations in the mid-term and long-term. This applies to our products and our global operations. Product Design Parker's technology and innovation team are responsible for Parker's research and development cycle for new products addressing stakeholder needs such as energy input/process efficiency/material in concert with the other key performance measures. Parker employs "Simple by Design" as part of our innovation process. Many of the once new processes to address these areas have now become part of our standard work as a company. "Simple by Design" is broken out into New Products driven via new product blueprinting and core products incremental improvements, modifications, extensions. Regardless of which value stream we look at, the "Simple by Design" process will help Parker reduce complexity and increase production efficiency. Business Risk (Operations, Production, Supply chain and Logistics) Parker's Mid-term risk is handled by our "Business Continuity Planning " process. This process includes all long term agreements with alternative suppliers and transportation companies. This process also secures alternative locations and communication procedures in preparation for a business interruption of any type.
Long-term	5	10	Environment Social Governance (ESG) Our executive ESG committee will continue to evaluate market and external environment/stakeholder analysis allowing Parker to stay current with all stakeholder expectations. These issues are discussed by the management team and the Board of Directors. These discussions help shape Parker's long-term climate & business strategy. Business Planning Parker's long-term vision comes directly from our purpose statement, "Enabling Engineering Breakthroughs that Lead to a Better Tomorrow". Parker designs systems, we manufacture quality products safely, we support each other in our daily work, we help our communities thrive. As the global leader in motion and control technologies, Parker recognizes its pivotal role in driving change, and through our purpose, we are making a commitment to work alongside customers to enable technology breakthroughs that change the world for the better. Parker's purpose statement sets the baseline for our long-term strategy for product development and operational protocols. These issues are discussed by the management team and the Board of Directors. These discussions help shape Parker's long-term climate & business strategy. Product Design Parker's purpose statement sets the baseline for our long-term strategy for product development and operational protocols. Parker will continue to design products using our "Simple by Design" approach and will continue to use this strategy to improve manufacturing efficiency and product design. This will ensure that Parker is doing everything we can to reduce manufacturing inefficiency, reduce our environmental footprint and produce products that will help our customers meet their goals. Simple by Design and our Winovation processes will help parker design products that meet the long term needs of the environment. These issues are discussed by the management team and the Board of Directors. These discussions help shape Parker's long-term climate & business strategy. Regulatory Our functional leads, internal audit and legal teams keep the executive staff up to date on proposed or future regulatory changes that may influence business planning. Business Risk (Operations, Production, Supply chain and Logistics) Emerging risk of all types are discussed by Parker's executive team and Board of Directors.

C2.1b

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

Parker uses a process called the "Integrated Risk Management Program" or (IRMP). The program consists of a framework that includes the following steps;

Parker defines "**Substantive impact**" on the business: **an impact that has a considerable or relatively significant effect on an organization at the corporate level** This could include operational, financial or strategic effects that undermine the entire business or part of the business.

1. Develop and Enhance Program

Do your activities have defined leadership, governance, management accountabilities, and key process and procedures. Do they align with business strategies, objectives and

plans on an ongoing basis. As this process relates to climate change issues:

- ESG Steering Committee established and led by the VP of Environmental Health Safety & Sustainability
- Cross-functional leadership represented on Committee (i.e., Environmental Health & Safety, Human Resources, Legal, Supply Chain, Product Stewardship, Communications, Office of the Chief Executive)
- Defined program in place – Key component of the Win Strategy under Engaged People – Carbon Neutral by 2040
- ESG Strategy -Environmental elements of focus on climate, waste and water.
- Board oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities.
- Climate Leaders Globally (Each Division has Climate Representative designated by the General Managers)

2. Set Tone at Top and the Middle

The tone is aligned to organizational commitments. Compliance themes are embedded in communications and day-to-day business activities. As this process relates to climate change issues:

- The tone is set from the top with the Executive Leadership team (CEO and Chair, Vice Chair and President, COO), and Global Leaders (i.e., GMs, Environmental Health & Safety Leaders, etc.)

3. Evaluate Laws and Regulations; Assess Compliance and Enterprise Risks

Knowledge of legal/regulatory requirements is managed and interpreted from a global impact.

- Environmental Health & Safety team to constantly monitor new laws and regulations or updates to existing laws and regulations.
- Environmental Health & Safety team to meet with Office of the Chief Executive twice a year on climate issues (December and June)
- ESG Steering Committee has a pipeline to Executives as well – Office of the Chief Executive always debriefed on status or changes.
- Training for Executive leaders on how the strategy works.
- General awareness training for all team member

4. Communicate Policies and Procedures

A cross functional team creates, reviews and communicates policy updates and procedures across the organization.

- Global Policy 4.11 (Energy Management)
- Everything should run through Environment Social Governance (ESG) Committee and the Office of the Chief Executive and Corporate Communications.
- Method of Communicating New Policies and/or updates to Global Policies

5. Implement Controls

Establish and implement controls to prevent, detect and mitigate risks. Identify owners that test effectiveness of controls.

Current Controls:

- Business Continuity Plans (BCP) - Blueprint for overcoming physical and transitional events that effect the business.
- Number of products that can be produced/made in different regions of the world.
- Natural Catastrophe - Parker does Natural Catastrophe analysis of all new properties.
- Credit Risk Monitor alerts on suppliers whose gone bankrupt.
- Redundancy for critical sites (critical locations, reproducing at other locations)
- Decentralization of organization
- Supply Chain – Dual Sourcing - Tracking tool that maps out where suppliers are located.
- Critical Suppliers listed in Business Continuity Plans
- Vertically integrated
- Parker owns its own Intellectual Property (IP).

6. Train and Educate

Develop and deliver training curriculum and content that is linked to the compliance risk assessment outcomes. Training is continuously refreshed.

Training Resources:

- Climate Orientation
- Leadership Guides
- Energy and Climate Bootcamp – Climate Leaders
- Parker Energy Leadership Training: *Enables our Energy Leaders to develop and implement an energy efficiency strategy at their facility.
- Method and frequency of delivery– Videos, webcasts

7. Monitor and Detect

Monitoring and detection activities are integrated into daily operations. Established channels for reporting exist. Analysis of data to identify potential problems are performed.

- Corporate Level – Report Climate Goal Progress at Enterprise Level and at the Group Level quarterly.
- Measure – Carbon reductions projects identified, in process and complete.
- Internal Audit Review to confirm progress.

8. Investigate and Remediate

Formal processes exist to investigate, escalate and manage incidents. Consideration and application of lessons learned.

- Formal communication goes out to make appropriate team members aware of the situation.
- Same communication goes out for best practices.

(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

Parker uses a process called the "Integrated Risk Management Program" or (IRMP). All new strategic objectives will be run through this process before they are implemented and annually thereafter as part of Parker's ESG strategy.

The program consists of a framework that includes the following steps:

1. Develop and Enhance Program

Assess whether the activities have defined leadership, governance, management accountabilities, and key process and procedures. Do they align with business strategies, objectives and plans on an ongoing basis.

2. Set Tone at Top and the Middle

Verification of whether the tone is aligned to organizational commitments. Make sure compliance themes are embedded in communications and day-to-day business activities.

3. Evaluate Laws and Regulations; Assess Compliance and Enterprise Risks

Knowledge of legal/regulatory requirements is managed and interpreted from a global impact.

4. Communicate Policies and Procedures

A cross functional team creates, reviews and communicates policy updates and procedures across the organization.

5. Implement Controls

Establish and implement controls to prevent, detect and mitigate risks. Identify owners that test effectiveness of controls.

6. Train and Educate

Develop and deliver training curriculum and content that is linked to the compliance risk assessment outcomes. Training is continuously refreshed.

7. Monitor and Detect

Monitoring and detection activities are integrated into daily operations. Established channels for reporting exist. Analysis of data to identify potential problems are performed.

8. Investigate and Remediate

Formal processes exist to investigate, escalate and manage incidents. Consideration and application of lessons learned.

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	Parker monitors all regulation including environmental and climate legislation affecting our operations, supply chain and products during the use and at end-of-life. For example, we recognize the business risks that may present themselves as society considers shifting to a lower-carbon economy, as proposed by the ambitious EU Green Deal. We are addressing this transition risk through our environmental initiatives, with our own science-based energy and GHG reduction ambitions. Environmental Health and Safety team members constantly monitor new laws and regulations or updates to existing laws and regulations. Environmental Health and Safety team members meet with Office of the Chief Executive twice a year on climate issues (December and June) Environment Social Governance Steering Committee has a pipeline to Executives as well – Office of the Chief Executive always debriefed on status or changes.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	The risk that global climate change may affect Parker operations due to changes in legislative and regulatory requirements as we move through this low carbon transition. Global legislative and regulatory requirements could result in increased volatility of renewable and non-renewable energy prices; increased cost of compliance (e.g. price on carbon) or other increases in production costs. Emerging regulation is always included in our risk assessments to help Parker respond in a timely manner through strategic business planning, advocacy, stakeholder engagement and product development. Parker monitors all regulation including environmental and climate legislation affecting our operations, supply chain and products during the use and at end-of-life. For example, we recognize the business risks that may present themselves as society considers shifting to a lower-carbon economy, as proposed by the ambitious EU Green Deal. We are addressing this transition risk through our environmental initiatives, with our own science-based energy and GHG reduction ambitions. Environmental Health and Safety team members constantly monitor new laws and regulations or updates to existing laws and regulations. Environmental Health and Safety team members meet with Office of the Chief Executive twice a year on climate issues (December and June) Environment Social Governance Steering Committee has a pipeline to Executives as well – Office of the Chief Executive always debriefed on status or changes.

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Technology	Relevant, always included	Parker Hannifin is implementing a new initiative called "Simple by Design" by leveraging technology and process improvements to create a more efficient enterprise. By deploying simple design solutions to leverage knowledge capture and reuse, Parker is able to decrease complexity thereby improving time to market and reducing manufacturing cost. This reduces our costs and environmental footprint. The world is currently pursuing all possible means to reduce planet-warming emissions from carbon-producing fuels. Hydrogen plays a critical role in creating alternative systems that provide the carbon-free energy required for a sustainable future. As the world becomes more reliant on renewable resources, hydrogen will need to be cost efficiently produced, transported and stored to deliver energy at the right time and place to meet demands. Electrochemical conversion via fuel cells will become commonplace as hydrogen is used more frequently to decarbonize industry, mobility, transportation, and heating. As a result of this, hydrogen will undoubtedly be developed as a zero-carbon energy carrier and become one of the most important globally traded commodities. Consequently, the ability to quickly produce hydrogen generation and storage systems that are safe, efficient, and affordable, will become increasingly important across the globe. This is where Parker's unrivaled expertise in motion and control technologies and hydrogen components and sub-systems can help. In partnership with Parker, hydrogen system designers and engineers can build the hydrogen engineering of tomorrow, today. In a safer, faster, and more economical way. From initial blueprint designs right through to the completed system. "Simple by Design" and our "Winovation" processes will help parker design products that meet the long term needs of the environment. These issues are discussed by the management team and the Board of Directors. These discussions help shape Parker's long-term climate & business strategy in reaction to any chronic physical issue that may arise. "Simple by Design" aims to reduce design complexity and improve production flow—in new and existing product lines alike. It positions Parker as a more sustainable business, improving both customer value and design excellence. And it represents a focus on product stewardship that aligns with Parker's goal to support customers with smarter, more efficient and sustainable solution
Legal	Relevant, always included	Legal risks are classified as relevant and are included in risk assessments because Parker is subject to legal risks associated with climate-related laws and regulations, energy-efficiency codes for new building construction, and product energy-efficiency standards. Our business operations must comply with a wide variety of laws, regulations and policies (including environmental, employment and health and safety regulations, data security laws, data privacy laws, export/import laws, tax policies, carbon emission regulations and energy efficiency and design regulations and other similar programs). These laws, regulations and policies are complex, change frequently, have tended to become more stringent over time and may be inconsistent across jurisdictions. Potential consequences or penalties for non-compliance with these laws or regulations could include regulatory penalties, fines, and legal liabilities, suspension of production, alteration of our manufacturing and assembly test processes, damage to our reputation, and restrictions on our operations or sales. Legal review is also included in the overview of Climate action - Transitional risk category according to the recommendations of TCFD. Currently Parker is not subject to country or regional cap and trade or other climate-related regulation. Parker was not subject to any climate-related litigation claims in 2021. An example of Parker legal review of climate action would include Parker's engagement in purchasing renewable power and environmental Attribute Certificates use to off-set Parker's carbon footprint.
Market	Relevant, always included	Parker always includes market risk in our risk assessments because we are exposed to changing customer requirements, availability of materials, regulatory changes and price fluctuation. These factors can effect change on our manufacturing processes, product offerings and in our customer demand. Parker continues to use a science based 1.5-degree climate scenario as a guide for meeting the market risks encountered in the low carbon economy. For example, the switch from internal combustion engines to electric vehicles (EVs) is accelerating, powered by advancements in technology, environmental awareness, and consumer behavioral changes. The rise of the EV will bring about a broad reset of customer expectations, a flood of new original equipment manufacturer (OEM) designs, and many new engineering needs. Parker is offering products the help improve electric motor performance with better thermal management. Parker is also formulating adhesives that are replacing mechanical fasteners by bonding metals, plastics and composites. Our adhesives are enabling automotive OEMs to build lightweight vehicles which is helping lead to lower carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions. The world is currently pursuing all possible means to reduce planet-warming emissions from carbon-producing fuels. Hydrogen plays a critical role in creating alternative systems that provide the carbon-free energy required for a sustainable future. As the world becomes more reliant on renewable resources, hydrogen will need to be cost efficiently produced, transported and stored to deliver energy at the right time and place to meet demands. In partnership with Parker, hydrogen system designers and engineers can build the hydrogen engineering of tomorrow, today. In a safer, faster, and more economical way. From initial blueprint designs right through to the completed system. "Simple by Design" and our "Winovation " processes will help parker design products that meet the long term needs of the environment. These issues are discussed by the management team and the Board of Directors. These discussions help shape Parker's long-term climate & business strategy in reaction to any chronic physical issue that may arise.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	Parker considers reputational risk to be relevant because sustaining and enhancing its reputation as a responsible performer with respect to climate action is important to its relationships with key stakeholders (e.g., employees, investors, customers, and the communities we operate in). As the global leader in motion and control technologies, Parker plays a pivotal role in applications that have a positive impact on the world. Our purpose statement, Enabling Engineering Breakthroughs that Lead to a Better Tomorrow, guides our why we do things. Living up to this purpose encourages, promotes and fosters deep customer engagement and collaboration, which has led to Parker's well-established and valued reputation for providing superior customer service and industry-leading product innovation.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	Climate change is projected to increase the intensity of precipitation events (including flooding and extreme storms) and expose some regions to increased risk of drought. This can impact Parker Hannifin in two ways, including 1) increasing our operational costs to repair damage to buildings and critical infrastructure, lost work time, increased utility costs, or lost revenue; and 2) increasing the volatility of agriculture in the markets where we offer services, which could impact our sales in various regions. Financial implications include costs for repairing damage to buildings and critical infrastructure; lost work time; increased utility costs; and lost revenue; and increased insurance premiums. Parker incorporates physical risk analysis into business continuity planning. Physical risks are assessed annually, particularly around extreme weather events like hurricanes and floods. We work with our insurers to identify potential acute risks to our assets. We have incorporated mitigation measures through our business continuity plans to protect people, property, and assets from disruptions that may be posed by the physical impacts of climate change such as flooding from sea-level rise and increased incidence and strength of storms. These plans help us prepare in the event of a catastrophic event and will help ensure timely recovery of business operations. The COVID-19 pandemic tested our business continuity plans but our operations remained resilient and our operating companies continued to provide important products and services on which our customers rely upon daily to support crucial societal functions.
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	Much of our physical risk is handled by our "Business Continuity Planning " process. Parker develops risk mitigation plans for extreme weather events exacerbated by climate change through its Business Continuity Management (BCM) process. Chronic physical risks such as more frequent and sustained high heat days and more frequent flooding are reviewed. One of the outcomes of these meetings is the development of local response plans designed to address catastrophic occurrences. This process includes all areas of the day-to-day business activities such as operations, production, supply chain and logistics. This process includes management of operational risks related to extreme weather events, natural disasters, and other types of business interruptions. Each Business unit should practice and update the "Business Continuity Plan " accordingly each year. "Simple by Design" and our "Winovation" processes will help parker design products that meet the long term needs of the environment. These issues are discussed by the management team and the Board of Directors. These discussions help shape Parker's long-term climate & business strategy in reaction to any chronic physical issue that may arise. "Simple by Design" aims to reduce design complexity and improve production flow—in new and existing product lines alike. It positions Parker as a more sustainable business, improving both customer value and design excellence. And it represents a focus on product stewardship that aligns with Parker's goal to support customers with smarter, more efficient and sustainable solutions.

