

C0. Introduction

C0.1

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

The information presented throughout this response is representative of HP Inc. ("HP"; NYSE: HPQ as it operated in fiscal year 2021 (November 1, 2020 through October 31, 2021) unless otherwise stated. For HP's CDP responses for our fiscal year 2015 and prior, please see responses from Hewlett Packard Company. On November 1, 2015, we completed the separation of Hewlett Packard Enterprise Company ("Hewlett Packard Enterprise"; NYSE: HPE), Hewlett-Packard Company's former enterprise technology infrastructure, software, services, and financing businesses. In connection with the Separation, Hewlett-Packard Company changed its name to HP Inc. ("HP").

HP is a leading global provider of personal computing and other access devices, imaging and printing products, and related technologies, solutions, and services. We sell to individual consumers, small and medium-sized businesses, and large enterprises, including customers in the government, health, and education sectors. Founded in 1939 and incorporated in 1947, HP is a company with a strong legacy in global citizenship and sustainability. Sustainability is central to HP's vision to create technology that makes life better for everyone everywhere. Setting bold, long-term goals for HP strategy focuses on the issues where we can have the greatest impact: climate action, human rights and digital equity. We recognize and embrace the opportunity and responsibility to address some of the greatest shared challenges facing society today, including resource scarcity, climate change, the shift to cleaner energy, access to quality education and economic opportunity, human rights protection throughout the supply chain, and data security and privacy. HP's commitment to environmental sustainability and energy efficiency spans our entire business—from how we make our products, empower our customers, and manage our supply chain to how we run our operations, develop partnerships, and engage in public policy. HP is reinventing how products are designed, manufactured, used, and recovered as we shift our business model and operations toward a circular and net zero carbon economy. Working with our supply chain partners and others, we are reducing the environmental impact of our products and services at every stage of the value chain.

This document contains forward-looking statements based on current expectations and assumptions that involve risks and uncertainties. If the risks or uncertainties ever materialize or the assumptions prove incorrect, the results of HP Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries ("HP") may differ materially from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements and assumptions. All statements other than statements of historical fact are statements that could be deemed forward-looking statements, including, but not limited to any statements regarding the potential impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the actions by governments, businesses and individuals in response to the situation; any statements of the plans, strategies and objectives of management for future operations, including, but not limited to, our business model and transformation, our sustainability goals, our go-to-market strategy, the execution of restructuring plans and any resulting cost savings, net revenue or profitability improvements or other financial impacts; any statements concerning the expected development, demand, performance, market share or competitive performance relating to products or services; any statements regarding current or future macroeconomic trends or events and the impact of those trends and events on HP and its financial performance. Risks, uncertainties and assumptions include the competitive pressures faced by HP's businesses; risks associated with executing HP's strategy and business model changes and transformation; successfully innovating, the development and transition of new products and services and the enhancement of existing products and services to meet evolving customer needs and respond to emerging technological trends; disruptions in operations from extreme weather conditions or other effects of climate change, medical epidemics or pandemics such as the COVID-19 pandemic, and other natural or manmade disasters or catastrophic events; the impact of changes to federal, state, local and foreign laws and regulations, including environmental regulations and tax laws; potential impacts, liabilities and

costs from pending or potential investigations, claims and disputes The forward-looking statements in this report are made as of the date of this filing and HP assumes no obligation and does not intend to update these forward-looking statements.

C0.2

(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.

	Start date	End date	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years	Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing emissions data for
Reporting year	November 1, 2020	October 31, 2021	Yes	2 years

C0.3

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

- Argentina
- Australia
- Austria
- Belgium
- Brazil
- Bulgaria
- Canada
- Chile
- China
- Colombia
- Costa Rica
- Croatia
- Czechia
- Denmark
- Finland
- France
- Germany
- Greece
- Hong Kong SAR, China
- Hungary
- India
- Indonesia
- Ireland
- Israel
- Italy
- Japan
- Kazakhstan
- Luxembourg
- Malaysia
- Mexico
- Morocco
- Netherlands
- New Zealand
- Nigeria

- Norway
- Pakistan
- Peru
- Philippines
- Poland
- Portugal
- Puerto Rico
- Republic of Korea
- Romania
- Russian Federation
- Saudi Arabia
- Serbia
- Singapore
- Slovakia
- South Africa
- Spain
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- Taiwan, China
- Thailand
- Tunisia
- 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	NYSE: HPQ

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(s)	Please explain
Board-level committee	<p>i) How responsibility is related to climate issues: Climate-related issues are within the scope of responsibility of HP Inc.'s Board of Directors' Nominating, Governance and Social Responsibility Committee (NGSRC). The charter for the NGSRC includes the review and assessment of environmental topics, including climate-related issues. The NGSRC is responsible for overseeing HP's sustainability initiatives. The NGSRC may review, assess, report, and provide guidance to management and the Board regarding HP's policies, programs, and goals relating to sustainability issues, including those related to climate change. The NGSRC receives regular updates on Sustainable Impact strategy, metrics, results, and key risks and opportunities. The NGSRC provides guidance, and in some cases approval, on strategic priorities and investments.</p> <p>ii) Example of climate-related decisions: In 2020, the Head of the Sustainable Impact Operations and Compliance (SIOC) briefed the NGSRC on the SIOC and Sustainable Impact Strategy (SIS) teams' evaluation of developing a net zero carbon goal. The NGSRC reviewed the SIOC and SIS teams' climate action goals, which were subsequently developed and announced in 2021. These goals include a goal to reduce Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions from global operations by 60% by 2025, compared to 2015, which has been submitted to and is awaiting validation by SBTi. This will support our broader goal to achieve carbon-neutral HP operations by 2025. Members of the board also meet annually with investors to cover issues of governance and sustainability, including HP goals and achievements in climate action.</p>

C1.1b

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

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Please explain
Scheduled – some meetings	<p>Reviewing and guiding strategy</p> <p>Setting performance objectives</p> <p>Monitoring and overseeing progress</p>	<p>HP Inc.'s Board of Directors and the Board of Directors' Nominating, Governance and Social Responsibility Committee (NGSRC) review HP climate-related sustainability matters, strategy, and programs at quarterly meetings. Reviewing and guiding sustainability strategy and goals in these meetings enables the NGSRC and the Board to understand, oversee,</p>

	<p>against goals and targets for addressing climate-related issues</p>	<p>and advise on the role and impact key sustainability issues have on HP's business, including climate-related issues. For example, the NGSRC receives updates on HP's Sustainable Impact strategy, including climate-related strategy and targets, such as HP's carbon footprint and low-carbon transition. The charter of the NGSRC was renewed and revised in 2022. Following this process, the NGSRC continues to have oversight over the review and assessment of sustainability topics, including climate-related issues and will coordinate and work in collaboration with the board's other committees which may also have responsibility for oversight of various aspects of these matters. Members of the Board, including members of the NGSRC, also meet annually with investors to cover issues of governance and sustainability, including HP goals and achievements in climate action.</p>
--	--	--

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	
Row 1	Yes

C1.2

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

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)	Responsibility	Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues
Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	Quarterly
Chief Procurement Officer (CPO)	Managing climate-related risks and opportunities	Quarterly
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Other, please specify Managing corporate level risks and opportunities	Quarterly

C1.2a

(C1.2a) Describe where in the organizational structure this/these position(s) and/or committees lie, what their associated responsibilities are, and how climate-related issues are monitored (do not include the names of individuals).

In fiscal year 2021, the President and Chief Executive Officer of HP Inc. was the person with the highest level of direct responsibility for climate-related issues within the company. Our CEO holds oversight of climate-related issues, given his oversight spanning HP's full value chain including our global operations, supply chain and products, as well as the full range of internal and external stakeholders. Our CEO also holds a seat on HP Board of Directors, providing a key linkage between executive leadership and the board, facilitating strategic discussions with HP Board of Directors and Executive Leadership Team (ELT) on sustainability strategy, including climate-related issues. In 2020, the CEO directed the ELT to begin executing on sustainability strategies for each business unit in line with HP's overall Sustainable Impact

(SI) strategy (HP’s overall SI strategy envisions a net zero-carbon business transition, including climate-related targets in GHG reduction and renewable electricity consumption). Business unit strategies include the development of performance metrics in support of the overall SI strategy and reporting on progress on a quarterly sustainable impact dashboard. The CEO includes periodic reviews of our climate and other sustainability strategies and targets on the meeting agenda of the Board of Directors and/or the Nominating, Governance and Social Responsibility (NGSR) committee and Audit Committee.

Reporting directly to HP’s CEO, HP’s Chief Supply Chain Officer (aka Chief Procurement Officer) oversaw HP’s supply chain operations (SC Ops) in FY2021, which includes the following groups: Central Direct Procurement, Global Logistics and Transportation Network, and HP Sustainable Impact Operations and Compliance (SIOC). Under the CPO/CSCO, HP’s SC Ops plays a leading role on climate-related issues. SC Ops hosts key supply chain and environmental product stewardship functions that account for the majority (over 95%) of HP’s carbon footprint, primarily in Scope 3. The SC Ops and SIOC teams are responsible for assessing and managing numerous climate change-related issues both in HP’s supply chain (e.g. engaging and incentivizing suppliers, setting and meeting goals, capability building, etc.) and managing product stewardship across HP’s product portfolio (e.g. working with business units on environmental product criteria, design, and performance; conducting product lifecycle and carbon footprint assessments; analyzing and advising on product energy efficiency requirements and performance). The CPO/CSCO actively sponsors and reviews HP’s sustainability strategy, including climate-related targets, such as our goal to reduce HP’s value chain (Scope 1, 2, and 3) GHG emissions 50% by 2030.

HP’s Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) leads the SIOC organization and is responsible for providing day-to-day leadership in developing and driving HP’s sustainability strategy including climate-related issues, initiatives, and goals. The SIOC organization manages HP product stewardship, supply chain responsibility, sustainability goals, reporting and coordination with other sustainability related teams in Corporate Real Estate and Workplace Services (CREWS), Global Indirect (internal) Procurement, and other business units and global functions; and unifies and aggregates HP’s multiple points of climate/sustainability accountability into a common governance and reporting framework. For example, the CSO leads the development of HP’s Sustainable Impact strategy, engages and support ELT members on the development of their respective strategies and targets, and is the primary external representative for HP on sustainability issues, including climate. As an executive sponsor across HP’s sustainability targets, the CSO spearheads cross-HP collaboration to set and manage climate-related targets such as our goal to reduce HP value chain GHG emissions by 50% by 2030 (compared to 2019) and achieve net zero emissions by 2040, reduce Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions from global operations by 60% by 2025 (compared to 2015), achieve 100% renewable electricity, and reach 30% product use GHG emissions intensity. The CSO and CPO/CSCO regularly update and engage HP’s Board of Directors and Executive Leadership Team on sustainability strategy, including climate-related issues. Collaboration extends across the HP Senior Leadership community with engagement from all business and functional groups across the company. Each group has specific responsibilities associated with the environment and contributes metrics to internal and company-wide environmental goals, including climate related goals.

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 executive leadership team, led by our CEO, retains overall responsibility for Sustainable Impact as part of our business strategy. All members of the

	<p>executive leadership team oversee Sustainable Impact targets relevant to their organizations and are evaluated annually against objectives related to Sustainable Impact, including climate change and diversity, equity, and inclusion. Performance against these and other business objectives is tied to total compensation. Several other HP VPs, directors, and managers have a component of total compensation (salary and bonus) based on responsibility for, and effective implementation of, corporate initiatives to address climate.</p>
--	--

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	Type of incentive	Activity incentivized	Comment
Corporate executive team	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target	Our Executive Leadership Team (ELT), led by our CEO, retains overall responsibility for sustainability as part of our business strategy. All members of the ELT oversee sustainability targets relevant to their organizations and are evaluated annually against objectives related to Sustainable Impact, including climate change. For several ELT members, this includes climate-related goals relevant to those business functions such as our goal to reduce HP value chain GHG emissions by 50% by 2030 (compared to 2019) and achieve net zero emissions by 2040, reduce Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions from global operations by 60% by 2025 (compared to 2015), achieve 100% renewable electricity, and reach 30% product use GHG emissions intensity. Performance against these and other business objectives is tied to total compensation.
Chief Procurement Officer (CPO)	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target Environmental criteria included in purchases	Our Chief Supply Chain Officer (aka Chief Procurement Officer, CPO or CSCO) oversees all HP Supply Chain operations including all direct procurement, serves on HP's Executive Leadership Team (ELT), and reports directly to the CEO. The CPO/CSCO organizational responsibilities include the incorporation of environmental and social responsibility criteria into HP's direct procurement, manufacturing and distribution operations globally, as described in the HP Sustainable Impact Report. HP's Supplier Code of Conduct (CoC), which includes provisions on GHG measurement and management, is included in contracts with all suppliers. In 2020, the RBA/industry CoC and HP's CoC were updated to also require GHG reduction goals. Final assembly and key commodity production suppliers are managed through procurement engagement that includes a Sustainability Scorecard which incorporates environmental management

			<p>criteria on climate-related issues (such as transparency and goal setting related to GHG emissions and energy/renewable energy use). The CPO/CSCO is responsible for driving supply chain sustainability policies, objectives, and goals, including the management of supplier sustainability purchase criteria and performance management and our goal to reduce HP value chain GHG emissions by 50% by 2030 (compared to 2019) and achieve net zero emissions by 2040. Like other members of the ELT, our CPO/CSCO has performance metrics tied to defining and driving our entire sustainability strategy and achieving sustainability goals for their organization. Performance against these and other business objectives directly impacts the results of their annual review, annual compensation and/or bonus.</p>
Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target	<p>Our Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) oversee the development of HP's sustainability strategy, pan-HP goals and metrics, and communications and reporting. The CSO is part of the establishment of, and meeting targets related to climate such as our goal to reduce HP value chain GHG emissions by 50% by 2030 (compared to 2019) and achieve net zero emissions by 2040, reduce Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions from global operations by 60% by 2025 (compared to 2015), achieve 100% renewable electricity, and reach 30% product use GHG emissions intensity. The CSO's professional performance targets include their progress against external sustainability goals. At HP, an individual's performance on their annual targets directly impacts the results of their annual review, annual compensation and/or bonus.</p>
Environment/Sustainability manager	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target	<p>Several other Environment/Sustainability managers throughout HP's company-wide sustainability "ecosystem" that contribute to the company's efforts to meet our voluntary GHG emissions reduction targets have a component of total compensation (salary and bonus) based on responsibility for, and effective implementation of, corporate initiatives to address climate change. Additionally, our Supply Chain Social and Environmental Responsibility (SER) team regularly engages suppliers to report emissions, set targets, takes action, and tracks progress using the HP SER supplier scorecard. Total compensation (salary plus bonus) for these employees reflects annual performance evaluations which include meeting or exceeding HP's voluntarily established emissions reduction targets and</p>

			elements of business performance that contribute to these targets.
Energy manager	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target Energy reduction project Energy reduction target	Energy managers within the HP Corporate Real Estate and Workplace Services (CREWS) organization are responsible for the development of energy projects and procurement, including establishment and implementation of renewable energy and energy efficiency projects and establishing and meeting operational emissions reduction (GHG) targets. Successful completion of these projects and/or targets affect performance evaluation which can be tied to total compensation (salary plus bonus).
Buyers/purchasers	Monetary reward	Environmental criteria included in purchases	Our Supply Chain Social and Environmental Responsibility (SER) program relies on HP's direct procurement operations function to educate, motivate, and incentivize suppliers through ongoing relationships, including regular supplier business reviews and day-to-day engagement. Our procurement operations team is trained to undertake SER performance evaluation, education, and mentoring. Our SER scorecard directly ties ongoing procurement decisions to supplier SER performance (emissions reporting and setting targets used to track and drive progress against HP's supply chain GHG goal) and participation in capability building, ensuring SER is prioritized in business decisions. Total compensation (salary plus bonus) for these employees is reflective of annual performance evaluations, which are partially based on integration of supplier SER performance into general supplier business management and purchasing decisions.
Other, please specify Product design engineers and architects	Monetary reward	Efficiency target	Product design engineers and architects are responsible for integrating energy-and materials-efficiency into HP's products targeted for consumer and commercial markets. They employ tools and processes such as lifecycle assessments (LCA) and product carbon footprint analyses to determine how to best reduce product environmental impacts and improve resource and energy efficiency. Total compensation for these employees is reflective of annual performance evaluations, which include successfully incorporating these activities into our products and working towards constant improvement.