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?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Acute physical	Other, please specify (Risk of increased frequency and severity of storms shutting down operations)
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Primary potential financial impact

Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

Extreme weather events can cause power outages, floods, landslides, and damage facility and transportation infrastructure such as buildings, roads, bridges and rail tracks. The risk is that power outages, facility and infrastructure damage from extreme weather events such as tornadoes and flooding can immediately disrupt Parker's operations, as well as Parker's suppliers and customers.

Time horizon

Short-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)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

1000000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

10000000

Explanation of financial impact figure

The financial impact of climate-related physical risk is based on key assessment aspects including the proportion of business units affected, the size of the impact on those business units and the potential stakeholder or customer concern. The potential financial implication depends upon the duration of the interruption of operations at our largest production plant and distribution center. For example, a year-long reduction of capacity of distribution such as Parker's largest production facility due to tornado damage or fire damage to the site or supply chain could reduce revenue by over \$500 million in building, equipment and lost business cost if insurance did not cover the losses.

Cost of response to risk

50000000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Parker already has a process in place to respond to physical risks, which help minimize additional cost associated with this risk. Potential exposure from physical changes is currently assessed and managed through annual risk assessments and business continuity planning process. Weather and infrastructure related risks are managed through Parker's annual business continuity evaluation and planning process. Also, third party reviews of physical risks to Parker's facilities is performed annually. Operational decisions are made, and capital is spent to reduce the risk of impacts from extreme weather events. For example, Parker's operations are geographically diverse allowing production and parts sales to be shifted to other facilities as needed. Parker is also insured for weather related losses. Costs for management of weather-related risks is part of Parker's standard operating costs. We estimate that \$50,000,000 in capital spend on facility improvements is for risk mitigation projects in response to our annual risk assessments.

Comment

Identifier

Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Upstream

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Emerging regulation	Other, please specify (Risk of increased operation costs due to carbon pricing/taxes/cap&trade)
---------------------	---

Primary potential financial impact

Increased indirect (operating) costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

New regulations on Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Efficiency require Parker to improve efficiency and reduce greenhouse gas emissions globally. The risk for Parker is the potential increased costs due to fines if our operation and products are not compliant with greenhouse gas regulations and efficiency standards. As an example, if improvements in our operations meet the greenhouse gas emissions regulations and efficiency standards Parker could receive greenhouse gas credits rather than fines. Our businesses' domestic and international sales and operations are subject to risks associated with changes in laws, regulators and policies, including carbon emission regulations and energy efficiency and design regulations. Failure to comply with any of the foregoing could result in civil and criminal, monetary and non-monetary penalties as well as potential damage to our reputation. An example of an emerging carbon pricing mechanism is the EU Green Deal and other emerging carbon tax or ETS schemes.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

100000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

10000000

Explanation of financial impact figure

The financial impact of climate-related compliance risk is based on key assessment aspects including the proportion of business units affected, the size of the impact on those business units and the potential shareholder or customer concern. A substantive financial impact could occur due to a large change in one of these key aspects or a small change in all three aspects. For example, the potential financial implications for non-compliant products include loss of sales and/or fines and penalties. If \$10/metric ton penalty was applied to Parker's 2022 footprint, that would be a cost of \$8.7,000,000 due to non-compliance penalties, which is a substantive financial impact.

Cost of response to risk

8300000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

The risk of new greenhouse gas regulation and efficiency standards to our operations would be managed by our EHS leaders and Facility specialist. Parker spends over \$50 -100 million annually on building and process improvements that offer better efficiency and lower greenhouse gas emissions. For example, in FY2022 Parker completed several projects in each of our operational groups that produced annual GHG reductions of 20,000 to 40,000 metric tons of CO2.

Comment

Each Parker division has been tasked to reduce its CO2 footprint by 30% before 2030.

Identifier

Risk 3

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Upstream

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Market	Increased cost of raw materials
--------	---------------------------------

Primary potential financial impact

Increased capital expenditures

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

Carbon pricing could cause an increase in upstream annual logistics costs under 1.5-degree climate scenario. Logistics costs represent a small but significant portion of costs and Scope 3 emissions (~3% of Scope 3 emissions). For example, a carbon price assumption of \$10/ton would result in an average additional annual cost of \$8.3 million assuming no changes in emissions intensity of logistics.

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, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

8300000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

The minimum impact assumes a \$10 carbon price by 2050 under a business-as-usual scenario with a 1.5-degree climate change scenario. Average annualized cost to Parker was calculated by projecting emissions decreases linearly aligned with science-based targets (15% decrease by 2030), multiplying annual emissions by projected carbon prices, discounting the cost back to present value (using a 5% discount rate) and taking an average over 30 years.

Cost of response to risk

8300000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Parker is attempting to decrease the average length of haul by strategically moving relevant production closer to customers. This would reduce Parker's exposure to increased logistics costs resulting from carbon pricing by decreasing transportation emissions (scope 3). If carbon pricing were implemented and logistics costs increased, we would also likely be able to pass some of this cost on to our end customers through pricing. This provides a representative starting point for potentially broader actions to mitigate this risk. Parker has also set science-based targets for reducing Scope 1 and 2 emissions 50% by 2030 and Scope 3 emissions 15% by 2030 relative to a 2019 baseline. Implementation of the science-based targets will reduce Parker's risk from carbon pricing and Scope 3 mitigation actions as described above will help reduce risk

of increased logistics costs.

Comment

Identifier

Risk 4

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Upstream

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

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

Parker's "Simple by Design" and "Winovation" processes will help Parker design products that meet the long term needs of the environment and our customers. These issues are discussed by the management team with our customers, financial stakeholders and the Board of Directors. These discussions help shape Parker's long-term climate & business strategy in reaction to any chronic physical issue that may arise. Parker has already produced several low carbon products that help with lighting weighting of electric vehicles, electric battery advances, hydrogen fuel technology, hybrid-electric and electric powertrain systems. Product range for electric mobility applications supports reliable and safe performance of batteries, powertrain components, and on-board electrical systems.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

10000000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

21000000

Explanation of financial impact figure

The potential financial impact of losing business to low-carbon product opportunities is provided as an order of magnitude estimate based on a percentage of Parker's annual revenue. Parker's annual revenue was \$15.6 billion in 2022. \$200 million is 1.5% of Parker's future revenue.

Cost of response to risk

50000000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Parker's clean technologies development together with our "Simple by Design" and "Winovation" processes will help Parker steer towards a new product designs and new markets for low carbon equipment and processes. Product range for electric mobility applications supports reliable and safe performance of batteries, powertrain components, and on-board electrical systems.

Energy Storage Systems

A wide variety of materials and product solutions are used in energy storage/battery systems for EV and HEV. For direct bonding of battery cells to cooling plates, enabling higher pack energy densities and reduced manufacturing costs, Parker offers the required adhesive product solutions. T

Energy Converters/Electric Motors

An extensive product portfolio for e-axes in fully electric vehicles encompasses tailored materials and system-integrated sealing solutions for housings and cooling units.

Power Electronics

Sealing solutions for power electronics of electric vehicles range from simple housing seals to dimensionally stable composite solutions, covers with integrated seals, EMI shielding, and heat-dissipating components. For all heat transfer applications between electronic components and heat sinks Parker offers thermal pad and gap filler solutions ensuring complete conformability (with low clamping forces) and lowest outgassing and providing an effective thermal interface wherever surface irregularities, air gaps, or rough textures are prevalent.

Transmission/Clutch Systems

For the specific requirements of EV transmissions, a wide range of radial shaft seals from elastomers or PTFE compounds is designed for performance across a wide motor speed range with higher rotational speeds. The range of products for HEV clutch systems ensures the requisite reliable and robust sealing performance and extends from wipers to rod, piston, and static seals.

Thermal Management

As a leader in thermal management materials, Parker offers customizable products that help achieve longer EV range, faster charging and higher reliability by managing heat in batteries, chargers, motors, and power electronics. Parker's CoolTherm® solution represents the latest advancement in thermal management and infuses high-performance thermal interface materials. The product portfolio includes gap fillers and pads, thermally conductive structural adhesives, potting and insulation materials, and materials for semiconductor packaging.

Comment

These videos include some examples of the clean technologies we are developing for a sustainable future:

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?

Direct operations

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 resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description

The development of clean technology products. Parker's revenue is spread across each of its 5 segments: Aerospace, Fluid Connectors, Motion Systems, Filtration and Engineered Materials. Each of these segments are challenged to come up with new clean technology to help our customers reduce their carbon footprints.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact

Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

5000000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

200000000

Explanation of financial impact figure

The potential financial impact of low-carbon product opportunities is provided as an order of magnitude estimate based on a percentage of Parker's annual revenue. Parker's annual revenue was \$15 billion in 2022. \$200 million is 1.5% of Parker's future revenue.

Cost to realize opportunity

35000000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Strategy to realize opportunity: Parker's clean technologies are at work, extending battery range and reducing weight in electric vehicles, improving fuel efficiency on aircraft and accelerating the adoption of wind energy. Since 2010, Parker has reduced energy intensity within its own operations by more than 40% and greenhouse gas intensity by 50%. And Parker has committed to achieving carbon neutrality by 2040.

Example "Parker wants to contribute to the needs of humanity," explains Stuart Goodnick, director of engineering for Parker's Electronic Motion & Controls Division. "And so we developed the GVM to provide a versatile, power-dense solution for electrification across a number of different applications." Increasingly, customers rely on Parker technologies to reduce their own resource consumption and carbon emissions. In the ongoing effort to develop more sustainable solutions for a greener planet, the Global Vehicle Motor is just one part of the story. Across Parker's global portfolio of interconnected motion and control technologies, approximately two-thirds are solutions that enable electrification, light weighting, the adoption of cleaner and more efficient energy sources, and other innovations with a positive environmental impact. Imagine a picturesque farm with freshly tilled fields as far as the eye can see. You can just make out a futuristic-looking tractor coming over the hill, but there's no driver in sight. This is no ordinary tractor. This is the world's smartest, fully electric, autonomous tractor, made by California-based start-up Monarch Tractor — and Parker's Global Vehicle Motor (GVM) propels it. Parker's GVM also powers a variety of other electric or hybrid vehicles including buses, utility vehicles, refuse trucks and large on-road trucks.

Explanation of cost calculation: Parker spends roughly 2% of Sales on research and development annually. 2/3rds of this budget (\$200,000,000) are used to develop clean tech products via our design for the environment program. Parker does not reveal the exact amount spent on specific R&D per project.

Comment

Here are some links to our products and technology:

<https://promo.parker.com/promotionsite/parker-purpose/us/en/purpose-in-action#tractorVideo>

Identifier

Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Resilience

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Resource substitutes/diversification

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased production capacity

Company-specific description

Parker can increase revenues with business continuity and resiliency planning to respond to climate-related physical risks of extreme weather damage. Extreme weather events can cause power outages, floods, landslides, and damage facility and transportation infrastructure such as buildings, roads, bridges, and rail tracks. By understanding the potential impacts to production and distribution systems, Parker can mitigate impacts to operations and optimize recovery, thereby increasing revenues. For example, if increased climate-related weather calamities such as tornadoes were to interrupt operations of the Parker's Baldwin Filter facility in Kearney Nebraska, implementation of Parker's Business Continuity and Disaster Recovery plans including utilizing other locations and distribution centers while recovering from a natural disaster would ensure that Parker customers could recover quickly. As a result, Parker's sales and reputation could be improved leading to higher revenues than would otherwise be possible.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Unlikely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

1000000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

500000000

Explanation of financial impact figure

The financial impact of climate-related opportunity is based on key assessment aspects including the proportion of business units affected, the size of the impact on those business units and the potential shareholder or customer concern. For example, the potential financial implication of weather related resiliency depends upon the duration of the interruption of operations at the Parker Baldwin Filter facilities in Kearney Nebraska due to tornado damage. The ability to shift capacity to other Parker locations and distribution centers for a year-long shutdown of Parker Baldwin Filter facility in Kearney Nebraska while repairing the tornado damage could improve revenue by 1/10th of the Parker's Baldwin Filter revenue in 2019 or \$500 million, which is a substantive financial impact. This is because there were 10 global Parker Filter facilities globally that can take on the product lines if the Kearney plant is damaged or out of commission.

Cost to realize opportunity

10000000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Strategy to realize opportunity: Strategic management of the opportunity to increase revenue by adopting plans for business continuity and resiliency to respond to weather related damage is part of Parker's standard business planning which is performed annually. External auditors also evaluate business continuity annually at each of our locations. Parker's facility level strategic focus is to maintain operational flexibility. The ability to shift production and parts operations to other geographic areas that are not impacted by regional disasters is key to Parker's weather-related resiliency.

As an example, because of increasing instances of extreme weather events such as tornadoes in Nebraska than could interrupt business operations in and around the Parker Baldwin Filter facility in Kearney Nebraska. Parker Baldwin Filter business continuity planning includes evaluation of regional alternatives for both supplier logistics, and customer deliveries in the event of business interruptions at any one of their facilities including weather related damage such as from tornadoes.

Costs for management of weather-related risks is part of Parker's standard operating costs. For example, we estimate 3.5 million in costs to manage divided by 350 locations puts our costs per site at \$10,000. These estimates are made in coordination with our insurance partners and asset risk partners.

Comment**Identifier**

Opp3

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

Hydrogen gas supply, Refuelling Infrastructure and hydrogen fuel cells. Hydrogen fuel cell technology is key to helping reduce emissions worldwide. Parker's hydrogen

products range spans valves, filters, manifolds, fluid controls, high-pressure hoses, connectors and sealing solutions for all hydrogen applications. Parker Autoclave Engineers needle valves are designed to operate safely and reliably to 20,000 psi (1379 bar). Parker's hydrogen filtration is key to meeting cleanliness levels. Parker's filtration and gas preparation products purify water and remove compressor oils, hydrocarbons, and moisture. Parker's Seal-Lok product line , also called O-Lok is an O-ring face seal designed for use with critical hydrogen applications. Suitable for on-vehicle and infrastructure applications, this technology provides custom port options for 700 bar (10,000 psi).

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

10000000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

100000000

Explanation of financial impact figure

The impact of the hydrogen market could be great if the gas takes off as a replacement for hydrocarbon-based fuels. We do not wish to share our potential impact for this product currently.

Cost to realize opportunity

50000000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Strategy to realize opportunity: Hydrogen is becoming an increasingly attractive option for many businesses looking to reduce emissions. Parker's H2 range includes products suited to very high pressures and low temperatures, as well as EC79-compliant products and hydrogen service testing options.

Examples: Parker's 2440P-04V32 hydrogen hose meets the demands of H2 refuelling. High reliability, robust design and an extended life cycle combine with a tight bend radius. A-LOK twin ferrule compression fittings achieve reliable, leak-free connections down to -253°C . Ideal for high-pressure, cryogenic, vacuum and vibration applications. IATF 16949 certified and (EC) No 79 approved for hydrogen service, they come in a range of sizes, materials and configurations. Parker's Autoclave fittings are designed for chemical, research and petrochemical use. They are rated for working pressures to 20,000 psi (1379 bar) and operating temperatures from -423°F (-252°C) to 1200°F (649°C). Cold-worked 316 stainless steel and special materials available. Parker Autoclave Engineers needle valves are designed to operate safely and reliably to 20,000 psi (1379 bar). Metal-to-metal seating offers excellent corrosion resistance and temperature ranges. In H2 applications, filtration is key to meeting cleanliness levels. Parker's filtration and gas preparation products purify water and remove compressor oils, hydrocarbons and moisture. Seal-Lok , also called O-Lok is an O-ring face seal (ORFS) designed for use with critical H2 applications. Suitable for on-vehicle and infrastructure applications, this technology provides custom port options for 700 bar (10,000 psi). It also meets all requirements of EC79.

Explanation of cost calculation: Parker spends roughly 2% of Sales on research and development annually. 2/3rds of this budget (\$200,000,000) are used to develop clean tech products via our design for the environment program. Parker does not reveal the exact amount spent on specific R&D per project.

Comment

Here are some links to our products and technology:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Rvf6ldL-zw8>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=E2JXURzuBw8>

Identifier

Opp4

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Upstream

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 resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description

Parker has developed a new energy-efficient hydraulic technology for hybrid-electric ferries. Global operation, extreme marine conditions and stringent environmental regulations present ship and boat builders, yacht owners and commercial fleet managers with difficult desalinization, engine protection and fuel efficiency challenges. The marine industry stands on the cusp of a green revolution. Stricter near-shore emission legislation and a desire to reduce fossil fuel dependency means ship operators need to adopt more sustainable technologies, such as hybridization and electrification. This advance is helping to build cleaner, quieter vessels and improve onboard experience. Help a car ferry operator develop cleaner, more energy-efficient hydraulics for its new electric ferries and an existing fleet retrofit. Support the customer's goals to optimize energy consumption. Parker jointly developed a new, energy-efficient hydraulic power unit solution, the Eco Power Unit (EPU). This combines pump, manifold, accumulator, filter and marine cylinder technologies. Energy-efficiency savings of up to 92%. Noise levels reduced by 20 dB, improving onboard passenger experience. Faster maintenance checks and lower travel costs achieved through remote diagnostics.

Time horizon

Medium-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)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

5000000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

50000000

Explanation of financial impact figure

The potential financial impact of low-carbon product opportunities is provided as an order of magnitude estimate based on a percentage of Parker's annual revenue. Parker's annual revenue was \$15 billion in 2022. \$200 million is 1.5% of Parker's future revenue.

Cost to realize opportunity

5000000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Strategy to realize opportunity: The newest energy-efficient hydraulic power unit for hybrid-electric ferries is a first-of-its-kind, and Parker technology played a central role in bringing it to life. With the growing threat of climate change resulting in stricter near-shore emissions legislation, the need to reduce fossil fuel dependency has reached an all-time high and the marine industry is in the spotlight. Maritime companies are looking for more sustainable technologies such as hybridization and electrification to drastically reduce climate impact, now and into the future. The new Eco Power Unit (EPU) combines existing components as well as a new, custom hydraulic manifold system to help minimize flow losses between the power unit and actuators. Using a combination of smart, variable speed drives and a user-friendly control system, the EPU consumes up to 90% less power than a conventional hydraulic power unit and offers a number of end-user benefits. Parker's vane pump technology enables the EPU to perform in a wide speed and pressure range. The system also achieves lower noise emission than a conventional hydraulic power unit by removing the high frequency noise of normal piston pumps. Once installed, energy-efficiency savings of 92% were being achieved. That is a huge savings and a major step towards delivering greener hydraulic systems."

Explanation of cost calculation: Parker spends roughly 2% of Sales on research and development annually. 2/3rds of this budget (\$200,000,000) are used to develop clean tech products via our design for the environment program. Parker does not reveal the exact amount spent on specific R&D per project.

Comment

Here are some links to our products and technology:

https://www.parker.com/parkerimages/Parker.com/Controlled%20Documents/EMEA/Industry%20Literature/DIMO-Casestudy_energy-efficient-hydraulic_Parker_2020.pdf

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Op-IRhUSiH0>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mBRX5agv2u0>

Identifier

Opp5

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Upstream

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 resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description

Electrification is the future. The switch from internal combustion engines to electric vehicles (EVs) is accelerating, powered by advancements in technology, environmental awareness, and consumer behavioral changes. The rise of the EV will bring about a broad reset of customer expectations, a flood of new original equipment manufacturer (OEM) designs, and many new engineering needs.

Time horizon

Short-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)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

5000000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

50000000

Explanation of financial impact figure

The potential financial impact of low-carbon product opportunities is provided as an order of magnitude estimate based on a percentage of Parker's annual revenue. Parker's annual revenue was \$15 billion in 2022. \$200 million is 1.5% of Parker's future revenue.

Cost to realize opportunity

50000000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Strategy to realize opportunity: Parker sees battery technology as a sustainable product for the future. As battery technologies evolve to have increased energy density, the ability to manage heat during charge and discharge cycles are crucial for optimizing performance. Parker is developing gap fillers, adhesives and encapsulants lithium-ion batteries. These tailored thermal management materials are designed to support the electrification of autos and other types of vehicles.

Example: With the significant growth and development of battery pack technologies, manufacturers of electric vehicles (EVs) are placing an increased emphasis on optimizing pack design. For immediate and long-term solutions in battery packs, new thermally conductive (TC) adhesive technology is necessary. That's why we have developed thermally conductive (TC) urethane adhesives that will enable direct bonding of battery cells with cooling plates. This new module-free approach, referred to as "Cell-to-Pack" (CTP), reportedly increases volume-utilization space from 15-50%, depending upon battery cell design. Moreover, the number of parts is claimed to be reduced up to 40%.

Benefits of Cell-to-Pack Adhesives:

Uses less expensive, lower energy density cells given extra space.

Improves pack energy density.

Decreases heating or cooling loads by the cooling plate.

Lowers manufacturing costs for electric vehicle OEMs.

Explanation of cost calculation: Parker does not disclose research and development spending per segment. As described above, a case study of realizing this opportunity is R&D investment pursuing sustainability opportunities in our Engineered Materials segment. R&D investment in products with dedicated sustainability benefits like this, allows Parker to capitalize on the opportunity of increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services with sustainability benefits. Parker spends roughly 300,000,000 on research and development annually. 2/3rds of this budget (\$200,000,000) are used to develop clean tech products via our design for the environment program. Parker does not reveal the exact amount spent on specific R&D per project but may get up to 25% of this budget.

Comment

Here are some links to our products and technology:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dzo-wHre9b0&t=2s>

<https://www.parker.com/parker/otvsvideo/otvsvideo.jsp?id=2C5976FAB572B9EC79F230F4F5F0453E&elqTrackId=90860cd538ea4612b3584afebb07ac82&elqaid=5376&elqat=2>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3_42H9XCYSk

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NoAGsq57sAg>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zrriRfPkX7k>

<https://www.lord.com/industries/electronics/electrification-solutions-for-electric-vehicles>

Identifier

Opp6

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Upstream

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Development of new products or services through R&D and innovation

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description

Parker Aerospace is partnering with our electric vehicle technology to develop six technology system packages for Alice, the first-of-its-kind all-electric commuter aircraft. Environmentally, financially and socially sustainable, Alice heralds a new era of transporting people and goods. In addition to eliminating source carbon emissions, the world's first all-electric commuter aircraft can accommodate nine passengers and is intended to offer reduced maintenance and operational costs for airlines while providing a smooth and quiet cabin experience for customers.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact

Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

5000000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

50000000

Explanation of financial impact figure

The potential financial impact of low-carbon product opportunities is provided as an order of magnitude estimate based on a percentage of Parker's annual revenue. Parker's annual revenue was \$15 billion in 2022. \$200 million is 1.5% of Parker's future revenue.

Cost to realize opportunity

10000000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Parker Aerospace is committed to doing its part in working toward net zero carbon emissions.

Example: By collaborating with Eviation on the development of Alice, we're able to take part in shaping the future of sustainable aviation. This significant opportunity marks an important step in the execution of Parker Aerospace's electrification strategy which will improve motion control efficiency while helping customers achieve their environmental objectives. A battery-powered plane nicknamed Alice may be the future of air travel. First test flights are expected this summer, with planes in service

possibly within two years – and some companies have already put in large orders. The six technology systems that Parker Aerospace will develop for the Alice aircraft will be produced across all divisions within Parker Aerospace as well as Parker's Engineered Materials Group including Parker LORD. The work packages include:

Cockpit controls: The human interface with the flight control system, consisting of sidestick, throttle, rudder control and switching devices.