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	
Medium-term	1	3	
Long-term	3	30	

C2.1b

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

Definition and quantifiable indicators: Our current working definition of substantive financial impact for climate-related risks aligns with our enterprise risk management (ERM) principles. The ERM process ensures a consistent risk framework that supports the Board and executive leadership in their risk management governance and oversight role through regular and systematic identification and ownership of significant enterprise risks, assessments that measures the probability, magnitude, and velocity of onset of each risk, and regular reporting and monitoring of program results. If specific risks exceed thresholds for substantive impact, those risks are elevated through the ERM process for review and possible mitigation. We define substantive impact as being roughly equal to 5% of the prior year's operating profit, when such impact is measurable and can be quantified. This definition of substantive financial impact includes climate-related risks. Sustainability risks from HP's ERM Risk Register include risks to HP's operations, products, and supply chain as a result of: climate-related physical, regulatory and reputational risk exposures, market access issues related to product material or energy efficiency standards, product takeback and recycling issues, and resource costs, quality, and scarcity of energy, materials, and water.

C2.2

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

Value chain stage(s) covered

- Direct operations
- Upstream
- Downstream

Risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term

Medium-term

Long-term

Description of process

i. The process used to determine which risks and opportunities could have a substantive financial or strategic impact on the organization: HP uses Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) to capture risks across direct operations, as well as upstream and downstream in the value chain. The process captures risk in the following categories: governance, business strategy, compliance, operations, corporate reputation, reporting, environmental sustainability (including climate change), and social responsibility. Climate-related risks may include physical, regulatory, and reputational risk exposures and market access issues related to product material or energy efficiency standards and regulations. Risks and opportunities are identified and prioritized through the ERM Materiality process. If specific risks exceed thresholds for materiality, those risks are elevated through the ERM process for review and possible mitigation. Critical risks that exceed the substantive impact threshold (considered to be 5% of prior Fiscal Year Operating Profit and the ability to impact HP's long-term strategy / value) will undergo an assessment that measures the probability, magnitude, and velocity of onset of each risk, as well as regular reporting and monitoring of program results. Climate-related risks/opportunities are evaluated quantitatively and qualitatively and involve other gauges of substantive impact in addition to financial risk, such as brand and reputational risk, investor and customer impact, and employee impact.

ii. How your organization makes decisions to mitigate, transfer, accept or control the identified climate-related risks and to capitalize on opportunities.

a. Assessing: Alongside ERM, HP manages climate-related risks and opportunities on an ongoing basis as part of relevant functional risk assessment and management activities throughout the company. The Sustainable Impact Strategy and Supply Chain Operations teams perform assessments on climate-related risks, covering direct operations, upstream, and downstream risks. Various functions may supplement their assessments to further pinpoint risks, using tools and methodologies, such as scenario analysis and a tool called "Everstream Analytics" (formerly known as R360) that supports all our BCP requirements. The tool is used by the Supply Chain Operations team to monitor global operations and supply chain in real-time for climate-related extreme weather, earthquakes, political upheaval, and other acute risks and disruptions. Any identified risks are then reported to key stakeholders within the company who can provide further context as to HP's current approach and ability to manage the risk, then if needed, the risks are further delegated to the appropriate functions within the company to ensure ongoing oversight.

b. Responding:

a. Transition risk case study: HP undertook a company-wide climate risk assessment (CRA), including climate scenario analysis, to understand the nature and scale of climate-related risks and opportunities across our operations and supply chain within prioritized markets with a focus on the relevant physical and transitional risks and opportunity drivers. The scenario analysis looked out to 2030 and 2050, utilizing business-as-usual and 1.5°C mean temperature increase scenarios based on a combination of data sources. The scenario analysis CRA identified that HP could see increased costs from both energy expenditures and carbon pricing. Direct energy costs

could rise by 2030 as much as \$47M and external carbon pricing by between approximately \$1M and \$44M for a combined increase in costs of \$48-91M per year total in five key geographies included in the analysis (Brazil, India, China, EU and US). We estimated that under both “business as usual” and “1.5 degree” scenarios, impact would be low to moderate, and it was unlikely that energy costs and carbon pricing impacts would rise to exceed our ERM significant materiality threshold over a 10-year time horizon. Through conversations with key internal stakeholders, including our Corporate Real Estate and Workplace Solutions (CREWS) and Sustainable Impact Operations and Compliance (SIOC) teams, the assessment also found HP to be relatively prepared in terms of rising energy costs and external carbon pricing due to our ongoing renewable electricity transition that will mitigate the impact of rising energy costs and carbon pricing that may increase the cost of GHG emissions. These considerations continue to influence HP’s overall climate strategy.

b. Physical risk case study: Physical risks, including extreme weather events, are factored into Business Continuity Planning (BCP) and incorporated into resiliency processes and systems to prevent, mitigate, or respond to these risks. Annually BCP leads representing all key functions and geographies meet for 3 days to execute our annual Global BCP testing which include a range of potential business disruptions such as extreme weather events. Risk management plans are developed as appropriate. Risk identification is facilitated by the “Everstream Analytics” tool that monitors real-time disruptions throughout HP’s business and supply chain (including climate/weather events). The tool auto triggers email alerts for any disruptive events around the 6K HP nodes we’ve mapped for Supply Chain Operations, around the globe. Our actions and BCP responses are triggered today from these alerts. In 2021, the tool did not identify a climate-related risk which posed a serious threat to us. However, the tool will function similarly to our previous Supply Chain Visualization Tool, where during the 2017 Houston flooding, the tool identified a potentially disruptive event, HP initiated BCP plans, and ensured back up of the order management system to back-up servers and moved the primary server from Houston to an alternate offsite location. To proactively manage this risk, HP’s new facility in Houston is located above the 500-year flood plain after facing repeated instances of flood damage and shutdown at the previous site due to successive climate-related extreme weather events in southeast Texas such as Hurricane Harvey. In 2020, the SCV tool identified a flood threat at the Three Gorges Dam that could cause the Yangtze River to overflow its banks and potentially impact our supplier sites in China. The threat was elevated to the business continuity team, which conducted further investigation as to HP’s readiness to manage the risk. The team found that our supplier sites had adequate infrastructure to respond to the flood risk and that supplier sites were outside of the flooding range.

C2.2a

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

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	Current regulation is considered relevant and is included in our climate-related risk assessments. As a transition risk, policy and regulations can affect product compliance, requirements, market access, and could significantly affect our revenue and operating profit. Regulatory risks are included in our ERM risk assessment, but specific assessment and action is managed by the relevant business organizations such as HP’s Personal Systems business unit or Global Trade groups. The impact of current regulations is gauged accordingly and is factored into our product development and roadmaps as well as our government

		<p>relations and policy engagement agenda. For example, the California Energy Commission (CEC) adopted mandatory energy efficiency standards for computers and monitors that could save consumers an estimated \$373 million annually. As the CEC regulations were enacted between 2018-2021 across different product categories, HP's Worldwide Technical Regulation group prepared its PC business and products for its rolling compliance. The European Union's (EU) Directive 2009/125/EC calls for the establishment of a framework and industry commitment for the setting of eco-design requirements for energy-related products. As HP has a high market share for PCs and printers in several EU national markets and the US, such regulation is relevant to HP maintaining its leadership and competitive position. Since Scope 3 product use emissions represented 31% of HP's total carbon footprint in FY21, regulations involving energy-efficiency and print duplexing (as EU 2009/125/EC does) are relevant to HP's assessment of climate-related risk and opportunities.</p>
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	<p>Emerging regulation is considered relevant and is included in our climate-related risk assessments. As a transition risk, policy and regulations can affect product compliance, requirements, market access, and could significantly affect our revenue and operating profit. Regulatory risks are included in our ERM risk assessment, but specific assessment and action is managed by the relevant business organizations such as HP's Personal Systems business unit or Global Trade groups. The implications of emerging regulations are gauged accordingly, inform our government relations and policy engagement agenda, and are assessed by our product stewardship, design, and development teams. For example, the California Energy Commission (CEC) has started to consider an expansion to its energy efficiency standards for computers and monitors to include low power mode regulations for printers and other plugged-in peripherals. HP's Worldwide Technical Regulation group is actively monitoring the emergence of this potential regulation that is being implemented on a rolling basis, assessing its impacts on our business and products, and engaging in collaborative policy discussion with the CEC and other stakeholders. With a high market share for PCs and printers in the US, maintaining HP's market leadership and competitive position is relevant. And because Scope 3 product use emissions represented 31% of HP's total carbon footprint in FY21, regulations involving energy-efficiency is relevant to HP's assessment to climate-related risk and opportunities.</p>
Technology	Relevant, always included	<p>Technology is considered relevant and is included in our climate-related risk assessments. As a transition risk and opportunity, technological innovation and its impacts on market conditions and customer needs could impact our competitive position, revenue, and long-term business prospects. Competitive technology, products, or solutions could emerge that are more energy efficient and have fewer associated GHG emissions than HP offerings. For example, a competitor could bring to market a PC with a more energy efficient microprocessor ahead of HP, potentially putting us at a competitive disadvantage. In terms of potential risk, energy consumption represents the highest portion of 3D printing part production's GHG emissions, making the source of electricity used a very significant factor in the carbon footprint of additive manufacturing. As a leading global IT company, HP includes technology risks in our ERM risk assessment, but specific assessment and action are managed by the relevant business organizations, such as HP's Personal Systems, 3D Print, or HP Labs groups. For example, HP's Design for Circularity Program (formerly Design for the Environment) ensures that factors impacting</p>

		environmental performance, including product energy efficiency and carbon footprint, are considered in the product design phase.
Legal	Relevant, sometimes included	Legal risk is considered relevant and may be included in our climate-related risk assessments depending on the nature of the activity and legal considerations involved. Legal considerations inform our assessment to mitigate the risk profile associated with different transition or physical risks. For example, potential legal claims could arise from service disruption or product delivery delays resulting from climate-related physical risks, such as extreme weather events on supply chain operations or customer services, such as HP's Managed Print Services. Failure to deliver products or provide contracted services due to extreme weather events—possibly located outside the customers' area of operations but impacting elsewhere along the supply chain or service support—could expose the business to claims of breach of contract. Legal considerations are also considered in climate-related communications and public commitments including GHG emissions reporting or goals. For example, HP's legal organization helps monitor and assess emerging reporting frameworks such as the SEC Climate Disclosure and the TCFD and help inform the course of company climate reporting and disclosure.
Market	Relevant, always included	Market risks are considered relevant and are included in our climate-related risk assessments. As a transition risk, changes in customer preferences, requirements and behaviors can affect their choice of HP and could in turn significantly impact our revenue and operating profit. In particular, we are seeing increasing customer demand for more energy-efficient products that reduce customer costs and carbon emissions. In FY21, HP saw \$ 3.5 billion in new sales wins in 2021 where Sustainable Impact was an influencing factor. Based on internally tracked HP data, energy-efficiency and/or eco-label certifications were the most frequent topic associated with HP customer requests for proposals (RFPs) and bids in FY21. We expect these trends to continue, and we view these market shifts as both risks and opportunities. If we fail to meet shifting customer preferences or requirements, we could lose market share to competitors. Conversely, if we anticipate and address customer needs for energy-efficient products and services, we stand to gain a competitive advantage and grow our business. Market risks are included in our ERM risk assessment, but specific assessment and action is managed by the relevant business organizations such as HP's Personal Systems Group or Imaging and Printing business units. These shifts are monitored through our Customer and Market Insights organization with third party research and are managed by our business units such as Personal Systems and Printing. The implications of market shifts inform our product stewardship and design plans and product roadmaps. For instance, product energy efficiency is a key criterion for product eco-label certifications such as ENERGY STAR, EPEAT and Blue Angel; which both ensures and improves HP's access to markets and procurement opportunities. As such, HP prioritizes product energy efficiency and eco-label certification to stay competitive in these markets and opportunities. In 2021, HP tracked approximately \$7 billion in sales in which it met customer requirements for registered product eco-labels, including ENERGY STAR, EPEAT, Blue Angel, and TCO. The use of the products we sell accounts for 31% of our overall FY21 carbon footprint, with energy use accounting for half of all product use GHG emissions.

<p>Reputation</p>	<p>Relevant, always included</p>	<p>Reputation is considered relevant and is included in our climate-related risk assessments. Reputational risks are included in our ERM risk assessment, but specific assessment and action is managed by the relevant business organizations such as HP's Brand, Communications, and Sustainability and Social Innovation groups. We incorporate reputation as both a climate-related risk and opportunity by evaluating how positive and proactive corporate climate action can strengthen customer and investor perceptions of HP's brand and/or products and alter critical viewpoints. For example, protecting and strengthening our climate-action reputation factors into our commitment to the Science Based Targets Initiative, We Are Still In and We Mean Business, and supported HP earning the World Environment Center's Gold Medal for 2017. HP has also won the U.S. EPA's ENERGY STAR Partner of the Year four years in a row due in part to the energy efficient design and performance of our products. While HP has been making progress against intensity Scope 3 goals, such as our goal to reduce HP product use GHG emissions intensity by 30% by 2025, an area of reputation risk is our absolute carbon footprint. While our carbon footprint in 2021 compared to 2019 is down 9% year over year, primarily due to reductions related to product use resulting from increased energy efficiency and changes to the mix of products sold, we recognize some of this impact may be due to the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, and the risk still requires ongoing management. This has the potential to adversely impact our reputation and is therefore a focus for HP in driving absolute emissions down, in addition to continuing to make progress on intensity-related targets.</p>
<p>Acute physical</p>	<p>Relevant, always included</p>	<p>Acute physical risk is considered relevant and is included in our climate-related risk assessments. Extreme weather events such as typhoons, floods, and droughts are among the risks that can disrupt our operations or supply chain and could in turn significantly impact our revenue and operating profit. Physical risks are included in our risk assessment, but specific assessment and action is managed by the relevant business organizations such as HP's Global Resiliency and Supply Chain Operations. We incorporate acute physical climate risk into the assessment and management of our global operations and supply chain resiliency. For example, extreme weather events are included in HP's Business Continuity Planning and are monitored in real time using HP's "Everstream Analytics" tool. The Everstream tool monitors disruptions throughout HP's business and supply chain (including climate/weather events) and auto triggers email alerts for any disruptive events around the 6K HP nodes mapped for Supply Chain Operations around the globe. The tool enables rapid situational assessment, faster response, and greater business resilience. This tool is similar to HP's previous Supply Chain Visualization tool which influenced the site selected for HP's new Houston facility. It is now located above the 500-year flood plain after facing repeated instances of flood damage and shutdown at the previous site due to successive climate-related extreme weather events in Southeast Texas, such as Hurricane Harvey.</p>
<p>Chronic physical</p>	<p>Relevant, sometimes included</p>	<p>Chronic physical risks are considered relevant and are included in our climate-related risk assessment, depending on their likely scope and scale of impact. Physical risks are included in our risk assessment, but specific assessment and action is managed by the relevant business organizations such as HP's Global Operations and Supply Chain Operations. Chronic physical risks primarily inform our assessment of potential and realized impacts on energy and resource availability and costs to our operations and supply chain. For example, HP conducts a water risk assessment each year using the WRI Aqueduct tool across</p>

		<p>our global operations and supply chain to identify and assess sites that are more exposed to water scarcity, quality, availability, and access risks stemming from the impacts of climate change on water resources and security. In 2021, 171 unique HP facilities were assessed on a scale from 0 (low risk) to 5 (extremely high risk). Our priority water stressed site list includes those that fall within our largest 20 largest water consuming sites globally. Our operations and related business and community impacts in water-stressed regions elevate the physical climate risks around water.</p>
--	--	---