Electromechanical flap system: Featuring electromechanical actuators, electronic control units and position sensors. The system will incorporate patented eSync technology, which uses a single electronics control unit to command multiple motor-driven actuators installed along the flaps on the wing, saving space and weight.

Thermal management: Advanced water-cooling equipment for battery and electric propulsion unit heat management, as well as specialized thermal materials for the battery pack.

Hydraulic power packs: For steering and braking systems, these miniature hydraulic systems provide efficient power that is localized. These include reliable, proven components such as accumulators and hydraulic hose assemblies.

Vibration and noise mitigation: Engine and inverter mounts for a hushed cabin environment.

Sealing solutions: Elastomeric static and dynamic seal solutions such as a fire seal wall.

Explanation of cost calculation: Parker spends roughly 300,000,000 on research and development annually. 2/3rds of this budget (\$200,000,000) are used to develop clean tech products via our design for the environment program. Parker does not reveal the exact amount spent on specific R&D per project but the of this budget.

Comment

Here are some links to our products and technology:
<https://www.businesswire.com/news/home/20220720005686/en/Parker-Aerospace-and-Eviation-Team-Up-on-Development-of-Alice-the-First-All-electric-Commuter-Aircraft>
<https://simpleflying.com/eviation-parker-aerospace-alice-technology-partnership/>
https://www.eviation.co/wp-content/themes/eviation/videos/Alice%20Taxi%20Video_v12.mp4
<https://www.lord.com/event/webinar-vibrations-for-electric-aircraft>

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

Our transition plan is discussed at internal and external meetings with Parker's stakeholders. Our plan has been discussed and amended several times after meeting with our executive team and internal functional stakeholders. These changes are based on the needs of all of our external stakeholders.

Frequency of feedback collection

More frequently than annually

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

Parker TCFD Report Draft V2.0 07-29-2022 (002).xlsx

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

<Not Applicable>

Explain why climate-related risks and opportunities have not influenced your strategy

<Not Applicable>

C3.2

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

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

C3.2a

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

Climate-related scenario	Scenario analysis coverage	Temperature alignment of scenario	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices
Physical climate scenarios	RCP 1.9	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>
Parker Hannifin has committed to a short-term 1.5 degree aligned near-term target 2030 and for a net-neutral target by 2040. This choice was made in alignment with our public commitments.			
Transition scenarios	IEA NZE 2050	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>
Parker Hannifin has committed to a short-term 1.5 degree aligned near-term target 2030 and for a net-neutral target by 2040. This choice was made in alignment with our public commitments.			

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 Parker Hannifin's most relevant risks and opportunities in a climate-changed future? How might Parker Hannifin prepare for the impacts that climate change will have? Is Parker Hannifin able to protect its business by preparing for identified risks and opportunities? Can Parker Hannifin face an inadequate evolution of the supply chain footprint?

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

We believe we are managing climate risks properly by including them within our Enterprise Risk Management Process and through our climate scenario analysis process. We believe we can improve the reporting of our process as well as outcomes in our next reporting cycle for 2023. This process has helped us meet stakeholder expectations around Parker's operational carbon footprint as well as our product offering to our customers. Parker has used its climate scenario analysis process to help develop its operational climate action plan and our overall business transition plan. Parker uses a process called the "Integrated Risk Management Program" or (IRMP). The program consists of a framework that includes the following steps.

1. Develop and Enhance Program
2. Set Tone at Top and the Middle
3. Evaluate Laws and Regulations; Assess Compliance and Enterprise Risks
4. Communicate Policies and Procedures
5. Implement Controls
6. Train and Educate
7. Monitor and Detect
8. Investigate and Remediate

This process is completed on an annual cadence with all of Parker's top business leaders.

C3.3

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

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	2/3 of Parker's product portfolio is tied to Clean Technologies that improve efficiency, performance, and/or reduce emissions and Green House Gasses. Through our Strategy Deployment process we are actively driving new product development in this area to increase the positive impact Parker products can have with our customers.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	Climate risks such as fire, floods and power outages can impact continuance of supply. The business continuation plans in place identify critical suppliers while dual sourcing efforts of key components are identified.
Investment in R&D	Yes	Increased focus on climate risk has driven a higher percentage of our R&D investments into Clean Technologies. Our internal processes allow us to measure this and it is reported to senior management on a regular basis.
Operations	Yes	Parker has publicly stated our science based climate goals based on the 1.5 degree climate scenario. We have operationalized a strategy for operational efficiency and carbon reduction with a strategy of 50% reduction by 2030 and carbon neutrality by 2040. This involve investment in manufacturing equipment, renewable energy purchases and environmental attribute certificate (REC) purchases.

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 Indirect costs Capital expenditures Acquisitions and divestments	REVENUES: Diverse product portfolio: End market and technology portfolios are diversified. Strategy is revisited on an ongoing basis (i.e., if oil and gas go away in real-time, the company is well-positioned to pivot into renewables). Global HPTs focused on energy efficiency, hydrogen, and electrification. Benchmarking: Attendance at manufacturing industry meetings. Monitoring the micro changes happening at Parker: Taking it to/Driving through operations. Executive Leadership attend Roundtables: Thinking forward, organic. Voice of Customer (VoC) – Talk to the customer and operationalize from the top down. Product life cycles are longer versus shorter – The Company has time to innovate new products (i.e., time to figure it out). DIRECT & IN DIRECT COSTS: Simple by Design - Guiding Principles – Design with Forward Thinking, Design for Environment, Design to Reduce, Design to Reuse, Design for Flow. Supply Chain – Dual Sourcing Critical Suppliers listed in Business Continuation Plan. Vertically integrated (ability to take ownership of various stages of the production process versus relying on suppliers) Own IP versus suppliers owning it Supply Chain Tool – Tracking tool that maps out where suppliers are located. ACQUISITIONS AND DIVESTMENTS: Acquisition strategy: Aligns with the goal of having diverse product lines/business. CAPITAL EXPENDITURES: Simple by Design - Guiding Principles – Design with Forward Thinking, Design for Environment, Design to Reduce, Design to Reuse, Design for Flow. Cost of carbon Tool Lifecycle costing tools. ASSETS: Natural Disaster analysis and planning built into our risk management. Predictive preventative maintenance programs.

C3.5

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

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
Row 1	Yes, we identify alignment with our climate transition plan	<Not Applicable>

C3.5a

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

Financial Metric

CAPEX

Type of alignment being reported for this financial metric

Alignment with our climate transition plan

Taxonomy under which information is being reported

<Not Applicable>

Objective under which alignment is being reported

<Not Applicable>

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

300000000

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

100

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

100

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

100

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

Parker's Integrated Risk Management Program and oversight ensures that the organization is working towards our short- and long-term carbon reduction goals. The amount used for CAPX at Parker is chosen each year by our finance department based on the company's needs and the financial outlook.

Financial Metric

OPEX

Type of alignment being reported for this financial metric

Alignment with our climate transition plan

Taxonomy under which information is being reported

<Not Applicable>

Objective under which alignment is being reported

<Not Applicable>

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

200000000

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

100

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

100

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

100

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

Parker's Integrated Risk Management Program and oversight ensures that the organization is working towards our short- and long-term carbon reduction goals. The amount used for OPEX at Parker is chosen each year by our finance department based on the company's needs and the financial outlook.

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

<Not Applicable>

Objective under which alignment is being reported

<Not Applicable>

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

15000000000

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

100

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

100

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

100

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

This amount is in alignment with expectations to our product mix and transition plan.

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, we consider this a science-based target, and the target is currently being reviewed by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition

1.5°C aligned

Year target was set

2021

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Base year

2019

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

173066

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

658104

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

831170

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

100

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

100

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

Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

100

Target year

2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

50

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

415585

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

137093

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

522866

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

659979

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]

41.1927764476581

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target includes our full Scope 1 and 2 emissions, no exclusions.

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

Parker is reducing its carbon footprint by a combination of energy efficiency, design for the environment, renewable energy use and renewable energy credit use. We have purchased new energy efficiency project tracking tools. We have contracted with Orsted NA on 300,000 MWhs of wind energy in the US. We are placing renewable energy technology on 20 of our buildings globally.

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

<Not Applicable>

Target reference number

Abs 2

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and the target is currently being reviewed by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition

2°C aligned

Year target was set

2021

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

Category 2: Capital goods

Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year

2019

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

4367971

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

249729

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

<Not Applicable>

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

423948

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

5041648

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)	5872818
Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1	<Not Applicable>
Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2	<Not Applicable>
Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)	90
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)	90
Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)	<Not Applicable>
Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)	90
Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)	<Not Applicable>
Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)	<Not Applicable>
Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)	<Not Applicable>
Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)	<Not Applicable>
Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)	<Not Applicable>
Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)	<Not Applicable>
Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)	<Not Applicable>
Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)	<Not Applicable>
Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)	<Not Applicable>
Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)	<Not Applicable>
Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)	<Not Applicable>
Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)	<Not Applicable>
Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)	<Not Applicable>
Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)	90
Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes	90
Target year	2030
Targeted reduction from base year (%)	15
Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]	4991895.3

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

4015254

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

316339

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

<Not Applicable>

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

530024

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

4861617

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

5521596

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]

39.8697865317808

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

15% reduction in categories 1, 2 and 4 scope III emissions.

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

Parker has joined the CPD supply chain and is actively involved in supplier engagement. We have also taken steps and purchased tools to help with logistics.

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

<Not Applicable>

C4.2

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

No other climate-related targets

C4.3

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

Yes

C4.3a

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

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	250	20000
To be implemented*	33	65000
Implementation commenced*	140	5500
Implemented*	350	170000
Not to be implemented	3	150

C4.3b

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

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Lighting
--------------------------------	----------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1500

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)

250000

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

600000

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

90% of Parker sites have switched to LED lighting.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy generation	Wind
------------------------------	------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

150000

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)

450000

Payback period

4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

11-15 years

Comment

We have a 15-year contract with Orsted Energy NA for 300,000 MWh of wind power annually.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy generation	Solar PV
------------------------------	----------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

50000

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)

10000000

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

55000000

Payback period

4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

21-30 years

Comment

We are in the process of placing 20 solar arrays on our building globally.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)
--------------------------------	--

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

5000

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

Scope 1

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

2500000

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

5000000

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

We are always upgrading the efficiency of our HVAC equipment. Parker has switched to looking at a life cycle cost model for energy intensive products instead of a value engineering approach.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Company policy or behavioral change	Resource efficiency
-------------------------------------	---------------------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

5000

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

Scope 1

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

1000000

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

2500

Payback period

<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Please select

Comment

Each Parker division has a energy leader and a high-performance energy green team that performs treasure hunts, efficiency efforts and carbon reduction activities.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Compressed air
---	----------------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

10000

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)

5000000

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

15000000

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

Parker is consistently evaluating our compressed air use and taking actions to optimize it use of compressed air.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Process optimization
---	----------------------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

10000

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

Scope 1

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

1500000

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

3900000

Payback period

4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

Parker is always looking to update our manufacturing processes through our lean program and our simple by design edict. Lean manufacturing forces Parker to eliminate manufacturing waste and Simple by Design challenges our team members to design new products and processes to be simple and eliminate any process waste.

C4.3c

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

Method	Comment
Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards	Parker Hannifin monitors the global landscape for regulatory requirements including GHG or climate change legislation. We also have internal and external audit teams that provide checks and balances for compliance assurance.
Dedicated budget for energy efficiency	Each Parker Hannifin group has a portion of their CAPX budget that can be used for energy resource reduction projects. These monies are used to execute our energy reduction strategy and to meet our energy reduction goals. Each Parker division keeps a list of energy & carbon reduction opportunities that can be executed each year. This action plan or project pipeline feeds or investments in energy and climate reduction. Parker has also raised the simple payback requirements for energy and climate projects to help us reach our climate goals.
Partnering with governments on technology development	Parker Hannifin has partnered with the government on several occasions to help develop low emission products and energy efficient products. Parker is also a member of the US Department of Energy Better Plants program and also the Low Carbon Pilot program.
Internal incentives/recognition programs	Every Parker group has to meet our enterprise absolute carbon reduction goal of 3% . Each group is recognized if they achieve this goal. Several divisions within each group are also recognized for outstanding achievement in energy/carbon reduction. Recognition is done through internal communications and employee performance reviews. Parker also awards our employees though their involvement in high performance teams. Several teams are chosen each year for the contribution towards Parker success in all areas of the company including climate change.
Employee engagement	Parker Hannifin offers training to help employees identify energy resource reduction opportunities. Each Parker division has nominated an "Energy Leader" who guides engagement across their division. Engagement usually involves cross functional "High Performance Teams" that view efficiency from all aspects of the organization. Parker offers energy and climate training to all employees globally. We requires a more advanced 1 hour orientation to all business leaders. EHS, Engineering, Facilities and Energy leaders are required to take a 4 day energy & climate boot camp.
Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D	Parker Hannifin has an R&D budget that could include funds for the development of low carbon products. Parker has implemented a new system for product design called design for the environment that is meant to remove complexity from the development and manufacturing process. Thus, design for the environment will help Parker improve manufacturing efficiencies and reduce energy use and carbon emissions across the board. Also, parker dedicated R&D facilities to help our engineers create new innovative products that will help Parker solve many climate related issues including energy issues, water, food and climate change.
Internal price on carbon	Parker has added an internal cost of carbon to all of our capx projects in coordination with our life cycle cost assessments.

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

No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Hydrogen	Other, please specify (The four key hydrogen areas that Parker can provide advice and components for are: Production, Storage, Distribution, Transportation and Power generation)
----------	---

Description of product(s) or service(s)

Production: Parker can provide a large range of components for use in gas or liquid preparation and electrolyzers that are critical to the production of hydrogen.

Storage and Distribution : Parker can supply components for the main distribution methods currently used including pipelines and gas tube trailers, gas along with liquid by road, and gas/liquid by ship - which both utilize transportation via conversion of H2 to ammonia, methanol, and other carriers and then back to H2 at the destination.

Power Generation: Hydrogen will provide the potential for flexible power generation, helping to balance a more variable, renewables-based electricity grid. Parker's core product expertise and have been proven to be reliable over many years.

Transportation : Parker already works with many partners in the transportation sector and provides components for onboard hydrogen-powered vehicles for pressures from 30 to 1000 bar (435 to 14,503 psi).

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

No

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Functional unit used

<Not Applicable>

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

<Not Applicable>

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

Product or service

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

No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Batteries	Other, please specify (Thermal Management for Electric Vehicle Batteries)
-----------	--

Description of product(s) or service(s)

Gap Fillers: Get the best performance out of your batteries by filling in surface imperfections with a thermally conductive gap filler designed with electric vehicle applications in mind. They are a stay-in-place solution and cure as a gel, easing the stresses caused by thermal differences and flex.

Adhesives: Formulated for standard MMD equipment, our adhesives provide your application with structural integrity. Our thermally conductive adhesives not only provide mechanical rigidity but also a thermal connection where heat is a problem.

Encapsulants: Thermally connect your cells to the heat sink by encapsulating the entire pack and minimize design gaps by taking advantage of high dielectric strength.

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

No

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Functional unit used

<Not Applicable>

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

<Not Applicable>

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

Product or service

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

No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Batteries	Other, please specify (Energy Storage Battery Sealant Systems)
-----------	--

Description of product(s) or service(s)

Energy storage systems require sealing and shielding elements providing reliable protection against harmful environmental effects. Lithium-ion batteries are sensitive to moisture, dirt or dust. Housings, covers, mounts and coolant lines must be sealed to prevent malfunctions, short-circuit faults or flashovers and, in the worst case, a resulting fire. The utilization of electrically conductive sealing materials prevents a buildup of electric potential in components separated by seals and the risk of electric flashovers it entails. The sealing elements have to enable easy volume production assembly and maintenance with minimized exertion of force.

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

No

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Functional unit used

<Not Applicable>

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

<Not Applicable>

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

Level of aggregation

Group of products or services

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

No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Road	Other, please specify (Vehicle Electrification Technology)
------	--

Description of product(s) or service(s)

PMAC Motors – Traction, EHP and Auxiliary: Parker's GVM motor/generator design incorporates internal permanent magnets, segmented laminations, innovative heat transfer optimization, advanced automated winding processes and patent-pending cooling technology. All of these advanced features combine to produce very high output power.

Belt Driven Motor/Generator Unit: Parker's GVM motor/generator unit is designed specifically for under the hood operation. It mounts in the existing location of traditional alternators, but provides significantly more power – and at much higher efficiencies. Typically the MGU is used to recharge battery packs, provide export power, directly feed power for auxiliary functions, stop/ start functionality and/or run accessories during engine off mode.

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

No

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Functional unit used

<Not Applicable>

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

<Not Applicable>

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

Level of aggregation

Group of products or services

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

No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Please select

Description of product(s) or service(s)

Parker Instrumentation offers a wide range of components for on-board hydrogen-powered trucks, buses, marine vessels and for hydrogen fueling infrastructure applications. Tube Fitting, Needle valves, Ball Valves, Inline Filters, Cryogenic valves and Check valves.

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

No

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Functional unit used

<Not Applicable>

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

<Not Applicable>

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

Level of aggregation

Product or service

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

No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Aviation	Other, please specify (Fuel Systems)
----------	--------------------------------------

Description of product(s) or service(s)

MacroSpray® technology: Critical path for low emissions Our proprietary macrolamination technology utilizes digital tooling for the precise placement of critical geometries essential for smooth, efficient flow passages. This innovation is found in the fuel spray nozzles on General Electric's GEnx, the high-efficiency, ultra-quiet, ultra-performance engine selected to power the Boeing Dreamliner and 747-8. Parker nozzles are an integral part of the engine's low-smoke, low-NOx, and low-CO performance.

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

No

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Functional unit used

<Not Applicable>

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

<Not Applicable>

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

Level of aggregation

Group of products or services

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

No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Road	Other, please specify (Parker Structural Adhesives)
------	---

Description of product(s) or service(s)

Parker Structural Adhesives: Many Car, truck and trailer manufacturers are making the switch to adhesives instead of traditional welding and fastening. Lowering fuel cost, wind drag, and weight has become an important component in manufacturing specialty vehicles. Results have shown that structural adhesive bonds are often stronger and more reliable. Parker offers a variety of acrylic, epoxy, and urethane structural adhesives.

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

No

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Functional unit used

<Not Applicable>

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

<Not Applicable>

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

Level of aggregation

Group of products or services

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

No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Shipping	Other, please specify (energy-efficient hydraulic power unit)
----------	--

Description of product(s) or service(s)

Parker engineers collaborated on ideas for a more energy-efficient hydraulic power unit solution, the Eco Power Unit (EPU). The EPU solution was adopted on 27 ferries (both retrofit and newbuilds). Its impressive results included:

- Up to 92% less energy consumed compared to traditional hydraulics
- Noise emissions have dropped from 90 dB to 70 dB, improving the onboard passenger/staff experience, as hydraulic systems are no longer audible
- Reduced maintenance time and costs, as maintenance checks/diagnostics are done online

Lower total cost of ownership, with fewer valves, no cooling requirement and increased component life

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

No

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Functional unit used

<Not Applicable>

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

<Not Applicable>

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

10

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

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

No

C5.1a

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

Row 1

Has there been a structural change?

Yes, an acquisition

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

Meggett PLC

Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

Headquartered in the United Kingdom, Meggitt is an international group and a world leader in the aerospace, defense and energy markets, and edeeeeeemploying more than 9,000 people at over 40 manufacturing facilities and regional offices worldwide.

Parker-Hannifin Corporation, the global leader in motion and control technologies, today announced it has completed its acquisition of Meggitt PLC for approximately £6.3 billion. Meggitt, headquartered in Coventry, the UK, had annual revenue of approximately £1.63 billion .

C5.1b

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

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?	Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)
Row 1	Yes, a change in methodology Yes, a change in boundary	We are not reporting location-based numbers this year. We will only report Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services, category 2: Capital goods, and category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution. We are working on refining the other categories for our SBTi and will have a better calibrated result in future reports.

C5.1c

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

	Base year recalculation	Scope(s) recalculated	Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold	Past years' recalculation
Row 1	Yes	Scope 1 Scope 2, market-based Scope 3	We have added the Meggitt Data to the Parker carbon footprint from the baseline to the current reporting year.	Yes

C5.2

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

Scope 1

Base year start

July 1 2018

Base year end

June 30 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

173006

Comment

Our emissions accounting methodology has been altered due to a company wide fiscal year reporting change. We now report on a fiscal year cycle of July 1 through June 30th instead of calendar year.

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

July 1 2018

Base year end

June 30 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

We are not reporting location based this year.

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start

July 1 2018

Base year end

June 30 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

658104

Comment

Our emissions accounting methodology has been altered due to a company wide fiscal year reporting change. We now report on a fiscal year cycle of July 1 through June 30th instead of calendar year.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start

July 1 2018

Base year end

June 30 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4367971

Comment

This number was estimated using the Quantis estimation tool. We are still calibrating this number.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start

July 1 2018

Base year end

June 30 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

249729

Comment

This number was estimated using the Quantis estimation tool. We are still calibrating this number.

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

Base year start

July 1 2018

Base year end

June 30 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

We are not reporting Category 3 this year as we are still working on merging together with Meggitt.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

July 1 2018

Base year end

June 30 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

426948

Comment

This number was estimated using the Quantis estimation tool. We have purchased a software package called Eco TransIT which will allow Parker track and data using the wheel to well approach.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start

July 1 2018

Base year end

June 30 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

We are not reporting Category 3 this year as we are still working on merging together with Meggitt.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start

July 1 2018

Base year end

June 30 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

We are not reporting Category 3 this year as we are still working on merging together with Meggitt.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start

July 1 2018

Base year end

June 30 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

We are not reporting Category 3 this year as we are still working on merging together with Meggitt.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets**Base year start**

July 1 2018

Base year end

June 30 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

We are not reporting Category 3 this year as we are still working on merging together with Meggitt.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution**Base year start**

July 1 2018

Base year end

June 30 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

We are not reporting Category 3 this year as we are still working on merging together with Meggitt.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products**Base year start**

July 1 2018

Base year end

June 30 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

We are not reporting Category 3 this year as we are still working on merging together with Meggitt.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products**Base year start**

July 1 2018

Base year end

June 30 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

We are not reporting Category 3 this year as we are still working on merging together with Meggitt.

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products**Base year start**

July 1 2018

Base year end

June 30 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

77643

Comment

We are not reporting Category 3 this year as we are still working on merging together with Meggitt.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets**Base year start**

July 1 2018

Base year end

June 30 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

We are not reporting Category 3 this year as we are still working on merging together with Meggitt.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start

July 1 2018

Base year end

June 30 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

We are not reporting Category 3 this year as we are still working on merging together with Meggitt.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start

July 1 2018

Base year end

June 30 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

We are not reporting Category 3 this year as we are still working on merging together with Meggitt.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start

July 1 2018

Base year end

June 30 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

We are not reporting Category 3 this year as we are still working on merging together with Meggitt.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start

July 1 2018

Base year end

June 30 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

We are not reporting Category 3 this year as we are still working on merging together with Meggitt.

C5.3

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

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

IEA CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion

IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, 2006

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

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

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) 137093
Start date July 1 2021
End date June 30 2022
Comment This is fiscal year 2022 Data. Our fiscal year runs (July - June) and this is how we are reporting our data. We are adding the data from the acquisition Meggitt Aerospace in 2022 and resetting our baseline by adding the Meggitt data to the Parker data going back to our baseline year of fiscal 2019.
Past year 1
Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e) 136030
Start date July 1 2020
End date June 30 2021
Comment This is fiscal year 2021 Data. Our fiscal year runs (July - June) and this is how we are reporting our data. We are adding the data from the acquisition Meggitt Aerospace in 2022 and resetting our baseline by adding the Meggitt data to the Parker data going back to our baseline year of fiscal 2019.
Past year 2
Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e) 138320
Start date July 1 2019
End date June 30 2020
Comment This is fiscal year 2020 Data. Our fiscal year runs (July - June) and this is how we are reporting our data. We are adding the data from the acquisition Meggitt Aerospace in 2022 and resetting our baseline by adding the Meggitt data to the Parker data going back to our baseline year of fiscal 2019.
Past year 3
Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e) 173066
Start date July 1 2018
End date June 30 2019
Comment This is fiscal year 2019 Data. Our fiscal year runs (July - June) and this is how we are reporting our data. We are adding the data from the acquisition Meggitt Aerospace in 2022 and resetting our baseline by adding the Meggitt data to the Parker data going back to our baseline year of fiscal 2019.

C6.2

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

Row 1
Scope 2, location-based We are not reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure
Scope 2, market-based We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure
Comment We have added market based reporting to our data sets. We are reporting on fiscal year instead of calendar year.

C6.3

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

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based

<Not Applicable>

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

522886

Start date

July 1 2021

End date

June 30 2022

Comment

This is fiscal year 2022 Data. Our fiscal year runs (July - June) and this is how we are reporting our data.

We are adding the data from the acquisition Meggitt Aerospace in 2022 and resetting our baseline by adding the Meggitt data to the Parker data going back to our baseline year of fiscal 2019.

Past year 1

Scope 2, location-based

<Not Applicable>

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

532799

Start date

July 1 2020

End date

June 30 2021

Comment

This is fiscal year 2021 Data. Our fiscal year runs (July - June) and this is how we are reporting our data.

We are adding the data from the acquisition Meggitt Aerospace in 2022 and resetting our baseline by adding the Meggitt data to the Parker data going back to our baseline year of fiscal 2019.

Past year 2

Scope 2, location-based

<Not Applicable>

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

549637

Start date

July 1 2019

End date

June 30 2020

Comment

This is fiscal year 2020 Data. Our fiscal year runs (July - June) and this is how we are reporting our data.

We are adding the data from the acquisition Meggitt Aerospace in 2022 and resetting our baseline by adding the Meggitt data to the Parker data going back to our baseline year of fiscal 2019.

Past year 3

Scope 2, location-based

<Not Applicable>

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

658104

Start date

July 1 2018

End date

June 30 2019

Comment

This is fiscal year 2019 Data. Our fiscal year runs (July - June) and this is how we are reporting our data.

We are adding the data from the acquisition Meggitt Aerospace in 2022 and resetting our baseline by adding the Meggitt data to the Parker data going back to our baseline year of fiscal 2019.

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)
4015245

Emissions calculation methodology
Supplier-specific method
Spend-based method
Other, please specify (CDP Supply Chain)

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
30

Please explain
We are a member of the CDP Supply Chain and continue to collect supplier data through this program.

Capital goods

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
342709

Emissions calculation methodology
Spend-based method

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

Please explain
We collect this data in our database and use spend based calculations to determine carbon output.