C2.3

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

Yes

C2.3a

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

Identifier

Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Downstream

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Emerging regulation

Mandates on and regulation of existing products and services

Primary potential financial impact

Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

Company-specific description

Increases in product regulations, standards, and mandates on public sector procurement could affect access to key markets and customer accounts and adversely impact demand for HP products and HP revenue if we are not able to meet these requirements. If HP were not to take a proactive approach to making products that meet or exceed product energy efficiency regulations and standards to maintain our access to key markets and public sector accounts, this revenue is at risk. We quantify the financial implication by identifying the revenue that could be exposed if we fail to meet the new standards and don't achieve market access. In 2021, HP tracked approximately US\$7 billion in new sales associated with deals in which it met customer requirements for registered product eco labels, including ENERGY STAR, EPEAT, and Blue Angel. \$7B is 11% of HP's reported 2021 revenue (\$63B). The California Energy Commission's regulations for computer energy efficiency, Canada's External Power Supply (EPS) Rules, and the EU's Networked Standby Mode Regulation are some of the standards that HP is proactively addressing through our products. Product standards such as eco-label certifications are frequently part of government procurement mandates. For example, EPEAT identifies high-performance, environmentally preferable products. Dozens of governments as well as some companies and educational institutions specify EPEAT as a purchasing requirement or preference. Maintaining this market access and position is significant to HP, which according to IDC holds the #2 market

position as of Q1 FY21 for commercial PCs and #1 for ink and laser printing. (Sources: <https://www.idc.com/promo/hardcopy-peripherals/market-share>; <https://www.idc.com/getdoc.jsp?containerId=prUS47601721>)

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact

High

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

7,000,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

Increased product energy efficiency regulations or standards can add to product cost or limit market access. In these situations, we quantify the financial implication by identifying the revenue that could be exposed if we fail to meet the new standards and don't achieve market access. In 2021, HP tracked approximately US\$7 billion in new sales associated with deals in which it met customer requirements for registered product eco labels, including ENERGY STAR, EPEAT, and Blue Angel

Cost of response to risk

2,600,000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

- i) Case study to address the risk: We manage the risks associated with changes in product efficiency requirements by tracking new regulations relevant to HP and developing/investing in new products, processes, and technology that meet or exceed regulations and standards. HP worked actively with non-profit environmental and consumer groups, utilities, and the California Energy Commission (CEC) to help shape new energy efficiency standards for computers and monitors sold in California. The CEC, HP, Intel, and other stakeholders collaboratively created a clear timeline for both the government regulation and industry innovation that will significantly reduce desktop PC and display energy consumption. HP was the only computer manufacturer to participate. As the vice-chair of the IEEE 1680.1 Standards working group, HP worked with government agencies, NGOs, and other IT vendors to develop the next set of EPEAT standards for personal computer products, completed in 2018. HP was the world's first manufacturer to register EPEAT 2019 Gold and Silver Desktops, Notebooks, All in ones, Workstations, and Thin Clients including the HP EliteBook x360 1030 G3.
- ii) Cost calculation: The costs are integrated into product R&D and design, supplier and channel/partner management, and customer sales and support. The reported \$2.6M is an internal estimate of direct costs involved in annual major product eco-label certification across HP personal systems and printer products for Energy Star, EPEAT, TCO for a total of nearly 450 Print

and Personal Systems products. In 2021, HP continued to evaluate the CEC standards to ensure alignment.

Comment

Identifier

Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Emerging regulation

Other, please specify

Carbon pricing mechanisms and energy costs

Primary potential financial impact

Increased direct costs

Company-specific description

From 2019 into 2020, HP conducted a third-party climate risk assessment on the impact of energy costs and carbon policy and pricing on its operations in five geographies (China, India, EU, US, and Brazil). The climate risk assessment estimated that HP could see increased costs from both energy expenditures and carbon pricing, which could impact HP's energy costs in a variety of ways, such as by directly imposing a tax or surcharge, indirectly through a border tax, or by requiring a carbon offset. This increase in energy costs due to regulation could increase HP's business costs and impact our profit margin. The assessment informs our current working assumption that direct energy costs could rise as much as \$47M by 2030 and external carbon pricing by approximately \$1-44M for a combined increase in costs of \$48-91M per year total in five key geographies included in the analysis (Brazil, India, EU, China and US). In this manner, higher taxes on fuel and energy can impact HP profits by increasing the cost of business to HP and to our customers which could in turn impact demand for HP's more energy efficient products, such as HP Pavilion laptops (which are Energy Star certified) or our HP DesignJet T200/T600 (EPEAT Gold rated). Our climate risk assessment found HP to be relatively prepared in terms of rising energy costs and external carbon pricing due our renewable energy transition underway that will help mitigate the impact of energy cost increase and carbon pricing that may increase the cost of GHG emissions. HP has made the strategic decision to accelerate the time horizon to reach 100% renewable electricity for all global operations from 2035 to 2025.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

More likely than not

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

48,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

91,000,000

Explanation of financial impact figure

From 2019 into 2020, HP conducted a third-party climate risk assessment on the impact of energy costs and carbon policy and pricing on its operations in five geographies (China, India, EU, US, and Brazil). The assessment modeled tax proposals over both a business as usual (BAU) climate scenario and a 1.5°C scenario out to 2030. They utilized the International Energy Agency (IEA) and World Energy Outlook (WEO) model for China, India, EU, and Brazil. The US assessment utilized existing carbon pricing in the World Bank State and Trends of Carbon Pricing 2019. By 2030, the BAU scenario model assumed no cost for India and Brazil with \$20/tonne for China, \$27/tonne for EU, and \$5-16/tonne for US. By 2050, the BAU scenario model assumed no cost for India and Brazil with \$31/tonne for China, \$38/tonne for EU and \$5-16/tonne for US. By 2030, the 1.5°C scenario model assumed \$100/tonne for EU and US and \$75/tonne for Brazil, China and India. For 2050, the 1.5°C scenario model assumed \$140/tonne for EU and US and \$125 for Brazil, China and India. These costs for both BAU and 1.5°C scenarios were applied to our operations energy and emissions profile in the selected countries (EU, US, Brazil, China, and India) to derive the estimated potential cost increase. This gave us a range for potential financial impact on carbon pricing of US\$0.7M for a BAU scenario to US\$44.21M for a 1.5°C scenario. Similarly, for energy costs, the third-party assessment utilized the IAE WEO for US, EU, and China and projected natural gas and electricity prices for both BAU and 1.5C scenarios out to 2030 and 2050. The impact ranged from \$47M to \$50M, but for purposes of this example, the lower end of \$47M was chosen as the data point.

Cost of response to risk

2,157,152

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

- i) Case study to address the risk: One way we manage fuel/energy regulatory risk is by investing in new processes and technology to mitigate higher energy costs by reducing consumption. We generate an annual inventory of energy consumption and GHG emissions across all HP facilities and hold quarterly reviews to assess progress towards goals and opportunities for improvement. In 2021, HP implemented 10 capital projects with a combined budgeted investment of \$2,157,000. We are increasing our sourcing and consumption of renewable electricity with a goal to use 100% renewable electricity (RE) in global operations by 2025. In 2021, we procured and generated 264,054 MWh of RE globally, including through two recent solar PPAs. Renewables accounted for 54% of our global electricity consumption, of which 11.2% was RE purchased directly from local utilities. In addition, HP's strategy through the end of FY22 is to consolidate its real estate portfolio, which will drive efficiency and mitigate high energy costs.
- ii) Cost calculation: The estimated figure of \$2.157M includes the approximate investment in energy and fuel efficiency improvements to HP facilities in 2021, including retro commissioning projects, chiller plant optimizations, smart building retrofits, use of digital lighting controls, and heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) system replacement, etc. This figure also includes a \$687,352 purchase of Renewable Energy Credits, partially offset by \$65,700 savings from Power Purchase Agreements. We project \$981,607 in annual savings from these investments with a breakeven point of 2.2 years.

Comment

C2.4

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

Yes

C2.4a

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

Identifier

Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Downstream

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Development and/or expansion of low emission goods and services

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description

In many industries worldwide, products are created and consumed in a traditional, linear ‘take, make, dispose’ model. HP recognizes this process is unsustainable, and that consumer interest and behavior are shifting towards service-based and less wasteful models. A new generation of customers exhibits preference for access over ownership as seen in the increase of shared cars, machinery, and other articles of daily use. The circular economy is regenerative by intention, using designs that continually recover and reuse materials. It decouples growth from a reliance on increasingly scarce raw materials, benefiting the environment and enabling the shift to a low carbon economy. Companies can save money by gaining more value from raw materials, expand markets through product innovation, improve their reputation by enhancing environmental performance, and strengthen customer engagement and relationships through higher value product-as-a-service offerings (as opposed to only selling devices). Through innovative products and services, we are providing our customers an increasingly circular experience. Our vision is to become a fully circular company powered by service models and circular design in our products, which will affect every part of our business. To minimize environmental impacts, we are working toward product circularity, continued improvements in energy efficiency, using more sustainable materials, and making substantial investments in forests. We extend product life through design, maintenance, upgrades, repair, and innovative service-based business models. At end of service, we strive to reuse or recover all products. Supporting these efforts, we aspire to using 100% renewable energy and producing zero waste to landfill across our manufacturing process. HP recognizes opportunities for circular economy-based solutions to better serve and capture our core markets like printing supplies and “as a service” models as well as growth and future ones such as digital commercial print and 3D printing. For example, HP Instant Ink, a customized subscription ink delivery service, eliminates trips to the store and encourages recycling through the provision of prepaid envelopes to return used cartridges.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

252,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)**Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)****Explanation of financial impact figure**

HP recognizes the market opportunities associated with both new products/services and enhancements to existing offerings that advance a more circular and low-carbon economy. One example is the innovation in our printing supplies business. The use of closed loop recycled plastic in the manufacture of HP print cartridges yields a product with uncompromised quality and reliability but with reduced environmental impact, enhancing customer value of HP's \$12.6 billion print supplies business (as reported for FY21). In 2021, more than 85% of our Original HP Ink Cartridges contain 4–75% postconsumer recycled content, and 100% of Original HP Toner Cartridges contain 1–75% postconsumer or post-industrial recycled content. Likewise, HP grew Instant Ink subscriptions by 45 percent in 2020 and went from 5 million subscribers to 8 million subscribers. Instant Ink subscription service has a lower carbon footprint per printed page compared with non-subscription purchase and distribution of the same Original HP Ink Cartridges based on a 2020 life cycle assessment. If this opportunity were to provide customer differentiation, it could potentially increase HP supplies revenue by 2% which, this would potentially generate an additional \$252 million in revenue.

Cost to realize opportunity

2,000,000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Since 1992, HP's Design for Circularity (DfC) program (formerly Design for the Environment) ensures that factors impacting environmental performance are considered in the product design phase. HP's circular economy strategy combines resource-efficient product designs and transformative business models to deliver efficient and effective performance and solutions that fit our customers' needs.

Supporting HP's efforts to become a more circular business, we carried out our second performance assessment using the Ellen MacArthur Foundation (EMF) Circulytics tool in early 2022. Developed by the EMF to accelerate the transition to the circular economy, it is a comprehensive circularity measurement system for companies. During the assessment, we documented incremental improvements to HP's scores for both Enablers (which support future progress) and Outcomes (which relate to current performance).

Total costs are integrated into product development and go to market. The \$2M figure is the recent investment in recycled materials innovation for a plastics wash line in Haiti that allows us to produce cleaner, higher quality recycled plastic locally for use in HP products. The investment was announced in 2020. The recycled plastics will be used in both HP Personal Systems and Print products.

Key results from innovations in our circular economy approach include: Materials innovation and closed loop plastic recycling used more than a cumulative 134,000 tons of recycled plastic through 2021 to produce more than 5.4 billion Original HP and Samsung cartridges. This has kept 962 million Original HP Cartridges and an estimated 143 million apparel hangers and 5.5 billion postconsumer plastic bottles out of landfills, instead upcycling these materials for continued use. Using recycled plastic instead of new plastic in Original HP ink cartridges reduces the fossil fuel used for the related plastic production by 69%. The recycled plastic used in Original HP ink cartridges has an average 73% smaller carbon footprint than the virgin plastic used in Original HP ink cartridges; HP Instant Ink lowers customer carbon footprint related to ink cartridge purchase and disposal by an estimated 73%, reducing energy use by 69% and lowering water use by 70% compared with non-subscription purchase and distribution of the same Original HP Ink Cartridges in stores in North America and Europe (based on a 2020 life cycle assessment performed by Four Elements Consulting)

Comment

Identifier

Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Downstream

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

In 2021, we tracked over US\$3.5 billion in new sales (total contract value) in which sustainability criteria were a known consideration and were supported actively by HP's Sustainability and Compliance organization and Commercial organization. In FY20, this number was US\$1 billion. We expect this opportunity to continue to grow for both new and existing business. In particular, we are seeing increasing customer demand for more energy-efficient products that reduce customer costs and carbon emissions. Based on internally tracked HP data, product energy-efficiency and/or eco-label certifications were the most frequent topic associated with HP customer requests for proposals (RFPs) and bids in FY21. This customer demand for energy-efficient products and services presents an opportunity for HP to increase revenue from energy efficient products such as notebooks, workstations and desktops. Since 2019, the energy consumption of our personal systems products has dropped by 18% on average. This included average estimated reductions in energy consumption of 27% in notebooks, 40% in workstations, and 18% in displays. Ongoing design improvements in 2021, including more efficient CPUs and

power supplies, contributed to continued reductions in the typical energy consumption of our notebooks and workstations. Increased sales of Chromebooks and other notebooks, which tend to use less energy than desktop PCs, were also a factor. It also creates opportunity for HP printing solutions given that 97% of print owners believe that printing will remain central to their business. HP Inc. In 2021, HP Inc. introduced the new low-cost HP Smart Tank 7000 series to meet the daily needs of individuals printing high volumes. The HP Smart Tank 600, 6000, 700, and 7000 printer series have been designed to reduce GHG emissions from the printing experience, with the lowest carbon footprint of any of our home and office printing solutions. They are ENERGY STAR qualified and EPEAT® registered, and include around 25% recycled plastic content, including ocean-bound plastics.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact

High

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

3,500,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)**Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)****Explanation of financial impact figure**

In 2021, HP tracked more than \$3.5 billion in (total contract value) in which sustainability criteria, including improved energy and resource efficiency and reduced waste and carbon emissions, were a known customer consideration and were supported actively by HP's Sustainability and Compliance organization. This data is based on internally tracked data from HP's Sustainability and Compliance Customer Support center. \$3.5 billion is the sum of all won contracts.

Cost to realize opportunity

466,000,000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

i) Case study to realize the opportunity: We manage the opportunity associated with developing and expanding lower emissions goods and services (such as energy-efficient products and services) through our R&D investment and Design for Circularity (DfC; formerly Design for the Environment) program. Integrated into HP's product development process, DfC encompasses management systems, processes, tools, and company-wide collaboration. Applying sustainable design principles across our portfolio enables us to engineer significant energy, resource, and carbon efficiency gains in breakthrough technologies as well as successive product generations. Since 2019, the energy consumption of our personal systems products has dropped by 18% on average. This included average estimated reductions in energy consumption of 27% in notebooks, 40% in workstations, and 18% in displays. We continued to achieve energy efficiency gains in our LaserJet products and saw an ongoing shift in the inkjet printer portfolio mix toward more efficient models. Other technological breakthroughs have expanded on these gains. For example, printers

that use Original HP EcoSmart black toner consume 20% less energy on average, than the previous generation of HP printers using Original HP Toner Cartridges with JetIntelligence did when the printers were released. ii) Cost calculation: Sustainability considerations can increase the cost of doing R&D. R&D for printers and personal systems devices that meet the criteria laid out in the HP sustainability bond framework, including related to eco labels and the usage of recycled plastic components, accounted for a \$466M portion of HP's Sustainability Bond proceeds allocation. Sustainalytics, a leading provider of second-party opinion services for issuers of sustainability bonds, was engaged to evaluate the projects and assets funded with the proceeds from HP Inc.'s 2021 Sustainability Bond to ensure they met the use of proceeds, eligibility criteria, and reporting commitments outlined in the HP Inc. Sustainable Bond Framework. Sustainalytics' annual review (available on the Sustainalytics website) was issued in June 2022 and found that HP Inc.'s issued bond met the criteria required.