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

Evaluation status
Relevant, not yet calculated

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

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

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

Please explain
We will only report Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services, category 2: Capital goods, and category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution. We are working on refining the other categories for our SBTi and will have a better calibrated result in future reports.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
558525

Emissions calculation methodology
Spend-based method

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

Please explain
We collect this data in our database and use spend based calculations to determine carbon output.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

We will only report Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services, category 2: Capital goods, and category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution. We are working on refining the other categories for our SBTi and will have a better calibrated result in future reports.

Business travel

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

We will only report Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services, category 2: Capital goods, and category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution. We are working on refining the other categories for our SBTi and will have a better calibrated result in future reports.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

We will only report Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services, category 2: Capital goods, and category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution. We are working on refining the other categories for our SBTi and will have a better calibrated result in future reports.

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

We will only report Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services, category 2: Capital goods, and category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution. We are working on refining the other categories for our SBTi and will have a better calibrated result in future reports.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

We will only report Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services, category 2: Capital goods, and category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution. We are working on refining the other categories for our SBTi and will have a better calibrated result in future reports.

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

We will only report Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services, category 2: Capital goods, and category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution. We are working on refining the other categories for our SBTi and will have a better calibrated result in future reports.

Use of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

We will only report Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services, category 2: Capital goods, and category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution. We are working on refining the other categories for our SBTi and will have a better calibrated result in future reports.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

We will only report Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services, category 2: Capital goods, and category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution. We are working on refining the other categories for our SBTi and will have a better calibrated result in future reports.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

We will only report Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services, category 2: Capital goods, and category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution. We are working on refining the other categories for our SBTi and will have a better calibrated result in future reports.

Franchises

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

We will only report Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services, category 2: Capital goods, and category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution. We are working on refining the other categories for our SBTi and will have a better calibrated result in future reports.

Investments

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

We will only report Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services, category 2: Capital goods, and category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution. We are working on refining the other categories for our SBTi and will have a better calibrated result in future reports.

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

We will only report Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services, category 2: Capital goods, and category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution. We are working on refining the other categories for our SBTi and will have a better calibrated result in future reports.

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

We will only report Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services, category 2: Capital goods, and category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution. We are working on refining the other categories for our SBTi and will have a better calibrated result in future reports.

C6.5a

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

Past year 1**Start date**

July 1 2020

End date

June 30 2021

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

3783620

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

125313

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

0

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

449400

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

0

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Comment

We will only report Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services, category 2: Capital goods, and category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution. We are working on refining the other categories for our SBTi and will have a better calibrated result in future reports.

Past year 2

Start date

July 1 2019

End date

June 30 2020

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

3562507

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

123388

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

0

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

389326

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

0

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Comment

We will only report Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services, category 2: Capital goods, and category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution. We are working on refining the other categories for our SBTi and will have a better calibrated result in future reports.

Past year 3

Start date

July 1 2018

End date

June 30 2019

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

4367971

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

249729

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

0

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

423948

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

0

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Comment

We will only report Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services, category 2: Capital goods, and category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution. We are working on refining the other categories for our SBTi and will have a better calibrated result in future reports.

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

0.0004011

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

659979

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

16454

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

2

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason(s) for change

Other emissions reduction activities
Change in output
Change in revenue

Please explain

We have implemented a energy reduction program but the intensity number is always affected by the revenue and production output. We have also added our acquisition of Meggitt to our data all the way back to our baseline year of FY 2019.

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

(C7.1) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?
No

C7.2

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

Country/area/region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
North America	112660
Europe, Middle East and Africa (EMEA)	18238
Latin America (LATAM)	601
Asia Pacific (or JAPA)	5594

C7.3

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

C7.3a

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

Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Aerospace Sector	18539
Filter Sector	24996
Fluid Connector Sector	38806
Motion Systems	18656
Engineered Materials Sector	34827
Sales and Services	601

C7.5

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

Country/area/region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Latin America (LATAM)	0	1411
Europe, Middle East and Africa (EMEA)	0	67677
North America	0	383583
Asia Pacific (or JAPA)	0	77446

C7.6

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

By business division

C7.6a

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

Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Aerospace Sector		86194
Sales and Services		8643
Fluid Connectors Sector		145788
Filtration Sector		65397
Motion Systems		74113
Engineered Materials Sector		149982

C7.7

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

Not relevant as we do not have any subsidiaries

C7.9

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

Decreased

C7.9a

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

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change in emissions	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	10000	Increased	1.5	Addition of Meggitt which used Grenn energy in UK and Switzerland. This is 1.5% of Parker's total emissions.
Other emissions reduction activities	10000	Decreased	3	We have seen a 3% reduction from our energy efficiency activity.
Divestment	1500	Decreased	0.22	Divested Avon Wheel and Brake as part of the Meggitt deal. Less than 1% of our total GHG emissions.
Acquisitions	83412	Increased	12	Acquired Meggitt PLC and added 12% to our GHG emissions.
Mergers	0	No change	0	No Change
Change in output	0	No change	0	Output was steady.
Change in methodology	0	No change	0	We use the same methodology.
Change in boundary	0	No change	0	No change in boundary.
Change in physical operating conditions	0	No change	0	No change in operation conditions.
Unidentified	0	No change	0	No Change
Other	0	No change	0	No Change

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	No
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	766720	766720
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	100766	1151922	1252688
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	100766	1918642	2019408

C8.2b

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

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	Yes
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

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

We have not found an efficient use of this fuel in our organization.

Other biomass

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

We have not found an efficient use of this fuel in our organization.

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

We have not found an efficient use of this fuel in our organization.

Coal

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

23368

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

23368

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

used as backup power in India where the grid is not strong.

Oil

Heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

54526.99

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

27263.49

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

27263.49

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Used for heat in a few areas and back-up power where the grid in not strong.

Gas

Heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

701061

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

35053

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

588112

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

105159

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

The majority of our fuel use goes to heating at approx. 80% with 5% used for electricity and 15% used to make steam for industrial processes.

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

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

We have not found an efficient use of this fuel in our organization.

Total fuel

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

787957

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

85684

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

560849

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

105160

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

The majority of our fuel use goes to heating at approx. 80% with 5% used for electricity and 15% used to make steam for industrial processes.

C8.2e

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

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

United 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

Wind

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

190000

Tracking instrument used

Contract

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)

<Not Applicable>

Comment

This is a green energy contract in the UK.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Switzerland

Sourcing method

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

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Large hydropower (>25 MW)

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

6120

Tracking instrument used

Contract

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)

2013

Comment

Green power contract with Group E in Switzerland.

C8.2g

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

Country/area

United States of America

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

734391

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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

0

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

0

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

734391

Country/area

China

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

66377

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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

0

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

0

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

66377

Country/area

Germany

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

45118

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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

0

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

0

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

45118

Country/area

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

51900

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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

0

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

0

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

51900

Country/area

Mexico

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

98780

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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

0

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

0

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

98780

Country/area

Canada

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6265

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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

0

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

0

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

6265

Country/area

Brazil

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

14164

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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

0

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

0

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

14164

Country/area

India

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

19602

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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

0

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

0

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

19602

Country/area

Japan

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

7950

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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

0

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

0

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

7950

Country/area

Republic of Korea

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

18421

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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

0

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

0

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

18421

Country/area

Singapore

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

609

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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

0

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

0

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

609

Country/area

Australia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2407

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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

0

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

0

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

2407

Country/area

Malaysia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1630

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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

0

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

0

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

1630

Country/area

Indonesia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

211

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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

0

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

0

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

211

Country/area

South Africa

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

638

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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

0

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

0

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

638

Country/area

Switzerland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3492

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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

0

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

0

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

3492

Country/area

Sweden

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

16884

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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

0

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

0

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

16884

Country/area

Italy

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

27799

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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

0

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

0

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

27799

Country/area

France

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

20137

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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

0

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]20137

Country/area

Spain

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3033

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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

0

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]3033

Country/area

Belgium

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

785

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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

0

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]785

Country/area

Denmark

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

216

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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

0

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]216

Country/area

Finland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3296

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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

0

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

0

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

3296

Country/area

Netherlands

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2186

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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

0

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

0

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

2186

Country/area

Norway

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

754

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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

0

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

0

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

754

Country/area

Poland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4897

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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

0

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

0

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

4897

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

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

Description

Energy usage

Metric value

40

Metric numerator

Absolute CO2 Emissions

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Total Revenue (Millions)

% change from previous year

2

Direction of change

Decreased

Please explain

Our energy intensity decreased by 2% in 2022 over 2021.

C10. Verification

C10.1

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

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	No third-party verification or assurance
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	No third-party verification or assurance
Scope 3	No third-party verification or assurance

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?

No, but we are actively considering verifying within the next two years

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)?

No, but we anticipate being regulated in the next three years

C11.1d

(C11.1d) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

We are preparing internally for carbon regulation if it happens to apply to Parker.

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

No

C11.3

(C11.3) Does your organization use an internal price on carbon?

Yes

C11.3a

(C11.3a) Provide details of how your organization uses an internal price on carbon.

Type of internal carbon price

Implicit price

How the price is determined

Price/cost of voluntary carbon offset credits

Benchmarking against peers

Price with material impact on business decisions

Objective(s) for implementing this internal carbon price

Change internal behavior

Drive low-carbon investment

Stakeholder expectations

Scope(s) covered

Scope 1

Scope 2

Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Uniform

Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Evolutionary

Indicate how you expect the price to change over time

We feel the price will continue to rise during our current climate goal window.

Actual price(s) used – minimum (currency as specified in C0.4 per metric ton CO2e)

20

Actual price(s) used – maximum (currency as specified in C0.4 per metric ton CO2e)

100

Business decision-making processes this internal carbon price is applied to

Procurement

Risk management

Mandatory enforcement of this internal carbon price within these business decision-making processes

Yes, for some decision-making processes, please specify (Capital Purchases of Equipment)

Explain how this internal carbon price has contributed to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Purchases of capital equipment.

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
Innovation & collaboration (changing markets)

Details of engagement
Collaborate with suppliers on innovative business models to source renewable energy

% of suppliers by number
20

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)
30

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5
10

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement
We meet with the suppliers that are willing to meet with Parker.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success
Reduced scope III emissions and high percent response to our inquires.

Comment
We are 3 years in on our CDP Supply chain membership. and continue to expand the program each year.

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 educate customers about the climate change impacts of (using) your products, goods, and/or services
-------------------------------	---

% of customers by number
20

% of customer - related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5
30

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement
We meet with valued partners that are willing to discuss climate issues as part of our business relationship.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success
More collaboration on climate issues and better understanding or our partners goals.

C12.1d

(C12.1d) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with other partners in the value chain.

We belong to the CDP Supply Chain Program and continue to grow our engagement with our value chain partners.

C12.2

(C12.2) Do your suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements as part of your organization’s purchasing process?

No, and we do not plan to introduce climate-related requirements within the next two years

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, our membership of/engagement with trade associations could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Does your organization have a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

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

Attach commitment or position statement(s)

<Not Applicable>

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

Parker's climate strategy is top down, and any external communication would be in line with Parker's carbon reduction strategy.

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

C12.3b

(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

National Association of Manufacturers

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?

No, we did not attempt to influence their 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

We generally agree on policy issues.7e and the

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

610000

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Support manufacturers in the USA

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.4

(C12.4) Have you published information about your organization's response to climate change and GHG emissions performance for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Publication

In voluntary sustainability report

Status

Underway – previous year attached

Attach the document

Page/Section reference

u!m <https://www.parker.com/us/en/sustainability.html>

Content elements

Governance

Emissions figures

Emission targets

Other metrics

Comment

C12.5

(C12.5) Indicate the collaborative frameworks, initiatives and/or commitments related to environmental issues for which you are a signatory/member.

	Environmental collaborative framework, initiative and/or commitment	Describe your organization's role within each framework, initiative and/or commitment
Row 1	Business Ambition for 1.5C Science Based Targets Network (SBTN) Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)	SBTi short- and long-term goals

C15. Biodiversity

C15.1

(C15.1) Is there board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues	Description of oversight and objectives relating to biodiversity	Scope of board-level oversight
Row 1	No, but we plan to have both within the next two years	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C15.2

(C15.2) Has your organization made a public commitment and/or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity?

	Indicate whether your organization made a public commitment or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity	Biodiversity-related public commitments	Initiatives endorsed
Row 1	No, but we plan to do so within the next 2 years	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C15.3

(C15.3) Does your organization assess the impacts and dependencies of its value chain on biodiversity?

Impacts on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment

No, but we plan to within the next two years

Value chain stage(s) covered

<Not Applicable>

Portfolio activity

<Not Applicable>

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity

<Not Applicable>

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)

<Not Applicable>

Dependencies on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment

No, but we plan to within the next two years

Value chain stage(s) covered

<Not Applicable>

Portfolio activity

<Not Applicable>

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity

<Not Applicable>

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)

<Not Applicable>

C15.4

(C15.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to biodiversity- sensitive areas in the reporting year?

Not assessed

C15.5

(C15.5) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Have you taken any actions in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?	Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments
Row 1	No, we are not taking any actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments, but we plan to within the next two years	<Not Applicable>

C15.6

(C15.6) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
Row 1	No, we do not use indicators, but plan to within the next two years	Please select

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
No publications	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

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.

Parker is making strides to become carbon neutral.

We have set absolute carbon reduction goals for 2030 and 2040.

We have an active energy efficiency program.

We have purchased 300,000 MWhs of wind power from Orsted Wind in the for of VPPAs.

We are looking at another 80,000 MWh of solar in Spain for our European carbon footprint.

We have joined CDP Supply Chain to help track or scope III emissions.

Drafted a TCFD document with scenario planning.

In the process of installing over 20 solar arrays on our building worldwide.

Have purchased ECO Trans IT to track and mitigate our logistics footprint.

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	Global Facilities Manager	Facilities manager

SC. Supply chain module

SC0.0

(SC0.0) If you would like to do so, please provide a separate introduction to this module.

Parker Hannifin is a Fortune 250 global leader in motion and control technologies and systems. For more than a century the company has been enabling engineering breakthroughs that lead to a better tomorrow. The company's engineering expertise spans the core motion and control technologies – electromechanical, hydraulic and pneumatic, fluid and gas handling, filtration, engineered materials, climate control, process control and aerospace. Parker has increased its annual dividend per share paid to shareholders for 65 consecutive fiscal years, among the top five longest-running dividend-increase records in the S&P 500 index. Learn more at www.parker.com or @parkerhannifin. Parker operates in 45 countries and employs approximately 54,000 people worldwide. In fiscal year 2021, Parker had sales of \$14.35 billion and is traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "PH".

SC0.1

(SC0.1) What is your company's annual revenue for the stated reporting period?

	Annual Revenue
Row 1	16454000000

SC1.1

(SC1.1) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

Requesting member

Air France - KLM

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

234

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

Scope I and Scope II from operations and Scope III from Supplies and logistics.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

28050717

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We use our intensity which is Metric Tons CO₂ / Net Sales. This intensity is then applied to the total sales in USD to each customer.

Requesting member

Air France - KLM

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

891

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

Scope I and Scope II from operations and Scope III from Supplies and logistics.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the number of units purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

28050717

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We use our intensity which is Metric Tons CO2 / Net Sales. This intensity is then applied to the total sales in USD to each customer.

Requesting member

Air France - KLM

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

Category 2: Capital goods

Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

8288

Uncertainty (±%)

25

Major sources of emissions

Scope I and Scope II from operations and Scope III from Supplies and logistics.

Verified

Please select

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

28050717

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We use our intensity which is Metric Tons CO2 / Net Sales. This intensity is then applied to the total sales in USD to each customer.

Requesting member

Advance Auto Parts Inc

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

363

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

Scope I and Scope II from operations and Scope III from Supplies and logistics.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

43519350

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We use our intensity which is Metric Tons CO2 / Net Sales. This intensity is then applied to the total sales in USD to each customer.

Requesting member

Advance Auto Parts Inc

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Please select

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1383

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

We use our intensity which is Metric Tons CO2 / Net Sales. This intensity is then applied to the total sales in USD to each customer.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the number of units purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

43519350

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We use our intensity which is Metric Tons CO2 / Net Sales. This intensity is then applied to the total sales in USD to each customer.

Requesting member

Advance Auto Parts Inc

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

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

Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

12859

Uncertainty (±%)

25

Major sources of emissions

Scope I and Scope II from operations and Scope III from Supplies and logistics.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

43083681

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We use our intensity which is Metric Tons CO2 / Net Sales. This intensity is then applied to the total sales in USD to each customer.

Requesting member

Airbus SE

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2392

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

Scope I and Scope II from operations and Scope III from Supplies and logistics.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

287094893

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We use our intensity which is Metric Tons CO2 / Net Sales. This intensity is then applied to the total sales in USD to each customer.

Requesting member

Airbus SE

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

9123

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

Scope I and Scope II from operations and Scope III from Supplies and logistics.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

287094893

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use our intensity which is Metric Tons CO2 / Net Sales. This intensity is then applied to the total sales in USD to each customer.

Requesting member

Airbus SE

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

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

Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

84827

Uncertainty (±%)

25

Major sources of emissions

Scope I and Scope II from operations and Scope III from Supplies and logistics.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

287094893

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use our intensity which is Metric Tons CO2 / Net Sales. This intensity is then applied to the total sales in USD to each customer.

Requesting member

Avianca Group

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

Scope I and Scope II from operations and Scope III from Supplies and logistics.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

233486

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use our intensity which is Metric Tons CO2 / Net Sales. This intensity is then applied to the total sales in USD to each customer.

Requesting member

Avianca Group

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

7

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

Scope I and Scope II from operations and Scope III from Supplies and logistics.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

223486

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We use our intensity which is Metric Tons CO₂ / Net Sales. This intensity is then applied to the total sales in USD to each customer.

Requesting member

Avianca Group

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

Category 2: Capital goods

Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

66

Uncertainty (±%)

25

Major sources of emissions

Scope I and Scope II from operations and Scope III from Supplies and logistics.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

223486

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We use our intensity which is Metric Tons CO₂ / Net Sales. This intensity is then applied to the total sales in USD to each customer.

Requesting member

Avions de Transport Regional GIE (ATR)

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

25

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

Scope I and Scope II from operations and Scope III from Supplies and logistics.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

3034693

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We use our intensity which is Metric Tons CO2 / Net Sales. This intensity is then applied to the total sales in USD to each customer.

Requesting member

Avions de Transport Regional GIE (ATR)

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

96

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

Scope I and Scope II from operations and Scope III from Supplies and logistics.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

3034693

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We use our intensity which is Metric Tons CO2 / Net Sales. This intensity is then applied to the total sales in USD to each customer.

Requesting member

Avions de Transport Regional GIE (ATR)

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

897

Uncertainty (±%)

25

Major sources of emissions

Scope I and Scope II from operations and Scope III from Supplies and logistics.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

3034693

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We use our intensity which is Metric Tons CO2 / Net Sales. This intensity is then applied to the total sales in USD to each customer.

Requesting member

Baker Hughes Company

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

232

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

Scope I and Scope II from operations and Scope III from Supplies and logistics.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

27785365

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We use our intensity which is Metric Tons CO2 / Net Sales. This intensity is then applied to the total sales in USD to each customer.

Requesting member

Baker Hughes Company

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

883

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

Scope I and Scope II from operations and Scope III from Supplies and logistics.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

27785365

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We use our intensity which is Metric Tons CO2 / Net Sales. This intensity is then applied to the total sales in USD to each customer.

Requesting member

Baker Hughes Company

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

Category 2: Capital goods

Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

8210

Uncertainty (±%)

25

Major sources of emissions

Scope I and Scope II from operations and Scope III from Supplies and logistics.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

27785365

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We use our intensity which is Metric Tons CO2 / Net Sales. This intensity is then applied to the total sales in USD to each customer.

Requesting member

Boeing Company

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

4103

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

Scope I and Scope II from operations and Scope III from Supplies and logistics.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

492453879

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We use our intensity which is Metric Tons CO₂ / Net Sales. This intensity is then applied to the total sales in USD to each customer.

Requesting member

Boeing Company

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

15650

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

Scope I and Scope II from operations and Scope III from Supplies and logistics.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

492453879

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We use our intensity which is Metric Tons CO₂ / Net Sales. This intensity is then applied to the total sales in USD to each customer.

Requesting member

Boeing Company

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

Category 2: Capital goods

Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

145504

Uncertainty (±%)

25

Major sources of emissions

Scope I and Scope II from operations and Scope III from Supplies and logistics.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

492453879

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We use our intensity which is Metric Tons CO2 / Net Sales. This intensity is then applied to the total sales in USD to each customer.

Requesting member

CNH Industrial NV

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

871

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

Scope I and Scope II from operations and Scope III from Supplies and logistics.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

104538482

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We use our intensity which is Metric Tons CO2 / Net Sales. This intensity is then applied to the total sales in USD to each customer.

Requesting member

CNH Industrial NV

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

3322

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

Scope I and Scope II from operations and Scope III from Supplies and logistics.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

104538482

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We use our intensity which is Metric Tons CO2 / Net Sales. This intensity is then applied to the total sales in USD to each customer.

Requesting member

CNH Industrial NV

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

Category 2: Capital goods

Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

30888

Uncertainty (±%)

25

Major sources of emissions

Scope I and Scope II from operations and Scope III from Supplies and logistics.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

104538482

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We use our intensity which is Metric Tons CO2 / Net Sales. This intensity is then applied to the total sales in USD to each customer.

Requesting member

Corning Incorporated

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

38

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

Scope I and Scope II from operations and Scope III from Supplies and logistics.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

4517923

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We use our intensity which is Metric Tons CO2 / Net Sales. This intensity is then applied to the total sales in USD to each customer.

Requesting member

Corning Incorporated

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

144

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

Scope I and Scope II from operations and Scope III from Supplies and logistics.

Verified

Please select

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

4517923

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We use our intensity which is Metric Tons CO2 / Net Sales. This intensity is then applied to the total sales in USD to each customer.

Requesting member

Corning Incorporated

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

Category 2: Capital goods

Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1335

Uncertainty (±%)

25

Major sources of emissions

Scope I and Scope II from operations and Scope III from Supplies and logistics.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

4517923

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We use our intensity which is Metric Tons CO2 / Net Sales. This intensity is then applied to the total sales in USD to each customer.

Requesting member

Daimler Truck AG

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1410

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

Scope I and Scope II from operations and Scope III from Supplies and logistics.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

169261789

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We use our intensity which is Metric Tons CO2 / Net Sales. This intensity is then applied to the total sales in USD to each customer.

Requesting member

Daimler Truck AG

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

5379

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

Scope I and Scope II from operations and Scope III from Supplies and logistics.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member**Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied**

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We use our intensity which is Metric Tons CO2 / Net Sales. This intensity is then applied to the total sales in USD to each customer.

Requesting member

Daimler Truck AG

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

Category 2: Capital goods

Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Allocation level

Please select

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

50011

Uncertainty (±%)

25

Major sources of emissions

Scope I and Scope II from operations and Scope III from Supplies and logistics.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

169261789

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We use our intensity which is Metric Tons CO2 / Net Sales. This intensity is then applied to the total sales in USD to each customer.

Requesting member

Eaton Corporation

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

116

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

Scope I and Scope II from operations and Scope III from Supplies and logistics.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

13905214

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We use our intensity which is Metric Tons CO2 / Net Sales. This intensity is then applied to the total sales in USD to each customer.

Requesting member

Eaton Corporation

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

239

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

Scope I and Scope II from operations and Scope III from Supplies and logistics.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

13905214

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We use our intensity which is Metric Tons CO2 / Net Sales. This intensity is then applied to the total sales in USD to each customer.

Requesting member

Please select

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

Category 2: Capital goods

Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

4109

Uncertainty (±%)

25

Major sources of emissions

Scope I and Scope II from operations and Scope III from Supplies and logistics.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

13905214

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We use our intensity which is Metric Tons CO2 / Net Sales. This intensity is then applied to the total sales in USD to each customer.

Requesting member

Ecolab Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

63

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

Scope I and Scope II from operations and Scope III from Supplies and logistics.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

7508130

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We use our intensity which is Metric Tons CO2 / Net Sales. This intensity is then applied to the total sales in USD to each customer.

Requesting member

Ecolab Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

239

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

Scope I and Scope II from operations and Scope III from Supplies and logistics.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

7508130

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We use our intensity which is Metric Tons CO2 / Net Sales. This intensity is then applied to the total sales in USD to each customer.

Requesting member

Ecolab Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

Category 2: Capital goods

Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Allocation level

Please select

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2218

Uncertainty (±%)

25

Major sources of emissions

Scope I and Scope II from operations and Scope III from Supplies and logistics.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We use our intensity which is Metric Tons CO2 / Net Sales. This intensity is then applied to the total sales in USD to each customer.

Requesting member

Embraer S.A.

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

936

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

Scope I and Scope II from operations and Scope III from Supplies and logistics.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

112364957

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We use our intensity which is Metric Tons CO2 / Net Sales. This intensity is then applied to the total sales in USD to each customer.

Requesting member

Embraer S.A.

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

3571

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

Scope I and Scope II from operations and Scope III from Supplies and logistics.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

112364957

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We use our intensity which is Metric Tons CO2 / Net Sales. This intensity is then applied to the total sales in USD to each customer.

Requesting member

Embraer S.A.

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

Category 2: Capital goods

Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

33200

Uncertainty (±%)

25

Major sources of emissions

Scope I and Scope II from operations and Scope III from Supplies and logistics.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member**Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied**

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We use our intensity which is Metric Tons CO2 / Net Sales. This intensity is then applied to the total sales in USD to each customer.

Requesting member

Husqvarna Group

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

34

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

Scope I and Scope II from operations and Scope III from Supplies and logistics.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

4020975

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We use our intensity which is Metric Tons CO2 / Net Sales. This intensity is then applied to the total sales in USD to each customer.

Requesting member

Husqvarna Group

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

128

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

Scope I and Scope II from operations and Scope III from Supplies and logistics.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

4020975

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We use our intensity which is Metric Tons CO2 / Net Sales. This intensity is then applied to the total sales in USD to each customer.

Requesting member

Husqvarna Group

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

Category 2: Capital goods

Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1188

Uncertainty (±%)

25

Major sources of emissions

Scope I and Scope II from operations and Scope III from Supplies and logistics.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member**Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied**

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use our intensity which is Metric Tons CO2 / Net Sales. This intensity is then applied to the total sales in USD to each customer.

Requesting member

Hyundai Motor Co

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

146

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

Scope I and Scope II from operations and Scope III from Supplies and logistics.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use our intensity which is Metric Tons CO2 / Net Sales. This intensity is then applied to the total sales in USD to each customer.

Requesting member

Hyundai Motor Co

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

556

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

Scope I and Scope II from operations and Scope III from Supplies and logistics.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

17487732

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use our intensity which is Metric Tons CO2 / Net Sales. This intensity is then applied to the total sales in USD to each customer.

Requesting member

Hyundai Motor Co

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

Category 2: Capital goods

Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

5167

Uncertainty (±%)

25

Major sources of emissions

Scope I and Scope II from operations and Scope III from Supplies and logistics.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

17487732

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We use our intensity which is Metric Tons CO₂ / Net Sales. This intensity is then applied to the total sales in USD to each customer.