Comment

Identifier

Opp3

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

Returns on investment in low-emission technology

Company-specific description

As a technology leader in 3D Printing, HP foresees the sustainability benefits of 3D printing throughout the value chain across pre-production, production, inventory, product use, and service. In pre-production and production, 3D printing will reduce the need for tooling and the number of sub-assemblies which require high quantities of energy to make and operate. By better matching supply with demand, 3D printing will reduce or eliminate overproduction and excess inventory, moving to customized, on-demand production and from physical to digital inventories. 3D printing enables new and optimized designs that weigh less, and in automotive applications can reduce fuel consumption and GHG emissions or extend electric vehicle range. 3D printing enables manufacturing-spare parts on-demand, which reduces the need to store parts over time, and can extend product longevity, reducing lifecycle impacts. In 2019, HP commissioned an LCA to examine the impacts of replacing several traditionally manufactured metal parts used in the production of HP DesignJet T3600 large format printers with plastic parts created using HP Jet Fusion 3D printers. The plastic parts, which use PA 12 nylon, may result in up to 74% less GHG emissions compared to metal parts. The climate impacts of the metal parts were mostly to embedded energy in the materials, whereas the GHG emissions associated with 3D printed parts were due to the materials and manufacturing energy. As a result, converting to renewable energy for 3D printing of the plastic parts may further reduce GHG emissions by up to 87% compared to metal parts. By shortening and simplifying supply chains, digital manufacturing enabled by 3D printing technology helps to reduce GHG and other emissions related to manufacturing and transportation. A model published in Energy Policy showed that CO2 emissions could be reduced

by 130.5–525.5 Mt over ten years, including a 5% reduction in manufacturing emission intensities due to 3D printing. We are also developing 100% recyclable and biodegradable molded-fiber packaging solutions with our 3D printing technology: HP's Molded Fiber Advanced Tooling Solution enables the digital manufacture of light, durable tools that are quicker to produce, less labor-intensive to install, and more customizable than any comparable tool on the market. To support this, in 2022, HP closed the acquisition of Choose Packaging, the inventor of the only known commercially available zero-plastic paper bottles.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

High

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

4,600,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

34,600,000,000

Explanation of financial impact figure

We estimate a total addressable market (TAM) in 3D Printing and Graphics of about \$76 billion as of Q4 FY21. As we expand our solutions across the entire value chain, we expect our market opportunity to grow to more than \$500 billion over the long term. While HP does not release or confirm third party market share data, a 2018 study by Context, a 3D Print market analyst firm, estimated HP held approximately 6% of the current industrial/professional 3D printing market. Hypothetically, if HP were able to secure a similar share of estimated TAM, that could represent between approximately \$4.6 billion and \$34.6 million of this market opportunity.

Cost to realize opportunity

19,000,000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

i) Case study to realize the opportunity: To realize this opportunity, HP is leveraging leadership in thermal inkjet printhead technology and digital printing to deliver 3D printing at production scale, transform how entire industries work, and foster a more sustainable, low-carbon Fourth Industrial Revolution with digital manufacturing. In 2016, we launched HP Multi Jet Fusion, the first production-ready commercial 3D printer. We created networks of digital manufacturing partners and parts suppliers. We are working with production service partners to provide customers with 3D printed stainless steel parts, using the HP Metal Jet printer. We engage policy makers to catalyze growth in 3D printing through support for education, incentives, and adoption. And we work with customers and researchers to assess the social and environmental impacts of 3D printing. Part of realizing this opportunity comes through our own use of 3D printing. HP used its Jet Fusion 3D printing technology in one of our HP Latex printer models, replacing an aluminum part with a redesigned 3D printed nylon part, resulting in a 93% decrease in weight and a 95% reduction in GHG emissions while cutting cost by 50%. We also are disrupting the US\$10 billion

fiber-based sustainable packaging market with our 3D printing-enabled HP Molded Fiber Advanced Tooling Solution and acquisition of Choose Packaging, the inventor of the only known commercially available zero-plastic paper bottles

ii) Cost calculation: HP focuses on creating transformative technologies that will disrupt industries and economies around the world. In 2021, HP spent over US\$1.9 billion on ongoing product development and creating the transformative and disruptive technologies of the future. We invest in areas where we can make the greatest impact, and sustainability is integrated into our overall research agenda. The majority of our R&D spending is focused on inventions and development for products that will be released in the next one to two years. The rest is dedicated to HP Labs and the business units for new business creation (including 3D Printing and Microfluidics) and for developing technologies that will mature over the following three to seven years. These numbers cannot be broken out separately for public reporting. As a proxy, 1% of HP's annual investment in R&D is provided. (1.9B R&D expenses in FY21 X 1% R&D expenses due to sustainability considerations = \$19M)

Comment

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

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

Row 1

Transition plan

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

Publicly available transition plan

Yes

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

We have a different feedback mechanism in place

Description of feedback mechanism

HP covers our transition plan in a variety of forum's, including our annual SI reporting, as well as in our quarterly engagement with investors, including our meetings with key stakeholders and in our investor materials.


Frequency of feedback collection

Annually

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

pages 6-7, 15-16 and 67-82.

<https://h20195.www2.hp.com/v2/GetDocument.aspx?docname=c08228880>

 2021 HP Sustainable Impact Report.pdf

C3.2

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

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

C3.2a

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

Climate-related scenario	Scenario analysis coverage	Temperature alignment of scenario	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices
Transition scenarios IEA SDS	Company-wide		<p>Parameters: Energy procurement, carbon pricing, product energy efficiency, consumer preferences, GDP, raw materials, workforce, physical risk</p> <p>Assumptions (examples):</p> <p>Projected energy outlook: cross-cutting policy assumptions by scenario for selected regions (such as Universal access to electricity and clean cooking facilities by 2030.)</p> <p>Carbon price scenarios and relevant assumptions: Aligns with the Paris Agreement objective with holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels, In addition to key GHG emissions reduction initiatives, this scenario is set to meet the energy-related components of the SDG)</p> <p>Emission scenarios and relevant assumptions: HP meets 2025 targets, HP Science Based Target (SBT) after 2025</p> <p>Product energy efficiency Policy impacts: A sharp increase in efficiency improvements across all industries inclusive of the power sector is the single most important element that brings the world towards meeting a 1.5°C target, A shift toward mandatory standards, Much more stringent energy efficiency policies mean that energy demand is lower in 2040 than today</p> <p>Shifts in consumer preferences: Consumer focus on environmental and societal impacts is higher than in a BAU scenario, Corporate customers will be more likely to buy products that align to circular economy principles</p> <p>Analytical choices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantitative vs. qualitative or “directional”: a mix of quantitative and qualitative • Timing: decadal • Data sets: IEA SDS • Physical risks: acute (drought, fire, extreme precipitation, tropical cyclones/hurricanes, heatwaves) and chronic risks (sea-level rise, sustained higher temperatures). Physical risks assessed based on largest disruptions to supplier lists across offices, industrial and logistics, and suppliers.
Transition scenarios IEA CPS	Company-wide		<p>Parameters: Energy procurement, carbon pricing, product energy efficiency, consumer preferences, GDP, raw materials, workforce, physical risk</p> <p>Assumptions (examples):</p> <p>Projected energy outlook: cross-cutting policy assumptions by</p>

			<p>scenario for selected regions (such as Action Plan for Prevention and Control of Air Pollution in China)</p> <p>Carbon price scenarios and relevant assumptions: Accounts for existing policies and recently announced commitments and plans, including those yet to be formally adopted. Considers national commitments related to GHG emissions reductions and plans related to fossil fuel policies scheduled to be implemented. Considered as the baseline BAU scenario for the IEA WEO.</p> <p>Emission scenarios and relevant assumptions: HP meets 2025 targets, HP Science Based Target (SBT) after 2025</p> <p>Product energy efficiency Policy impacts: Efficiency policy would play a similar role for the business that it does today, Mandatory and voluntary standards will be used in complementary ways, Many of HP’s practices today would meet or exceed the expectations of a BAU scenario</p> <p>Shifts in consumer preferences: increasing focus on products’ or services’ impact the environment or society, While company leadership changes between generations may redirect a company’s focus, the change will be gradual</p> <p>Analytical choices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantitative vs. qualitative or “directional”: a mix of quantitative and qualitative • Timing: decadal • Data sets: IEA SDS • Physical risks: acute (drought, fire, extreme precipitation, tropical cyclones/hurricanes, heatwaves) and chronic risks (sea-level rise, sustained higher temperatures). Physical risks assessed based on largest disruptions to supplier lists across offices, industrial and logistics, and suppliers.
<p>Transition scenarios Customized publicly available transition scenario</p>	<p>Company-wide</p>	<p>3.1°C - 4°C</p>	<p>SSP2 Middle of the road</p> <p>Parameters: Energy procurement, carbon pricing, product energy efficiency, consumer preferences, GDP, raw materials, workforce, physical risk</p> <p>Assumptions (examples):</p> <p>Semi-open globalized economy, Material-intensive consumption; medium meat consumption, Concern for local pollutants, but only moderate success in implementation, Weak focus on sustainability, Uneven, modest effectiveness, Some investment in renewables, but continued reliance on fossil fuels, Medium carbon intensity, uneven energy intensity, higher in lower income countries, No reluctance to use unconventional resources, Continued environmental degradation, Fragmentation up until 2020, Transition to globally uniform carbon price thereafter up until 2040</p> <p>Analytical choices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantitative vs. qualitative or “directional”: a mix of quantitative and qualitative • Timing: decadal • Data sets: IEA SDS

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical risks: acute (drought, fire, extreme precipitation, tropical cyclones/hurricanes, heatwaves) and chronic risks (sea-level rise, sustained higher temperatures). Physical risks assessed based on largest disruptions to supplier lists across offices, industrial and logistics, and suppliers.
Transition scenarios Customized publicly available transition scenario	Company-wide	1.5°C	<p>SSP1 Sustainability - Taking the Green Road</p> <p>Parameters: Energy procurement, carbon pricing, product energy efficiency, consumer preferences, GDP, raw materials, workforce, physical risk</p> <p>Assumptions (examples): Connected markets, regional production, Low growth in material consumption. Improved management of local and global issues, tighter regulation of pollutants, Policy oriented toward sustainable development, Institutions effective at national and international levels, Directed away from fossil fuels, toward efficiency and renewables, Low carbon and energy intensity, Preferences shift away from fossil fuels, Improving environmental conditions over time, Fragmentation up until 2020. Thereafter, transition to globally uniform carbon price directly thereafter</p> <p>Analytical choices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quantitative vs. qualitative or “directional”: a mix of quantitative and qualitative Timing: decadal Data sets: IEA SDS Physical risks: acute (drought, fire, extreme precipitation, tropical cyclones/hurricanes, heatwaves) and chronic risks (sea-level rise, sustained higher temperatures). Physical risks assessed based on largest disruptions to supplier lists across offices, industrial and logistics, and suppliers.
Physical climate scenarios RCP 4.5	Company-wide		<p>Parameters: Energy procurement, carbon pricing, product energy efficiency, consumer preferences, GDP, raw materials, workforce, physical risk</p> <p>Assumptions (examples): Under both the BAU and 2°C scenarios, the frequency of physical hazards is likely to increase, with higher increase expected under BAU. Financial impacts range from approximately \$288M (2°C) to \$325M (BAU) by 2030 and \$637M (2°C) to \$806M (BAU) by 2050.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This implies an increased exposure of HP to potential operational disruptions such as office closure, facility repair costs, lost work time, increased utility costs and insurance premiums which can manifest in lost revenues. The increase in frequency of these events could lead to structural damages to HP’s assets and interruption of supply chain operations, leading to significant financial and reputational impacts. Chronic risks, such as temperature extremes, result in increased cooling costs, declining property value, market attractiveness, etc.

		<p>Analytical choices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantitative vs. qualitative or “directional”: a mix of quantitative and qualitative • Timing: decadal • Data sets: IEA SDS • Physical risks: acute (drought, fire, extreme precipitation, tropical cyclones/hurricanes, heatwaves) and chronic risks (sea-level rise, sustained higher temperatures). Physical risks assessed based on largest disruptions to supplier lists across offices, industrial and logistics, and suppliers.
Physical climate scenarios RCP 8.5	Company-wide	<p>Parameters: Energy procurement, carbon pricing, product energy efficiency, consumer preferences, GDP, raw materials, workforce, physical risk</p> <p>Assumptions (examples):</p> <p>Under both the BAU and 2°C scenarios, the frequency of physical hazards is likely to increase, with higher increase expected under BAU. Financial impacts range from approximately \$288M (2°C) to \$325M (BAU) by 2030 and \$637M (2°C) to \$806M (BAU) by 2050.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •This implies an increased exposure of HP to potential operational disruptions such as office closure, facility repair costs, lost work time, increased utility costs, and insurance premiums which can manifest in lost revenues. •The increase in frequency of these events could lead to structural damages to HP’s assets and interruption of supply chain operations, leading to significant financial and reputational impacts. •Chronic risks, such as temperature extremes, result in increased cooling costs, declining property value, market attractiveness, etc. <p>Analytical choices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantitative vs. qualitative or “directional”: a mix of quantitative and qualitative • Timing: decadal • Data sets: IEA SDS • Physical risks: acute (drought, fire, extreme precipitation, tropical cyclones/hurricanes, heatwaves) and chronic risks (sea-level rise, sustained higher temperatures). Physical risks assessed based on largest disruptions to supplier lists across offices, industrial and logistics, and suppliers.

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

- Which key climate-related risks and opportunities should be prioritized?
- What are the projected impacts of climate change on the business?
- What are the gaps within HP’s disclosures and readiness to meet the recommendations of the

TCFD?

- How can we enhance risk management and improve disclosures?

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

Our approach was informed by the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), and the Guidance for Applying Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) to Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) related risks published by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD). The eight risk and opportunity statements identified for analysis during this assessment (see Parameters in question 3.2a) were assessed across two climate scenarios out to 2030 and 2050. The assessment highlighted that HP is prepared for both a BAU and 1.5°C scenario and identified 4 key areas—the impacts of physical risk, energy procurement and carbon pricing, product market access and appeal, and reputation and reporting—for HP to continue efforts and address potential gaps that may emerge. For example, direct energy costs and external carbon pricing could see a combined increase in costs of \$48-91M per year total, impacting five key HP geographies, and conversations with key internal stakeholders revealed HP to be relatively prepared in terms of rising energy costs and external carbon pricing due to our ongoing renewable electricity transition that will help mitigate the impact. The 4 key areas are already informing our current work with HP’s Personal Systems and Printing business units’ sustainability goals and strategies such as HP’s carbon neutral printing vision as well as with global functions like Supply Chain Operations and Corporate Real Estate and Workplace Solutions (CREWS) considering global resiliency planning in the wake of COVID-19. The assessment’s findings on acute and chronic physical risk as well as energy costs and carbon pricing regulations are influencing our planning and capital allocation and expenditures for HP CREWS, such as for new facility builds. For example, all new construction will comply with the HP Green and Smart Construction Playbook and the LEED v4 Gold Standard, which includes mandated energy efficiency requirements and site selection criteria that consider acute and chronic physical risk due to climate change. HP’s new facility in Houston, TX meets the LEED v4 Gold Standard and is located above the 500-year flood plain after facing repeated instances of flood damage and shutdown at the previous site due to successive climate-related extreme weather events in southeast Texas such as Hurricane Harvey.

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	i) Description & time horizon: Climate-related risks and opportunities related to product and services innovation, regulations and standards, and customer preferences and requirements are identified in HP’s climate risk assessment and influence HP’s products and services strategy. We strive to reduce the climate impact of our products and services to reduce HP’s carbon footprint and help our customers’ decrease energy consumption and GHG emissions. In 2021, HP tracked ~\$7 billion in sales which met customer requirements for registered product eco-labels, including ENERGY STAR, EPEAT, TCO, and other, equaling ~12% revenue, a high magnitude of impact. If HP were not to take a proactive approach to making products that

		<p>meet or exceed product energy efficiency regulations and standards to maintain our access to key markets and public sector accounts, this revenue could be at risk. To address this, HP made a strategic decision to set a goal to reduce product use GHG emissions intensity by 30% by 2025 (compared to 2015) and approved by the Science Based Targets Initiative. Setting targets in support of our strategy, we look at an approximate ten year timeframe, while still addressing near term risk such as current or emerging regulations. The ten year strategy is also informed by product development roadmaps to account for current and successive generations of products.</p> <p>ii) Most substantial business decisions: In 2021, HP announced Climate Action goals, including a goal to reduce HP value chain GHG emissions by 50% by 2030 (compared to 2019) and achieve net zero emissions by 2040. HP’s carbon footprint of 28,459,500 tonnes of CO₂e in 2021 was 9% less than in 2019, primarily due to reductions related to product use resulting from increased energy efficiency and changes to the mix of products sold. Through 2021, we achieved a 11% decrease in overall product use footprint (product use is 31% of our carbon footprint). Ongoing design improvements in 2021, including more efficient CPUs and power supplies, contributed to continued reductions in the typical energy consumption of our notebooks and workstations. Increased sales of Chromebooks and other notebooks, which tend to use less energy than desktop PCs, also contributed.</p>
<p>Supply chain and/or value chain</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>i) Description & time horizon: Climate-related risks and opportunities related to energy procurement and external carbon pricing are identified in HP’s climate risk assessment, and they impact and influence HP strategy for supply chain. Our supply chain makes up over 68% of our overall footprint, so our production and nonproduction suppliers are essential partners in driving the low-carbon and resource-efficient transformation to meet our targets. Setting long-term targets in support of our strategy, we look at an approximate 10-20 year timeframe, while still addressing near term risk such as current or emerging regulations. Targets include a goal to reduce first-tier production supplier and product transportation-related GHG emissions intensity by 10% by 2025 (compared to 2015) and help suppliers cut 2 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) emissions between 2010 and 2025.</p> <p>ii) Most substantial business decisions: For more than a decade, HP has worked with suppliers and product transportation providers to track and reduce GHG emissions, improve energy and fuel efficiency, set goals, and improve environmental performance and report progress transparently. The Sustainability Scorecard is central to our efforts to set expectations, evaluate our suppliers’ performance, and drive ongoing improvement. We periodically increase our expectations of suppliers, so suppliers must continually improve to maintain a consistent audit score. In 2018, we made the strategic decision to include new supplier environmental management criteria including science-based GHG emissions reduction targets, third-party verification of GHG emissions, and publication of a GRI-based sustainability report, as well as transparent reporting through CDP of</p>

		<p>key environmental information, including GHG emissions, energy consumption, renewable energy use, and water management. Suppliers discuss their scorecard with HP as part of regular business performance evaluations and receive additional points if they demonstrate sustained improvement. We continue to expand the scope of the scorecard and have started implementing new criteria to raise expectations and raised thresholds for the Preferred and Acceptable levels. During the year, the Sustainability Scorecard applied to suppliers representing 76% of our production spend.</p>
Investment in R&D	Yes	<p>i) Description & time horizon: The climate-related risks and opportunities related to product and services innovation, regulations and standards, and customer preference and requirements have impacted and influenced HP's R&D decisions and investments. HP is currently in the process of transforming our business model to disrupt traditional manufacturing and help our customer's drive progress toward a more efficient, circular, and low-carbon economy by making a strategic investment in 3D print technologies. Traditional manufacturing currently makes up one-third of the world's energy use and is projected to grow another 22% by 2040 according to HP Megatrends 2019 report. Shifting from traditional to 3D print can save up to 25% of the world energy use. Part of our ongoing investment and design decision in 3D print is driven by the opportunity to disrupt traditional manufacturing and help customers decrease energy consumption and GHG emissions along with lightweight materials to reduce waste, simplifying supply chains, allowing for local production, and reduced product transportation. HP considers a ten year strategy to inform product development roadmaps to account for current and successive generations of products. In addition, HP considers ten years as the horizon by which forces such as advanced design and production innovation and highly automated printing processes will transform traditional manufacturing.</p> <p>ii) Most substantial business decision to date: In 2021, HP spent \$1.9 billion on ongoing product development and technologies across 5 key growth areas, including 3D printing and digital manufacturing. An LCA commissioned by HP in 2019 found that 3D printing parts using nylon material over traditional metal resulted in up to 74% less GHG emissions. In addition, a model published in Energy Policy showed that CO2 emissions could be reduced by 130.5–525.5 MT over ten years from product transportation due to 3D printing, including a 5% reduction in manufacturing emission intensities due to 3D printing.</p>
Operations	Yes	<p>i) Description & time horizon: Climate-related risks and opportunities related to energy procurement, carbon pricing and physical risk have impacted and influenced HP's operations strategy. In 2020, we completed a climate risk assessment which included assessing the impact of 1) energy procurement and external carbon pricing and 2) physical risk, such as disruption by earthquakes, flooding, fires, power or water shortages on our operations. As one example, mandates and regulation of the energy markets could affect HP's choices of energy sources ultimately impacting operations energy costs and ability to meet GHG targets. The assessment found HP will face increased chronic and acute physical risk, as well as an increase in</p>

		<p>energy and external carbon pricing that could increase costs to HP real estate footprint costs by \$48-91M per year in the five geographic areas assessed. Setting targets in support of our operations strategy, we look at an approximately ten year timeframe, while still addressing near term risk such as current or emerging regulations. The ten year strategy is also informed by corporate real estate typical leasing time horizon.</p> <p>ii) Most substantial business decisions: Although HP was found to be relatively prepared in terms of energy costs and external carbon pricing, due to our renewable electricity transition already underway, HP made the strategic decision to accelerate our existing renewable electricity target from 60% by 2025 to 100% by 2025 and to reach 100% renewable electricity for all global operations. In addition, we have factored the risks of increased chronic and acute physical risk and rising energy costs into new facility builds. For example, all new construction will comply with the HP Green and Smart Construction Playbook and the LEED v4 Gold Standard, which includes mandated energy efficiency requirements and site selection criteria that considers acute and chronic physical risk due to climate change, including HP’s new facilities in Houston, Barcelona and Amstelveen. Our Houston facility meets LEED v4 Gold standards and is located above the 500-year flood plain, after facing repeated instances of flood damage and shutdown at the previous site due to successive climate-related extreme weather events in Texas such as Hurricane Harvey.</p>
--	--	--

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 Capital allocation Assets	i) Case studies: Climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced our financial planning as relates to revenues, direct costs, indirect costs, capital allocation and expenditures and assets. For example, climate-related risks and opportunities related to product and services innovation, regulations and standards, and customer preferences and requirements were identified in HP’s climate risk assessment and influence our long-term financial planning as related to revenues. In 2021, HP tracked approximately US\$7 billion in new sales associated with deals in which it met customer requirements for registered product eco labels, including ENERGY STAR®, EPEAT®, and Blue Angel, equaling approximately 12% of our FY21 revenue. This represents a high magnitude of impact for our business and consequently a substantial impact on our financial planning around product design and development to meet these standards and secure these eco-labels. Achieving these standards and eco-labels can increase product costs that must be factored into product level and business unit level financial forecasts and budgets. We also saw a year-over-year increase in sales bids with sustainability requirements, including issues related to the climate risks and opportunities described above. We anticipate continued interest and growth of this magnitude in these customer requirements, representing a substantial financial

	<p>opportunity for HP moving forward and support our target setting approach. As another example, HP has climate-related risk to direct costs in terms of energy costs and carbon pricing. Carbon pricing results in additional energy expenses for HP’s real estate footprint and we are potentially exposed to indirect costs that are passed through to us within the supply chain, which could increase the cost of doing business. A recent third-party climate risk assessment estimated that HP could see increased costs from both energy expenditures and carbon pricing. The assessment informs our current working assumption which is that energy costs could rise by as much as \$47M by 2030 and external carbon pricing by between approximately \$1M and \$44M for a combined increase in costs of \$48-91M per year total in five key geographies included in the analysis (Brazil, India, China, EU and US). HP was found to be relatively prepared in terms of rising energy costs and external carbon pricing due to our renewable energy transition underway that will help mitigate the impact of energy cost increase and carbon pricing that may increase the cost of GHG emissions. ii) Time horizon: HP has made the strategic decision to further accelerate the time horizon to reach 100% renewable energy for all global operations and set a new renewable electricity target of 100% by 2025. We have also included new supplier scorecard criteria to incentivize suppliers to set Science-Based Targets (SBTs) to drive GHG emissions reductions in our supply chain. We also actively pursue energy efficiency in our facilities to reduce operational energy costs and GHG emissions. For example, all new construction will conform with the HP Green and Smart Construction Playbook and the LEED v4 Gold Standard, which includes mandated energy efficiency requirements, including HP’s new facilities in Barcelona, Houston and Amstelveen, which meet LEED v4 Gold Standards or local equivalent. In 2021 operations (HP’s corporate real estate footprint) consumed 697,058 MWh of energy in 2021, 3% more than in 2020, and global electricity use increased by 2% compared to 2020, due in part to partial site re-occupancy and increased activity at our manufacturing sites. This is excluding energy from our transportation fleet (which HP did not report prior to 2021) Some capital projects were initially curtailed in 2020 due to the pandemic, so we shifted our focus to operational efficiency, and these efforts continued into early 2021. Our teams ensured non-critical buildings were set for unoccupancy by using emergency lighting and setting broader temperature ranges than when in normal use, and we utilized a HP EcoChampions playbook which included training modules with step-by-step guidelines to strengthen performance in areas such as energy efficiency. In 2021, these efforts reduced electricity use by over 5.6 million kWh and saved HP approximately \$461,355 per year. In 2021, we also implemented energy-saving opportunities such as retro commissioning projects, chiller plant optimizations, smart building retrofits, use of digital lighting controls, and heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) system replacements. We estimate that these improvements will save HP over \$981,607 per year and reduce energy use by 10.67 million kWh per year. From a financial planning perspective, operational efficiency projects typically require a three-year payback period or less. Therefore, we have a varied time horizon of influence depending on the financial planning element; for example, revenues are influenced into the long-term, while capital projects are considered in the short-term.</p>
--	--

C3.5

(C3.5) In your organization’s financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s transition to a 1.5°C world?

No, but we plan to in the next two years

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

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

Absolute target

Intensity target

C4.1a

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

Target reference number

Abs 1

Year target was set

2018

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Base year

2015

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

66,900

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

321,800

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

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

388,700

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

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

100

Target year

2025

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

60

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

155,480

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

48,700

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

110,800

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

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

159,500

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

98.2763056342

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this a science-based target?

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

Target ambition

1.5°C aligned

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Scope 1 and 2 emissions are calculated for all sites within HP's operational control.1 Emissions from the Company's owned and leased transportation is reported in Scope 1. GHG emissions not within HP's operational control are accounted for in Scope 3 emissions; these emissions are related to our activities in the reporting year (that is, emissions related to products purchased or sold in the reporting year). For more information, see HP Carbon Accounting Manual and HP Water Accounting Manual at <http://h20195.www2.hp.com/V2/GetDocument.aspx?docname=c05179524>

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

Greenhouse gas emissions from HP operations are primarily due to facility energy use. Following the acquisition of Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.'s printer business in 2018, HP set a goal to decrease total Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions from global operations (all owned or leased facilities and transportation fleet within our operational control) by 60% by 2025, compared to 2015. This target underwent and passed an official target validation by the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi). The SBTi notified HP of their approval of this target on July 4, 2019. HP's Scope 3 targets had been previously validated by the SBTi. This target also follows HP's previously set and met SBTi-approved target of a 25% reduction in absolute Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2025. In 2021, GHG emissions from HP owned or leased facilities and transportation fleet decreased compared to 2015. In 2021, HP's global operations produced 159,500 tonnes of Scope 1 and Scope 2 CO₂e emissions, a 7% reduction compared to 2020 and a 59% reduction from our 2015 baseline of 388,700 tonnes of CO₂e. After 70% of the time (7/10 yrs), we are 98% of the way towards goal completion (59/60%). For more information, see pg 54-55 of the HP 2021 Sustainable Impact Report online at <https://www8.hp.com/h20195/v2/GetPDF.aspx/c08228880.pdf>. and the HP Carbon Accounting Manual and HP Water Accounting Manual at <http://h20195.www2.hp.com/V2/GetDocument.aspx?docname=c05179524>

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

Target reference number

Abs 2

Year target was set

2021

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Scope 2

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

Category 2: Capital goods

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

Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Category 6: Business travel

Category 7: Employee commuting

Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Category 11: Use of sold products

Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

Base year

2019

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

61,900

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

153,900

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

31,170,000

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

31,385,800

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

100

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]

15,692,900

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

48,700

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

110,800

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

28,300,000

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

28,459,500

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

18.6472863524

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and we have committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative in the next two years

Target ambition

1.5°C aligned

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Scope 1 and 2 emissions are calculated for all sites within HP’s operational control. Emissions from the Company’s owned and leased transportation is reported in Scope 1. GHG emissions not within HP’s operational control are accounted for in Scope 3 emissions; these emissions are related to our activities in the reporting year (that is, emissions related to products purchased or sold in the reporting year).

For more information, see HP Carbon Accounting Manual and HP Water Accounting Manual at <http://h20195.www2.hp.com/V2/GetDocument.aspx?docname=c05179524>

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

In April 2021, we announced our ambitious climate agenda, and set new goals across our value chain to combat climate change, focused on GHG emissions, circularity, and forests. We use science-based targets to drive progress across our business, consistent with emission levels required to limit global warming to 1.5°C. HP’s five climate action strategic drivers—print and compute as a service, sustainable materials, supply chain decarbonization, energy efficiency, and forest investments—are intended to decouple growth from GHG emissions and resource consumption, drive innovation, and transform our design and business models.

HP’s carbon footprint of 28,459,500 tonnes of CO₂ e in 2021 was 9% less than in 2019, primarily due to reductions related to product use resulting from increased energy efficiency and changes to the mix of products sold.

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

C4.1b

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

Target reference number

Int 1

Year target was set

2018

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 11: Use of sold products

Intensity metric

Metric tons CO2e per unit of production

Base year

2015

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

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

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

100

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

100

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

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

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

100

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

100

Target year

2025

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

30

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

70

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

0

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

-39

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

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

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3 (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

67

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

67

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

110

Target status in reporting year

Achieved

Is this a science-based target?

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

Target ambition

Other, please specify

Meets SBT's Scope 3 Criteria

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

HP set a goal to reduce the product use GHG emissions intensity by 30% by 2025 compared to 2015 levels approved by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) and meet SBTi Scope 3 criteria. HP product GHG emissions intensity measures GHG emissions during product lifetime use per unit for personal systems and printers based on anticipated lifetime usage. These emissions represent more than 99% of HP product units shipped each year, including notebooks, tablets, desktops, mobile computing devices, workstations, and displays; HP InkJet, LaserJet, DesignJet, Indigo, Scitex, and Jet Fusion 3D printers and scanners. These values are then weighted by contribution of personal systems and printing products to overall revenue in the current year. Because this goal combines emissions from two different product lines with different intensity normalization methods, we assigned an index of 100 to the total "intensity figure in base year" in 2015. We report our progress relative to that initial index number. Through the end of FY21, we reduced the GHG emissions intensity of our product portfolio by 39% compared to 2015. Much of this improvement was due to ongoing design improvements contributing to continued reductions in typical energy consumption of our personal systems and printing products, an ongoing shift from desktops to notebooks which consume significantly less energy, higher LaserJet duplexing rates which decreased paper use, improved inkjet and LaserJet power usage data, and shipping more PageWide web presses used for paper printing, which have high duplexing rates. After 60% of the time (6/10 yrs), we are 100% of the way towards goal completion (39%/30%). The decrease of 11% in absolute emissions compared to 2020 was driven by reductions in product energy use and by the continued impact of COVID-19 on sales of different product lines, particularly a shift toward Chromebooks, other notebooks, and InkJet printers which tend to be lighter and more energy efficient than desktop PCs and LaserJet printers. HP has achieved this goal for the second year in a row, with a 39% decrease through 2021, compared to 2015 (therefore, we will not report on this goal moving forward).

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

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

To help our customers decrease energy consumption and GHG emissions, we design for energy efficiency and offer convenient service-based solutions that are designed to deliver increased value to customers through reduced environmental impact and capital costs. Since 2019, the energy consumption of our personal systems products has dropped by 18% on average. This included average estimated reductions in energy consumption of 27% in notebooks, 40% in workstations, and 18% in displays. Ongoing design improvements in 2021, including more efficient CPUs and power supplies, contributed to continued reductions in the typical energy consumption of our notebooks and workstations. Increased sales of Chromebooks and other notebooks, which tend to use less energy than desktop PCs, were also a factor. These improvements more than offset a 22% average estimated increase in energy consumption of desktops between 2019 and 2021, due largely to increased memory (primarily between 2019 and 2020).

Target reference number

Int 2

Year target was set

2016

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

Intensity metric

Metric tons CO2e per unit revenue

Base year

2015

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

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

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0000788

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

0.0000788

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

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

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

100

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

100

Target year

2025

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

10

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

0.00007092

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

0

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

-14

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

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

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3 (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

0.0000737

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

0.0000737

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

64.7208121827

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this a science-based target?

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

Target ambition

Other, please specify

Meets SBT's Scope 3 Criteria

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Note: this target covers Scope 3 emissions in Purchased goods and services as well as Upstream and downstream transportation and distribution including emissions from HP's 1st tier production suppliers and 1st tier transportation/logistics providers. This target is per million USD in annual revenue. For the baseline, we used 2015 supplier reported values. Because data collection from production suppliers lags by a year, 2020 is the most recent year data is available

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

Through December 2020, first-tier production supplier- and product transportation-related GHG emissions intensity, calculated as a three-year rolling average decreased 4% compared to 2015. Yearly GHG emissions intensity values (not calculated as a rolling average) decreased by 9% during that timeframe. To help reach our goal, we focus our suppliers' attention on improving energy management and efficiency, using renewable energy, and setting science-based targets. This target underwent and passed an official target validation by the SBTi on June 28, 2017.

For more information see pg. 36 of HP's 2021 Sustainable Impact Report:
<https://www8.hp.com/h20195/v2/GetPDF.aspx/c08228880.pdf> .

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

C4.2

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

- Target(s) to increase low-carbon energy consumption or production
- Net-zero target(s)
- Other climate-related target(s)

C4.2a

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

Target reference number

Low 1

Year target was set

2018

Target coverage

Company-wide

Target type: energy carrier

Electricity

Target type: activity

Consumption

Target type: energy source

Renewable energy source(s) only

Base year

2015

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

232

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

0.1

Target year

2025

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

100

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

54

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

53.953953954

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes, this is a contributing goal to Target Abs 1 reported above.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

RE100

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

KPI in baseline and target year are shown as a percent of total electricity consumption. This target covers all HP owned or leased facilities worldwide.

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

In 2016, we set a long-term commitment to use 100% renewable electricity in our global operations, with a goal of 40% by 2020. After achieving our interim target, we recalculated energy use and Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions data, per guidance in the GHG Protocol, and we increased our ambition and set goals to achieve 60% by 2025 and 100% by 2035. In FY20, we began to consider further accelerating this goal and in FY21 updated the goal to 100% RE by 2025. HP's global operations procured and generated 264,054 MWh of renewable electricity and attributes, equivalent to 54% of our global electricity consumption.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

C4.2b

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

Target reference number

Oth 1

Year target was set

2016

Target coverage

Site/facility

Target type: absolute or intensity

Absolute

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

Low-carbon vehicles

Percentage of company facilities with electric vehicle infrastructure

Target denominator (intensity targets only)

Base year

2017

Figure or percentage in base year

0

Target year

2040

Figure or percentage in target year

100

Figure or percentage in reporting year

45

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

45

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?

No

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

EV100

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

HP is one of 10 founding members of EV100, a Climate Group initiative aimed at accelerating technological development of electric vehicles (EVs) worldwide. In support of this effort, we have committed to installing EV infrastructure at all feasible sites worldwide by 2030. We have selected 83 owned and leased sites as our target locations to install EV infrastructure as these are the locations where we have over 200 personnel headcount.

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

We have committed to installing EV infrastructure at all feasible sites worldwide by 2030. In 2021, we offered EV infrastructure at 45% of 86 target sites, including 18 new charging stations installed during the year. Wherever feasible, we require new building constructions and leases to include EV infrastructure. We started our first EV fleet pilots in the Netherlands in October 2020, Belgium in January 2021, and introduced a hybrid as our default fleet vehicle in the US. By the end of 2021, 2% of our fleet was EVs and 12% was hybrid vehicles

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

Target reference number

Oth 2

Year target was set

2020

Target coverage

Company-wide

Target type: absolute or intensity

Absolute

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

Engagement with suppliers

Percentage of suppliers (by emissions) disclosing their GHG emissions

Target denominator (intensity targets only)

Base year

2021

Figure or percentage in base year

95

Target year

2021

Figure or percentage in target year

95

Figure or percentage in reporting year

96

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

Target status in reporting year

Achieved

Is this target part of an emissions target?

No, this target is not directly part of an emissions target. However, this engagement with suppliers supports calculation of progress versus our Scope 3: Purchased Goods & Services target and also is fundamental to the engagement necessary to drive supplier environmental performance improvement.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

HP's annual goal is to engage production suppliers and collect GHG data from suppliers representing 95% of production spend. We have achieved this and reported on the collected data for more than a decade. HP values transparency. Because HP's supply chain now accounts for more than half (68% in 2021) of HP's carbon footprint, we measure and report our suppliers' GHG emissions by directly collecting data from our suppliers annually, using industry and cross-industry standard reporting platforms such as the RBA Online Environmental Survey (HP was an original contributing developer of the tool and continues to aid its development and implementation) and the CDP Supply Chain program (as a member of which HP gives input towards continuous improvement). HP's hundreds of production (direct) suppliers and thousands of non-production (indirect) suppliers are essential partners in our efforts to embed sustainability across every aspect of our business and reduce GHG emissions across the value chain. Given such large numbers of suppliers, we prioritize our data collection by focusing on our higher-spend suppliers. This is because higher-spend suppliers have proportionately more significant impacts on HP's calculated Scope 3 supplier emissions (which is compiled by allocating supplier emissions in proportion to the ratio of HP's spend with each supplier to each supplier's revenue). For example, just 3% of HP's suppliers by number constitute 94% of our total direct and indirect procurement spend. Knowing these suppliers' relative impacts, allows HP to better understand which suppliers present the greatest opportunity to reduce HP's Scope 3 emissions. We also collect data from lower spend strategic suppliers. Our deeper overall engagement with high-spend and strategic suppliers gives us greater ability to influence performance improvements. Additionally, to ensure a robust data set for HP's supply chain carbon emissions we leverage our CDP Supply Chain program membership to collect data from suppliers deeper in our spend. HP incentivizes our suppliers to provide adequate responses through our Sustainability Scorecard process.

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

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

Achievement of this target is enabled by the consistency of our annual environmental data request raising supplier awareness and reporting maturity. We also conduct ongoing capability building to ensure suppliers can provide well-formed responses. We foster industry and cross-industry standard reporting platforms such as the RBA Online Environmental Survey (HP was an original contributing developer of the tool and continues to aid its development and implementation) and the CDP Supply Chain program (as a member of which HP gives input towards continuous improvement). We continuously monitor which suppliers have submitted and prioritize follow up with suppliers that are most meaningful to both this targets as well as to our broader efforts at SC GHG reduction. Additionally, our Sustainability Scorecard program incentivizes suppliers to provide annual environmental data.

Target reference number

Oth 3

Year target was set

2017

Target coverage

Company-wide

Target type: absolute or intensity

Absolute

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

Engagement with suppliers

Other, please specify

supplier reduction in carbon footprint by two million tonnes of CO₂e between 2010 and 2025

Target denominator (intensity targets only)

Base year

2010

Figure or percentage in base year

2,000,000

Target year

2025

Figure or percentage in target year

0

Figure or percentage in reporting year

540,000

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

73

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes, HP has the goal of helping suppliers reduce their carbon footprint by cutting two million tonnes of CO₂e between 2010 and 2025

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target covers all suppliers in HP's supply chain. For addressing this goal, we prioritize engagement with suppliers that may benefit most from capability building to improve facility-level energy performance.

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

To achieve this target, since 2010 we have worked to help suppliers to build capabilities, identify ways to improve energy efficiency including through implementation of energy management systems, and explore the use of renewable energy. We continue to advance toward our goal of helping suppliers reduce their carbon footprint by cutting two million tonnes of CO₂ emissions between 2010 and 2025. Combined, these efforts have avoided more than 1.46 million tonnes of CO₂ emissions through 2021 and saved our suppliers \$119 million in electricity costs alone. As of 2021, we are 73% of the way towards our target (1.46 million/2 million = .73). For more information, see p. 37 of the HP 2021 Sustainable Impact Report online at <https://www8.hp.com/h20195/v2/GetPDF.aspx/c08228880.pdf>

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

C4.2c

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

Target reference number

NZ1

Target coverage

Company-wide

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

Abs1

Int1

Target year for achieving net zero

2040

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and we have committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative in the next 2 years

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

HP has set a goal to achieve net zero greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions across for Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions by 2040. We have also committed to an interim goal to reduce absolute value chain GHG by 50% for Scope 1, 2 and 3 by 2030 compared to 2019.

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

Yes

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

We have committed to an interim goal to reduce absolute value chain GHG by 50% for Scope 1, 2 and 3 by 2030 compared to 2019.

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

C4.3

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

Yes

C4.3a

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

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	43	0
To be implemented*	12	405

Implementation commenced*	6	0
Implemented*	13	102,119
Not to be implemented	5	0

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
 Other, please specify
 Site energy use minimization and energy conservation projects

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

2,624

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)

981,607

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

1,535,500

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption
 Other, please specify
 Renewable electricity from purchased Environmental Attribute Certificates (EAC)'s, green electric power supply (e.g from de regulated utility contracts, etc.) and on-site renewables.

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

96,000

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

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

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

0

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

687,352

Payback period

No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

1-2 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Transportation
Company fleet vehicle efficiency

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

3,900

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

Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

0

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

0

Payback period

No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

<1 year

Comment

C4.3c

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

Method	Comment
Dedicated budget for energy efficiency	Prior to the partial site re-occupancy in early 2021, our non-critical buildings were closed due to COVID-19 and access restrictions prevented us from implementing capital-funded energy conservation projects. During that closure, our facility teams ensured these buildings were set for unoccupancy by maintaining our

	<p>broadened temperature set points, reducing our lighting schedules, and manually shutting off equipment when not needed.</p> <p>As the sites began to open, we implemented several capital-funded energy conservation projects which included chiller plant optimization, LED lighting upgrades, uninterruptible power supply (UPS) upgrades, air conditioning (HVAC) system replacements, site retro commissioning, and installation of upgraded controllers for a large site compressed air system. We also confirmed that sites were compliant with the HP occupied temperature set points upon reoccupation. HP provided a dedicated \$2.9 million capital budget to fund these energy efficiency projects. Note that many of these energy conservation projects were implemented at sites that achieved 100% renewable electricity. These projects provided electricity savings, however there were no Scope 2 carbon reductions because the site already had no Scope 2 emissions. The annual monetary savings and investment required shown in C4.3b only includes the projects that provided carbon savings. That is why the \$3.2 million budget does not match the investment shown in C4.3b.</p>
<p>Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities</p>	<p>In 2021, a \$687K expense budget was dedicated to the purchase of RECS/IRECS/GOs to offset the Scope 2 emissions from HP sites located in the USA, Canada, Mexico, China, India and Europe. In 2021, HP signed two new solar Power Purchase Agreements for sites in Singapore and Barcelona, Spain. The PPA for the Barcelona facility was for on-site solar which will provide approximately 2,174 MWh per year, equivalent to 12.2% of the site's annual electricity use. The PPA that HP signed for its Singapore facility will provide solar parking canopies, which will generate 4.8% of that site's annual electricity consumption.</p>
<p>Employee engagement</p>	<p>Recognizing the vital contribution employees make to improving our environmental performance, HP provides portal-based employee communications on energy efficiency, sustainability, and HP's contribution to climate change. HP supports programs such as WWF's "Earth Hour" to raise awareness of climate change and the role that energy usage plays. In 2021, more than 1,300 employees pledged to participate in Earth Hour and 97 HP sites participated and saved 1,700 KWh over the hour. Our employees worldwide make a vital contribution to improving our environmental performance and employee engagement initiatives enable HP's global workforce to directly support our Sustainable Impact goals and vision. For example, during 2021:</p> <p>October EcoChallenge with EcoChallenge.org: More than 1,000 HP employees from 85 teams and 44 countries took part in this three-week personal sustainability challenge, with 4 HP sites earning top-10 spots.</p> <p>Earth Month: More than 1,600 employees pledged to take climate action by reducing food waste, adopting a plant-rich diet, and using energy-efficient appliances. Employees attended a plant-rich diet webinar and cooking lesson, as well as a climate action webinar in collaboration with Project Drawdown.</p>
<p>Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards</p>	<p>In 2021 HP completed certification of two of its sites in Singapore for ISO 50001 and the certification is valid for 3 years. Each year HP carries out a surveillance audit to ensure the system is in still operating in compliance with the ISO 50001 standard.</p>

<p>Other Optimization of real estate portfolio.</p>	<p>As of October 31, 2021, 18 sites globally had achieved LEED or BREEAM certifications for building, 2 locations had achieved SITES certification for sustainable landscape, and 1 site had achieved TRUE certification for waste diversion. All new buildouts target LEED v4 Gold and/or a local equivalent (such as BREEAM). As of October 31, 2021, 13 sites are certified as LEED Gold or above or BREEAM Excellent.</p>
---	---

C4.5

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

Yes

C4.5a

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

Level of aggregation

Group of products or services

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

Other, please specify

Third-party lifecycle assessment

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other

Other, please specify

Closed loop recycled plastic

Description of product(s) or service(s)

Closed loop recycled plastic in HP Original print cartridges: Our closed loop recycling process combines plastic from HP ink cartridges recovered via our Planet Partners program with plastics from recycled bottles and apparel hangers, to create a reconstituted plastic that meets HP’s specifications for use in manufacturing new HP print cartridges. More than 85% of our Original HP Ink Cartridges contain 4–75% postconsumer recycled content, and 100% of Original HP Toner Cartridges contain 1–75% postconsumer or post-industrial recycled content. According to 2020 analysis, using recycled PET plastic in Original HP ink cartridges, rather than virgin plastic, on average reduced carbon footprint by 73% and reduces fossil fuel used for plastic production by 69%. Through 2021, we manufactured over 5.4 billion Original HP and Samsung cartridges using a cumulative 134,000 tonnes of recycled plastic, including from recycled HP Cartridges. This has kept 962 million Original HP Cartridges, 143 million apparel hangers, and 5.5 billion postconsumer plastic bottles out of landfills through upcycling these materials. For more than 30 years, HP has developed Original HP ink cartridges and ink delivery systems to improve print quality while reducing environmental impact. The HP Eco-Carton Ink Cartridge reduces plastic use per liter of ink by 80% and decreases life cycle GHG emissions by 66% compared to a plastic ink cartridge, due to savings associated with manufacturing and transport.

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

Yes

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Other, please specify

2021 RPET and RPP Four Elements Consulting Life Cycle Assessment (LCA),
commissioned by HP.

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

Cradle-to-gate

Functional unit used

Kg rPP/rPET in product (ink cartridges)

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Kg virgin PP&PET in product (ink cartridges)

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

Cradle-to-gate

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

1.4

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

According to a 2021 life cycle assessment, the recycled plastic in Original HP Ink Cartridges has an average 46% smaller carbon footprint than the new plastic in HP Ink Cartridges—even when accounting for the environmental impact associated with collecting, transporting, and processing used cartridges and plastic bottles or hangers.

Manufacturing Original HP Ink Cartridges with recycled plastic instead of new plastic reduced greenhouse gas emissions by 31.4M pounds CO2e (14.2 million kgs CO2e) in 2021. To calculate, we used an attributional estimation approach –measuring the difference in total life-cycle GHG emissions between ink cartridges using virgin PP and PET and recycled PP and recycled PET.

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

17

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?

No

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	<p>In FY20, we made specific emissions accounting concessions in the context of the pandemic (i.e. gap filling and extrapolation methodology changes) that best reflected HP’s consumption during the pandemic. During FY21’s inventory compilation efforts, we reverted to pre-pandemic methodologies now that HP’s consumption trends have stabilized.</p> <p>We also made several updates to improve the accuracy of our carbon footprint calculations and to align with our 2030 GHG emissions-reduction goal. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personal systems: Using a new life cycle assessment (LCA) tool, which allows for updated and refined modeling based on HP-specific parameters, to calculate GHG emissions associated with personal systems. • Paper: Using the tonnage of HP brand paper sold during the year to calculate associated GHG emissions, and not including GHG emissions associated with non-HP brand paper used in HP printers. These emissions are now included in Scope 3 category 1 instead of category 11. This aligns with guidance regarding indirect use GHG emissions associated with product use from the GHG Protocol and the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). • Nonproduction suppliers: Adding GHG emissions associated with nonproduction suppliers, based on data provided by those suppliers. Based on our updated methodology, we have restated GHG emissions data for 2019 and 2020, for comparability. These methodological updates impact Scope 3 categories 1, 4, 9, 11, and 12.

C5.1c

(C5.1c) Have your organization’s base year emissions been recalculated as result of the changes or errors reported in C5.1a and C5.1b?

	Base year recalculation	Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold
Row 1	No, because the impact does not meet our significance threshold	Based on our updated methodology, we have restated GHG emissions data for 2019 and 2020, for comparability. These methodological updates impact Scope 3 categories 1, 4, 9, 11, and 12. Significance is defined as a cumulative change (+/-) of five percent (5%) or larger in HP’s total base year emissions (both Scope 1 and Scope 2) on a CO2-e basis. The triggering events for a baseline change are further outlined in HP’s Inventory Management Plan and set according to guidance in the WRI/WBCSD Greenhouse Gas Protocol.

C5.2

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

Scope 1

Base year start

November 1, 2018

Base year end

October 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

61,900

Comment

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

November 1, 2018

Base year end

October 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

226,400

Comment

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start

November 1, 2018

Base year end

October 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

153,900

Comment

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start

November 1, 2018

Base year end

October 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

18,300,000

Comment

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start

November 1, 2018

Base year end

October 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

300,000

Comment

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

Base year start

November 1, 2018

Base year end

October 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

100,000

Comment

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

November 1, 2018

Base year end

October 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

800,000

Comment

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start

November 1, 2018

Base year end

October 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start

November 1, 2018

Base year end

October 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

70,000

Comment

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start

November 1, 2018

Base year end

October 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

200,000

Comment

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start

November 1, 2018

Base year end

October 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

N/A

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

November 1, 2018

Base year end

October 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

N/A

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start

November 1, 2018

Base year end

October 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

N/A

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start

November 1, 2018

Base year end

October 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11,300,000

Comment

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

Base year start

November 1, 2018

Base year end

October 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

100,000

Comment

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start

November 1, 2018

Base year end

October 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

N/A

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start

November 1, 2018

Base year end

October 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

N/A

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start

November 1, 2018

Base year end

October 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

N/A

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start

November 1, 2018

Base year end

October 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2,900,000

Comment

Together with the Responsible Business Alliance (formerly the Electronic Industry Citizenship Coalition or EICC), HP developed the RBA Online environmental reporting system, a standard approach to measuring and reporting carbon emissions in the global electronics supply chain. It is based on global standards such as the WRI Greenhouse Gas Protocol and CDP. In 2016 HP joined the CDP Supply Chain Program to deepen our engagement with direct and indirect suppliers and to support cross-industry best reporting practices. HP asks suppliers to report and share emissions data with their customers in a standardized questionnaire including quantitative GHG emissions and energy data, as well as qualitative information on carbon and energy management practices. Our supplier emissions data covered 95% of our first-tier production suppliers (by spend), extrapolated to 100%, and 46% of our strategic non-production suppliers (by spend) in 2018, the most recent year that data is available. Total emissions of these suppliers during 2018 equalled 2,900,000 metric tonnes CO2e and together represent 94% of our direct and indirect suppliers (by spend). Supply chain emissions are allocated to HP based on suppliers' dollar volume of HP business compared with their total revenue. This methodology derives an estimated HP supply chain carbon footprint. The reported GHG emissions account for our first-tier final assembly, materials, and components (direct) suppliers as well as non-production (indirect) suppliers of goods and services HP uses for its own operations such as staffing,

telecommunications, and travel.

Data reported above in "Purchased goods and services" is calculated through LCA based analysis to capture the complete supply chain from cradle-to-gate. LCA-based data and primary supplier data reported here are difficult to compare. The emissions are reported as separate line items, but should not be added together to avoid double counting.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start

November 1, 2018

Base year end

October 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

1,460,000

Comment

These figures for transport GHG emissions are based on data reported by logistics service providers (LSP) that HP contracts to deliver our products. They differ from the larger product life cycle assessment-based estimate, which includes additional upstream and downstream transport related to our products, as well as retail and storage. These data do not include data from all recent HP Co. acquisitions. We partner with our LSPs to develop our global transportation CO₂e footprint. Each of our LSPs calculates the CO₂e emissions for all the freight they move on behalf of HP. These CO₂e reports are consolidated to give us an "estimated" global CO₂ footprint. The LSPs use methodologies from SmartWay, EcoTransit, Clean Cargo, WRI Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol and the new Global Logistics Emissions Council (GLEC) Framework (recently adopted by CDP) to produce their individual reports. Our LSPs have their tools/methodologies validated by a third party company as well. HP also uses Ernst and Young to validate our own Scope 3 emissions (including Transport). We are one of few companies of our size to demonstrate transparency with our global CO₂e transportation footprint (available since 2008).

Starting in FY18 HP transitioned to the new Global Logistics Emissions Council (GLEC) Framework. This improved methodology incorporates actual fuel usage to existing calculations to enhance the granularity of data for CO₂ calculations. HP was one of the pioneers in this process, managed by the Smart Freight Centre. This methodology has been approved and accepted by the CDP and the World Resource Institutes Green House Gas Protocol as an additional industry wide calculation process. Data reported above in "Purchased goods and services" is calculated through LCA based analysis to capture the complete supply chain from cradle-to-gate. LCA-based data and primary supplier data reported here are difficult to compare. The emissions are reported as separate line items, but should not be added together to avoid double counting.

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

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

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

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)

48,700

Start date

November 1, 2020

End date

October 31, 2021

Comment

Past year 1

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

50,600

Start date

November 1, 2019

End date

October 31, 2020

Comment

Past year 2

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

61,900

Start date

November 1, 2018

End date

October 31, 2019

Comment

C6.2

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

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

Scope 2, market-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment

For 2021, HP reported Scope 2 emissions using both the Location-based and Market-based methods in accordance with WRI’s Greenhouse Gas Protocol inclusive of the January 2015 Scope 2 Guidance. HP’s overall electricity consumption reported in the market-based method utilizes WRI’s hierarchy of emission factor assignment: applying contractual instruments, supplier specific emission factors where provided by vendors, residual mixes for markets where available, and lastly using regional or national grid factors for the balance of the portfolio where the aforementioned factors are not available. Under the Location-Based method, only regional and national grid mixes are utilized, and renewable energy has no effect or benefit to emission figures. Residual mix note: for countries where a residual mix was not available, emissions were calculated using grid averages, which may result in double counting of voluntary purchases of renewable energy between electricity consumers.

C6.3

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

Reporting year

Start date

November 1, 2020

End date

October 31, 2021

Comment

Past year 1

Start date

November 1, 2019

End date

October 31, 2020

Comment

Past year 2

Start date

November 1, 2018

End date

October 31, 2019

Comment

C6.4

(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1 and Scope 2 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)

18,300,000

Emissions calculation methodology

Other, please specify
LCA methods

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

0

Please explain

HP utilizes The GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard for Scope 3 emissions reporting. In addition, HP uses Lifecycle analysis (LCA) tools to calculate product-related impacts. An LCA evaluates all stages of a product's life using an inventory of relevant energy and material inputs and environmental releases. LCAs are designed to provide the total product carbon footprint (PCF) and a percentage breakdown of where the emissions occurred based on the categories of manufacture, transport, use, and end-of-life. HP completed a wide range of LCAs for products across HP's portfolio which are representative of 99% of the product units that HP ships each year. HP uses different methods or models to calculate LCAs for the various types of products. Separate calculations and models that use HP specific information have been used and created for HP brand paper manufacturing and non-production supplier emissions (Category 1) and non-product related Scope 3 categories (Categories 2, 3, 5-8 and 13-15). HP also annually collects supplier CO₂e emissions data directly from production suppliers through the CDP Supply Chain program and the Responsible Business Alliance's RBA Online, and follows up with supplier personnel to enhance data accuracy. Our supplier emissions data covered 96% of our first-tier production suppliers (by spend), extrapolated to 100%, and 40% of our strategic non-production suppliers (by spend) in 2020, the most recent year that data is available. Total emissions of these suppliers during 2020 equaled 2,800,000 metric tonnes CO₂e. These supplier emissions are allocated to HP based on suppliers' dollar volume of HP business compared with their total revenue. Primary data from suppliers is reported additionally in "Other: Upstream" below. Due to the nature of the LCA based analysis used to capture the complete supply chain from cradle-to-gate for this category, it is difficult to compare the primary data to the calculated total. The emissions are reported as separate line items, but should not be added together to avoid double counting. For more information, see HP Carbon Accounting Manual at <http://h20195.www2.hp.com/V2/GetDocument.aspx?docname=c05179524>

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

100,000

Emissions calculation methodology

Other, please specify

Carnegie Mellon University Economic Input Output Life Cycle Analysis model

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

0

Please explain

For more information, see HP Carbon Accounting Manual at

<http://h20195.www2.hp.com/V2/GetDocument.aspx?docname=c05179524>

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

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

100,000

Emissions calculation methodology

Other, please specify

Plant use losses and Location-Based Methods emissions associated with Scope 2 emissions are used to calculate this category.

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

0

Please explain

For more information, see HP Carbon Accounting Manual at

<http://h20195.www2.hp.com/V2/GetDocument.aspx?docname=c05179524>

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

900,000

Emissions calculation methodology

Other, please specify

This category is calculated using the methods described for Category 1 (Purchased Goods and Services) and is considered together with Category 9 for upstream transportation.

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

0

Please explain

The calculation methodology for all LCAs encompasses the following Scope 3 categories: 1 Purchased Goods and Services, 4 and 9 for Transportation; 11 for Use of Sold Products; 12 for End-of-Life Treatment of Sold Products. HP also provides data reported by logistics service providers (LSP) that HP contracts to deliver our products. They differ from the larger product life cycle assessment-based estimate, which includes additional upstream and downstream transport related to our products, as well as retail and storage. Our global CO₂e footprint from our logistic service providers for 2021 was approximately 1,620,000 metric tonnes CO₂e. This is reported additionally in "Other: Downstream" category below. Due to the nature of the LCA based analysis used to capture the complete transportation emissions for this category, it is difficult to compare the primary data to the calculated total. The emissions are reported as separate line items (see Other downstream emissions below) but should not be added together in order to avoid double counting.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

0

Emissions calculation methodology

Other, please specify

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Waste Reduction Model (WARM)

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

0

Please explain

De minimis values are less than 0.25% of total Scope 3 emissions. HP's 2021 value for waste is considered de minimis based on HP's reporting conventions and is rounded to zero. Waste generated in operations is relevant category. For more information, see HP Carbon Accounting Manual at <http://h20195.www2.hp.com/V2/GetDocument.aspx?docname=c05179524>

Business travel

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

0

Emissions calculation methodology

Distance-based method

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

100

Please explain

Used UK Department of Energy, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) methodology.
 For more information, see HP Carbon Accounting Manual at
<http://h20195.www2.hp.com/V2/GetDocument.aspx?docname=c05179524>

Employee commuting

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

100,000

Emissions calculation methodology

Distance-based method

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

0

Please explain

Assumptions for commute distance, vehicle type, and number of working days for employees are based on badge data and the latest U.S. National Household Travel Survey. For more information, see HP Carbon Accounting Manual at
<http://h20195.www2.hp.com/V2/GetDocument.aspx?docname=c05179524>

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

HP does not have any upstream leased assets. Leased furniture and equipment are included within Category 2. Capital Goods. All facilities under operational control that are leased by HP are accounted for in Scope 1 and 2. As indicated in the 2021 HP10-K (p. 27), HP owned or leased approximately 18.0 million square feet of space worldwide as of October 31, 2021 (end of our FY21). HP directly tracked data from invoices and other documents 2021 representing 95% of total electricity use, 90% of total natural gas use, 92% of total water withdrawal, 90% of nonhazardous waste, and 100% of total hazardous waste.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

0

Emissions calculation methodology

Other, please specify

This category is calculated using the methods described for Category 1 (Purchased Goods and Services) and is considered together with Category 9 for upstream transportation.

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

0

Please explain

This category is calculated using the methods described for Category 1 (Purchased Goods and Services) and is considered together with Category 4 (Upstream transportation). It is included in the "Upstream Transportation and Distribution" number above.

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

0

Emissions calculation methodology

Other, please specify

LCA methods

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

0

Please explain

Products shipped are accounted for in the Lifecycle analysis of each Business group. HP does not currently have any major product lines that require additional processing. HP believes that the additional processing of sold products that is not already accounted for in the ship volumes would be negligible. Original equipment manufacturers that integrate products with their own hardware or software and sell as integrated products would show up in the business group ship volumes. This category is calculated using the methods described for Category 1 (Purchased Goods and Services) and is considered together with Category 11 (Use of sold products). It is included in the "Use of sold products" number below.

Use of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

8,700,000

Emissions calculation methodology

Other, please specify

LCA methods

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

0

Please explain

For more information, see HP Carbon Accounting Manual at <http://h20195.www2.hp.com/V2/GetDocument.aspx?docname=c05179524>

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

100,000

Emissions calculation methodology

Other, please specify
LCA methods

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

0

Please explain

For more information, see HP Carbon Accounting Manual at
<http://h20195.www2.hp.com/V2/GetDocument.aspx?docname=c05179524>

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

0

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

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

0

Please explain

HP calculates this category using square footage from buildings leased to third parties as reported in our annual report and assumes that these facilities are outside of its operational control. These facilities are not included in HP's Scope 1 or 2 emissions. The US Department of Energy Commercial Building Energy Consumption Survey data for average office building emissions intensity and the worldwide average emissions factor intensity per the IEA are used. De minimis values are less than 0.25% of total Scope 3 emissions. HP's 2021 value for waste is considered based on HP's reporting conventions and is rounded to zero. Waste generated in operations is relevant in this category. For more information, see HP Carbon Accounting Manual at <http://h20195.www2.hp.com/V2/GetDocument.aspx?docname=c05179524>

Franchises

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

HP does not operate franchises. This category is not relevant.

Investments

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

0

Emissions calculation methodology

Other, please specify

Carnegie Mellon University Economic Input Output Life Cycle Analysis model

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

0

Please explain

For more information, see HP Carbon Accounting Manual at

<http://h20195.www2.hp.com/V2/GetDocument.aspx?docname=c05179524>**Other (upstream)**

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

2,840,000

Emissions calculation methodology

Supplier-specific method

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

100

Please explain

Together with the Responsible Business Alliance (RBA), HP developed the RBA Online environmental reporting system, a standard approach to measuring and reporting carbon emissions in the global electronics supply chain. It is based on global standards such as the WRI Greenhouse Gas Protocol and CDP. In 2016 HP joined the CDP Supply Chain Program to deepen our engagement with suppliers and to support cross-industry best reporting practices. HP asks suppliers to disclose actual emissions and suggests the GHG Protocol be used, however, some may use ISO 14064. Through CDP and RBA Online, companies can report and share emissions data with their customers in a standardized questionnaire including quantitative carbon emissions and energy data, as well as qualitative information on carbon and energy management practices and goals. Supply chain emissions are allocated to HP based on suppliers' dollar volume of HP business compared with their total revenue. This methodology derives an estimated HP supply chain carbon footprint. The reported GHG emissions account for our first-tier final assembly, materials, and components (direct) suppliers as well as non-production (indirect) suppliers of goods and services HP uses for its own operations such as staffing, telecommunications, and travel. Data reported above in "Purchased goods and services" is calculated through LCA based analysis to capture the complete supply chain from cradle-to-gate. LCA-based data and primary supplier data reported here are difficult to compare. The emissions are reported as separate line items but should not be added together to avoid double counting.

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

1,620,000

Emissions calculation methodology

Supplier-specific method

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

100

Please explain

These figures for transport GHG emissions are based on data reported by logistics service providers (LSP) that HP contracts to deliver our products. They differ from the larger product life cycle assessment-based estimate, which includes additional upstream and downstream transport related to our products, as well as retail and storage. These data do not include data from all recent HP Co. acquisitions. We partner with our LSPs to develop our global transportation CO₂e footprint. Each of our LSPs calculates the CO₂e emissions for all the freight they move on behalf of HP Co. These CO₂e reports are consolidated to give us an "estimated" global CO₂ footprint. The LSPs use methodologies from SmartWay, EcoTransit, Clean Cargo, WRI Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol and the new Global Logistics Emissions Council (GLEC) Framework to produce their individual reports. Our LSPs have their tools/methodologies validated by a third-party company as well. We are one of few companies of our size to demonstrate transparency with our global CO₂e transportation footprint (available since 2008). Starting in FY18, HP transitioned to the new Global Logistics Emissions Council (GLEC) Framework. This improved methodology incorporates actual fuel usage with existing calculations to enhance the granularity of data for CO₂ calculations. HP was one of the pioneers in this process, managed by the Smart Freight Centre. This methodology has been approved and accepted by the CDP and the World Resource Institutes Green House Gas Protocol as an additional industry wide calculation process. Data reported above in "Purchased goods and services" is calculated through LCA based analysis to capture the complete supply chain from cradle-to-gate. LCA-based data and primary supplier data reported here are difficult to compare. The emissions are reported as separate line items but should not be added together to avoid double counting.

C6.5a**(C6.5a) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.****Past year 1****Start date**

November 1, 2019

End date

November 1, 2020

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

17,900,000

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO₂e)

100,000

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

100,000

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

800,000

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

0

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

20,000

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

200,000

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)

9,800,000

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

100,000

Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

3,190,000

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

1,540,000

Comment

To calculate Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 emissions, HP has followed the principles outlined in the Greenhouse Gas Protocol. Additional details on calculations and methodology can be found in the HP Carbon accounting manual. Scope 1 GHG emissions include CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, HFCs, and PFCs. No biogenic emissions are present in this category. Scope 2 GHG emissions include CO₂, CH₄, and N₂O. No biogenic emissions are present in this category. Scope 3 GHG emissions: • Materials extraction through manufacturing (category 1), Transportation (categories 4 and 9), Product use (category 11), and Product end of service (category 12) include CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, HFCs, PFCs, SF₆, and NF₃, and represented approximately 99% of our Scope 3 emissions in 2021. Biogenic emissions are present and captured in the paper emissions factor of HP paper manufactured (category 1). • Capital goods (category 2) includes CO₂, CH₄, N₂O and HFCs, and represented 0.35% of our Scope 3 emissions in 2021. • Upstream energy production

(category 3), Waste generated in operations (category 5), and Business travel (category 6) includes CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O, and represented 0.35% of our Scope 3 emissions in 2021. • Employee commuting (category 7), Buildings leased to others (category 13), and Investments (category 15) include CO₂, and represented 0.35% of our Scope 3 emissions in 2021. • Upstream leased assets (category 8), processing of sold products (category 10), and franchises (category 14) are not applicable to HP.

These figures for transport GHG emissions (Scope 3: Other upstream and Scope 3: Other downstream) are based on data reported by logistics service providers (LSP) that HP contracts to deliver our products. They differ from the larger product life cycle assessment-based estimate, which includes additional upstream and downstream transport related to our products, as well as retail and storage. These data do not include data from all recent HP Co. acquisitions. We partner with our LSPs to develop our global transportation CO₂e footprint. Each of our LSPs calculates the CO₂e emissions for all the freight they move on behalf of HP Co. These CO₂e reports are consolidated to give us an "estimated" global CO₂ footprint. The LSPs use methodologies from SmartWay, EcoTransit, Clean Cargo, WRI Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol and the new Global Logistics Emissions Council (GLEC) Framework to produce their individual reports. Our LSPs have their tools/methodologies validated by a third-party company as well. We are one of few companies of our size to demonstrate transparency with our global CO₂e transportation footprint (available since 2008). Starting in FY18 HP transitioned to the new Global Logistics Emissions Council (GLEC) Framework. This improved methodology incorporates actual fuel usage to existing calculations to enhance the granularity of data for CO₂ calculations. HP was one of the pioneers in this process, managed by the Smart Freight Centre. This methodology has been approved and accepted by the CDP and the World Resource Institutes Green House Gas Protocol as an additional industry wide calculation process. Data reported above in "Purchased goods and services" is calculated through LCA based analysis to capture the complete supply chain from cradle-to-gate. LCA-based data and primary supplier data reported here are difficult to compare. The emissions are reported as separate line items but should not be added together to avoid double counting.

Past year 2

Start date

November 1, 2018

End date

October 31, 2019

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

18,300,000

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO₂e)

300,000

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

100,000

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

800,000

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

0

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

70,000

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

200,000

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)

11,300,000

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

100,000

Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

2,900,000

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

1,460,000

Comment

To calculate Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 emissions, HP has followed the principles outlined in the Greenhouse Gas Protocol. Additional details on calculations and methodology can be found in the HP Carbon accounting manual. Scope 1 GHG emissions include CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, HFCs, and PFCs. No biogenic emissions are present in this category. Scope 2 GHG emissions include CO₂, CH₄, and N₂O. No biogenic emissions are present in this category. Scope 3 GHG emissions: • Materials extraction through manufacturing (category 1), Transportation (categories 4 and 9), Product use (category 11), and Product end of service (category 12) include CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, HFCs, PFCs, SF₆, and NF₃, and represented approximately 99% of our Scope 3 emissions in 2021. Biogenic emissions are present and captured in the paper emissions factor of HP paper manufactured (category 1). • Capital goods (category 2) includes CO₂, CH₄, N₂O and HFCs, and represented 0.35% of our Scope 3 emissions in 2021. • Upstream energy production (category 3), Waste generated in operations (category 5), and Business travel (category 6) includes CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O, and represented 0.35% of our Scope 3 emissions in 2021. • Employee commuting (category 7), Buildings leased to others (category 13), and Investments (category 15) include CO₂, and represented 0.35% of our Scope 3 emissions in 2021. • Upstream leased assets (category 8), processing of sold products (category 10), and franchises (category 14) are not applicable to HP.

These figures for transport GHG emissions (Scope 3: Other upstream and Scope 3: Other

downstream) are based on data reported by logistics service providers (LSP) that HP contracts to deliver our products. They differ from the larger product life cycle assessment-based estimate, which includes additional upstream and downstream transport related to our products, as well as retail and storage. These data do not include data from all recent HP Co. acquisitions. We partner with our LSPs to develop our global transportation CO2e footprint. Each of our LSPs calculates the CO2e emissions for all the freight they move on behalf of HP Co. These CO2e reports are consolidated to give us an “estimated” global CO2 footprint. The LSPs use methodologies from SmartWay, EcoTransit, Clean Cargo, WRI Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol and the new Global Logistics Emissions Council (GLEC) Framework to produce their individual reports. Our LSPs have their tools/methodologies validated by a third-party company as well. We are one of few companies of our size to demonstrate transparency with our global CO2e transportation footprint (available since 2008). Starting in FY18 HP transitioned to the new Global Logistics Emissions Council (GLEC) Framework. This improved methodology incorporates actual fuel usage to existing calculations to enhance the granularity of data for CO2 calculations. HP was one of the pioneers in this process, managed by the Smart Freight Centre. This methodology has been approved and accepted by the CDP and the World Resource Institutes Green House Gas Protocol as an additional industry wide calculation process. Data reported above in "Purchased goods and services" is calculated through LCA based analysis to capture the complete supply chain from cradle-to-gate. LCA-based data and primary supplier data reported here are difficult to compare. The emissions are reported as separate line items but should not be added together to avoid double counting.

C6.7

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

Yes

C6.7a

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

	CO2 emissions from biogenic carbon (metric tons CO2)	Comment
Row 1	0	For Scope 1 and Scope 2 HP has no biogenic emissions present in either category. For Scope 3 emissions, biogenic emissions are present and captured in the manufacturing phase for HP branded paper sold. HP uses the tonnage of HP brand paper sold during the year to calculate associated GHG emissions, HP branded paper is reported to HP by our paper suppliers and paper licensing partners. This data includes certification status and tonnage associated with each certification. A paper emissions factor is applied to determine total emissions associated with HP branded paper sold. This internal paper emissions factor was developed through statistical analysis of the 23 most up-to-date and robust paper LCA studies found. Biogenic emissions are present and embedded in the paper emissions factor that HP utilizes. Therefore, while biogenic emissions are embedded in the calculations, we cannot separate them.

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

0.0000025123

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

159,500

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

63,487,000,000

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

16.8

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason for change

The intensity factor reduced by 16.8%. The drivers were a 1.2% increase in revenue and an 8% year-over-year reduction in scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions due to reduced fleet usage, increased purchases of renewable electricity, and attributes. Prior to the partial site re-occupancy, we maintained our broadened temperature setpoints, reduced lighting schedules, and manually shut off equipment where it was not required. Later in the year, we also implemented multiple capital energy conservation projects.

Intensity figure

3.128

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

159,500

Metric denominator

full time equivalent (FTE) employee

Metric denominator: Unit total

51,000

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

3.2

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason for change

Although FTEs declined by 3.8%, the intensity factor still reduced by 3.2%. The driver was an 8% year-over-year reduction in scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions due to reduced fleet usage, increased purchases of renewable electricity, and attributes. Prior to the partial site re-occupancy, we maintained our broadened temperature setpoints, reduced lighting schedules, and manually shut off equipment where it was not required. Later in the year, we also implemented multiple capital energy conservation projects.

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

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

Yes

C7.1a

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

Greenhouse gas	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)	GWP Reference
CO2	43,100	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
CH4	0	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
N2O	0	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
HFCs	1,900	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
PFCs	3,700	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

C7.2

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

Country/Region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Americas	38,800
Europe, Middle East and Africa (EMEA)	9,200
Asia Pacific (or JAPA)	700

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)
Printing	15,437
Personal Systems	33,262

C7.5

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

Country/Region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Americas	55,600	200
Europe, Middle East and Africa (EMEA)	44,700	38,100
Asia Pacific (or JAPA)	97,900	72,500

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)
Printing	62,829	35,123
Personal Systems	135,370	75,676

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	Direction of change	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
--	---------------------	---------------------	------------------------------	----------------------------

	(metric tons CO2e)			
Change in renewable energy consumption	10,324	Decreased	6.04	<p>HP's total Scope 1 and MBM Scope 2 emissions in 2021 were 159,500 tonnes of CO2e. In 2021, HP purchased more EACs and engaged in more renewable power supply contracts, which resulted in a 6.04% decrease in HP's previous reporting year's Scope 1 and MBM Scope 2 emissions. We calculated 6.04% as follows: $(10324/171000) * 100 = 6.04\%$ As explained in C4.3a and b, HP saved 102,524 tonnes of CO2e in FY21 (96,000 tonnes of CO2e from purchased EAC's end renewable electricity consumption + 2,624 tonnes of CO2e from projects and initiatives + 3,900 tonnes of Scope 1 reduction from reduced auto and air fleet usage). However, only 10,324 tonnes of CO2e from the purchased EAC's and renewable electricity consumption represent a year over year increase in renewables. Also, HP operations consumed more energy in 2021 than in 2020 due to partial site re-occupancy and increased activity at manufacturing locations. The net year over year Scope 1 and Scope 2 (MBM) reduction was 11,500 tonnes of CO2e (6.73% year over year reduction).</p>
Other emissions reduction activities	1,176	Decreased	0.69	<p>HP's total Scope 1 and MBM Scope 2 emissions in 2021 were 159,500 tonnes of CO2e. Prior to the COVID 19 partial site re-occupancy, we maintained our broadened temperature set points, reduced lighting schedules, and manually shut off equipment where it was not required. Later in 2021, we implemented several energy conservation projects which included chiller plant optimization, LED lighting upgrades, air conditioning (HVAC) system replacements, and site retro-commissioning. HP also reduced their Scope 1 travel fleet emissions. The net impact of these actions saved 1,176 tonnes of CO2e, which resulted in a 0.69% decrease in HP's previous reporting year's Scope 1 and MBM Scope 2 emissions. We calculated 0.69% as follows: $(1,176/171000) * 100 = 0.69\%$. As explained in C4.3a and b, HP saved 102,524 tonnes of CO2e in FY21 (96,000 tonnes of CO2e from purchased EAC's end renewable electricity consumption + 2,624 tonnes of CO2e from projects and initiatives + 3,900 tonnes of Scope 1 reduction from reduced auto and air fleet usage). However, only 10,324 tonnes of CO2e from the purchased EAC's and renewable electricity consumption represent a year over year increase</p>

				in renewables. Also, HP operations consumed more energy in 2021 than in 2020 due to partial site re-occupancy and increased activity at manufacturing locations. The net year over year Scope 1 and Scope 2 (MBM) reduction was 11,500 tonnes of CO2e (6.73% year over year reduction).
Divestment	0	No change	0	
Acquisitions	0	No change	0	
Mergers	0	No change	0	
Change in output	0	No change	0	
Change in methodology	0	No change	0	
Change in boundary	0	No change	0	
Change in physical operating conditions	0	No change	0	
Unidentified	0	No change	0	
Other	0	No change	0	

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	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Yes

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)	HHV (higher heating value)	0	201,310	201,310
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity		262,614	228,658	491,272
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam		0	3,036	3,036
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy		1,440		1,440
Total energy consumption		264,054	433,004	697,058

C8.2b

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

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

C8.2d

(C8.2d) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

	Total Gross generation (MWh)	Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)	Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)	Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)
Electricity	1,635	1,635	1,440	1,440
Heat	0	0	0	0
Steam	0	0	0	0
Cooling	0	0	0	0

C8.2g

(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown of your non-fuel energy consumption by country.

Country/area

Argentina

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

174

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

174

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Australia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

522

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

522

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Austria

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

59

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

59

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Belgium

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

182

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

182

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Brazil

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

631

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

631

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Bulgaria

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

226

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

226

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Canada

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

3,105

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

3,105

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

China

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

24,407

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

2,721

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

27,128

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Colombia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

35

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

35

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Costa Rica

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

1,418

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