Requesting member

lochpe-Maxion SA

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

2

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

Scope I and Scope II from operations and Scope III from Supplies and logistics.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

213937

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We use our intensity which is Metric Tons CO₂ / Net Sales. This intensity is then applied to the total sales in USD to each customer.

Requesting member

lochpe-Maxion SA

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

7

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

Scope I and Scope II from operations and Scope III from Supplies and logistics.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

213937

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We use our intensity which is Metric Tons CO2 / Net Sales. This intensity is then applied to the total sales in USD to each customer.

Requesting member

lochpe-Maxion SA

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

Category 2: Capital goods

Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

63

Uncertainty (±%)

25

Major sources of emissions

Scope I and Scope II from operations and Scope III from Supplies and logistics.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

213937

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We use our intensity which is Metric Tons CO2 / Net Sales. This intensity is then applied to the total sales in USD to each customer.

Requesting member

Jaguar Land Rover Automotive plc

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

29

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

Scope I and Scope II from operations and Scope III from Supplies and logistics.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

3479570

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We use our intensity which is Metric Tons CO2 / Net Sales. This intensity is then applied to the total sales in USD to each customer.

Requesting member

Jaguar Land Rover Automotive plc

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

111

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

Scope I and Scope II from operations and Scope III from Supplies and logistics.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

3479570

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We use our intensity which is Metric Tons CO2 / Net Sales. This intensity is then applied to the total sales in USD to each customer.

Requesting member

Jaguar Land Rover Automotive plc

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

Category 2: Capital goods

Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1028

Uncertainty (±%)

25

Major sources of emissions

Scope I and Scope II from operations and Scope III from Supplies and logistics.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

3479570

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We use our intensity which is Metric Tons CO2 / Net Sales. This intensity is then applied to the total sales in USD to each customer.

Requesting member

Johnson & Johnson

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

344

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

Scope I and Scope II from operations and Scope III from Supplies and logistics.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

41346003

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We use our intensity which is Metric Tons CO2 / Net Sales. This intensity is then applied to the total sales in USD to each customer.

Requesting member

Johnson & Johnson

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1314

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

Scope I and Scope II from operations and Scope III from Supplies and logistics.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

41346003

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We use our intensity which is Metric Tons CO2 / Net Sales. This intensity is then applied to the total sales in USD to each customer.

Requesting member

Johnson & Johnson

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

Category 2: Capital goods

Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

12216

Uncertainty (±%)

25

Major sources of emissions

Scope I and Scope II from operations and Scope III from Supplies and logistics.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

41346003

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We use our intensity which is Metric Tons CO2 / Net Sales. This intensity is then applied to the total sales in USD to each customer.

Requesting member

KAUTEX TEXTRON GMBH & CO. KG

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1318

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

Scope I and Scope II from operations and Scope III from Supplies and logistics.

Verified

Please select

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

158147786

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We use our intensity which is Metric Tons CO2 / Net Sales. This intensity is then applied to the total sales in USD to each customer.

Requesting member

KAUTEX TEXTRON GMBH & CO. KG

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

5026

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

Scope I and Scope II from operations and Scope III from Supplies and logistics.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

158147786

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We use our intensity which is Metric Tons CO2 / Net Sales. This intensity is then applied to the total sales in USD to each customer.

Requesting member

KAUTEX TEXTRON GMBH & CO. KG

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

Category 2: Capital goods

Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

46727

Uncertainty (±%)

25

Major sources of emissions

Scope I and Scope II from operations and Scope III from Supplies and logistics.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We use our intensity which is Metric Tons CO2 / Net Sales. This intensity is then applied to the total sales in USD to each customer.

Requesting member

Kia Motors Corp

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Please select

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

146

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

Scope I and Scope II from operations and Scope III from Supplies and logistics.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

17487732

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We use our intensity which is Metric Tons CO2 / Net Sales. This intensity is then applied to the total sales in USD to each customer.

Requesting member

Kia Motors Corp

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

556

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

Scope I and Scope II from operations and Scope III from Supplies and logistics.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

17487732

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We use our intensity which is Metric Tons CO2 / Net Sales. This intensity is then applied to the total sales in USD to each customer.

Requesting member

Kia Motors Corp

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

Category 2: Capital goods

Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

5167

Uncertainty (±%)

25

Major sources of emissions

Scope I and Scope II from operations and Scope III from Supplies and logistics.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

17487732

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We use our intensity which is Metric Tons CO2 / Net Sales. This intensity is then applied to the total sales in USD to each customer.

Requesting member

Melrose PLC

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

145

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

Scope I and Scope II from operations and Scope III from Supplies and logistics.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

17399514

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We use our intensity which is Metric Tons CO2 / Net Sales. This intensity is then applied to the total sales in USD to each customer.

Requesting member

Melrose PLC

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

533

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

Scope I and Scope II from operations and Scope III from Supplies and logistics.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We use our intensity which is Metric Tons CO2 / Net Sales. This intensity is then applied to the total sales in USD to each customer.

Requesting member

Melrose PLC

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

Category 2: Capital goods

Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Allocation level

Please select

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

5141

Uncertainty (±%)

25

Major sources of emissions

Scope I and Scope II from operations and Scope III from Supplies and logistics.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

17399514

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We use our intensity which is Metric Tons CO2 / Net Sales. This intensity is then applied to the total sales in USD to each customer.

Requesting member

Nokia Group

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

11

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

Scope I and Scope II from operations and Scope III from Supplies and logistics.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1263255

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We use our intensity which is Metric Tons CO2 / Net Sales. This intensity is then applied to the total sales in USD to each customer.

Requesting member

Please select

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

40

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

Scope I and Scope II from operations and Scope III from Supplies and logistics.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We use our intensity which is Metric Tons CO2 / Net Sales. This intensity is then applied to the total sales in USD to each customer.

Requesting member

Nokia Group

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

Category 2: Capital goods

Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

373

Uncertainty (±%)

25

Major sources of emissions

Scope I and Scope II from operations and Scope III from Supplies and logistics.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1263255

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We use our intensity which is Metric Tons CO₂ / Net Sales. This intensity is then applied to the total sales in USD to each customer.

Requesting member

Robert Bosch GmbH

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

616

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

Scope I and Scope II from operations and Scope III from Supplies and logistics.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

73925838

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We use our intensity which is Metric Tons CO₂ / Net Sales. This intensity is then applied to the total sales in USD to each customer.

Requesting member

Robert Bosch GmbH

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

2349

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

Scope I and Scope II from operations and Scope III from Supplies and logistics.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

73925838

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We use our intensity which is Metric Tons CO2 / Net Sales. This intensity is then applied to the total sales in USD to each customer.

Requesting member

Robert Bosch GmbH

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

Category 2: Capital goods

Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

21843

Uncertainty (±%)

25

Major sources of emissions

Scope I and Scope II from operations and Scope III from Supplies and logistics.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

73925838

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We use our intensity which is Metric Tons CO2 / Net Sales. This intensity is then applied to the total sales in USD to each customer.

Requesting member

SBM Offshore

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

24

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

Scope I and Scope II from operations and Scope III from Supplies and logistics.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

2911994

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We use our intensity which is Metric Tons CO2 / Net Sales. This intensity is then applied to the total sales in USD to each customer.

Requesting member

SBM Offshore

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

93

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

Scope I and Scope II from operations and Scope III from Supplies and logistics.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

2911994

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We use our intensity which is Metric Tons CO2 / Net Sales. This intensity is then applied to the total sales in USD to each customer.

Requesting member

SBM Offshore

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

Category 2: Capital goods

Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Allocation level

Please select

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

860

Uncertainty (±%)

25

Major sources of emissions

Scope I and Scope II from operations and Scope III from Supplies and logistics.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

2911994

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We use our intensity which is Metric Tons CO2 / Net Sales. This intensity is then applied to the total sales in USD to each customer.

Requesting member

Schlumberger Limited

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

310

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

Scope I and Scope II from operations and Scope III from Supplies and logistics.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

37195771

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We use our intensity which is Metric Tons CO2 / Net Sales. This intensity is then applied to the total sales in USD to each customer.

Requesting member

Schlumberger Limited

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1182

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

Scope I and Scope II from operations and Scope III from Supplies and logistics.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

37195771

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We use our intensity which is Metric Tons CO2 / Net Sales. This intensity is then applied to the total sales in USD to each customer.

Requesting member

Schlumberger Limited

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

Category 2: Capital goods

Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

10990

Uncertainty (±%)

25

Major sources of emissions

Scope I and Scope II from operations and Scope III from Supplies and logistics.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

37195771

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We use our intensity which is Metric Tons CO2 / Net Sales. This intensity is then applied to the total sales in USD to each customer.

Requesting member

Senior Plc

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

30

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

Scope I and Scope II from operations and Scope III from Supplies and logistics.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

3651978

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We use our intensity which is Metric Tons CO2 / Net Sales. This intensity is then applied to the total sales in USD to each customer.

Requesting member

Senior Plc

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

116

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

Scope I and Scope II from operations and Scope III from Supplies and logistics.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

3651978

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We use our intensity which is Metric Tons CO₂ / Net Sales. This intensity is then applied to the total sales in USD to each customer.

Requesting member

Senior Plc

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

Category 2: Capital goods

Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

1079

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

Scope I and Scope II from operations and Scope III from Supplies and logistics.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

3651978

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We use our intensity which is Metric Tons CO₂ / Net Sales. This intensity is then applied to the total sales in USD to each customer.

Requesting member

Stanley Black & Decker, Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

204

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

Scope I and Scope II from operations and Scope III from Supplies and logistics.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

24513412

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We use our intensity which is Metric Tons CO2 / Net Sales. This intensity is then applied to the total sales in USD to each customer.

Requesting member

Stanley Black & Decker, Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

779

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

Scope I and Scope II from operations and Scope III from Supplies and logistics.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

24513412

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We use our intensity which is Metric Tons CO2 / Net Sales. This intensity is then applied to the total sales in USD to each customer.

Requesting member

Stanley Black & Decker, Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

Category 2: Capital goods

Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

7243

Uncertainty (±%)

25

Major sources of emissions

Scope I and Scope II from operations and Scope III from Supplies and logistics.

Verified

Please select

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

24513412

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We use our intensity which is Metric Tons CO2 / Net Sales. This intensity is then applied to the total sales in USD to each customer.

Requesting member

U.S. General Services Administration - OMB ICR #3090-0319

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

Scope I and Scope II from operations and Scope III from Supplies and logistics.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

19955

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We use our intensity which is Metric Tons CO2 / Net Sales. This intensity is then applied to the total sales in USD to each customer.

Requesting member

U.S. General Services Administration - OMB ICR #3090-0319

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

Scope I and Scope II from operations and Scope III from Supplies and logistics.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

19955

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We use our intensity which is Metric Tons CO2 / Net Sales. This intensity is then applied to the total sales in USD to each customer.

Requesting member

U.S. General Services Administration - OMB ICR #3090-0319

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

Category 2: Capital goods

Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

6

Uncertainty (±%)

25

Major sources of emissions

Scope I and Scope II from operations and Scope III from Supplies and logistics.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

19955

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We use our intensity which is Metric Tons CO2 / Net Sales. This intensity is then applied to the total sales in USD to each customer.

Requesting member

Smith & Nephew

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

9

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions

Scope I and Scope II from operations and Scope III from Supplies and logistics.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1067096

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We use our intensity which is Metric Tons CO2 / Net Sales. This intensity is then applied to the total sales in USD to each customer.

Requesting member

Smith & Nephew

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

34

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

Scope I and Scope II from operations and Scope III from Supplies and logistics.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1067096

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We use our intensity which is Metric Tons CO2 / Net Sales. This intensity is then applied to the total sales in USD to each customer.

Requesting member

Smith & Nephew

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

Category 2: Capital goods

Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Allocation level

Please select

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

315

Uncertainty (±%)

25

Major sources of emissions

Scope I and Scope II from operations and Scope III from Supplies and logistics.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1067096

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We use our intensity which is Metric Tons CO2 / Net Sales. This intensity is then applied to the total sales in USD to each customer.

SC1.2

(SC1.2) Where published information has been used in completing SC1.1, please provide a reference(s).

[Investors - Parker Hannifin Corporation](#)

SC1.3

(SC1.3) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Allocation challenges	Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges
Diversity of product lines makes accurately accounting for each product/product line cost ineffective	We have millions of products made in different locations.
Customer base is too large and diverse to accurately track emissions to the customer level	We do not have the resources to do this.

SC1.4

(SC1.4) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

Yes

SC1.4a

(SC1.4a) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities.

Assign the allocation as a percentage of total revenue for the products sold. We have joined CDP Supply Chain and will continue to get better at tracking our Scope III emissions.

SC2.1

(SC2.1) Please propose any mutually beneficial climate-related projects you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

Requesting member

Boeing Company

Group type of project

Reduce Logistics Emissions

Type of project

Consolidated logistics

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce our own supply chain emissions (our own scope 3)

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

5000

Estimated payback

3-5 years

Details of proposal

Look at part orders and logistics to see if there would be a path to consolidation.

SC2.2

(SC2.2) Have requests or initiatives by CDP Supply Chain members prompted your organization to take organizational-level emissions reduction initiatives?

No

SC4.1

(SC4.1) Are you providing product level data for your organization’s goods or services?

No, I am not providing data

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I understand that my response will be shared with all requesting stakeholders	Response permission
Please select your submission options	Yes	Public

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms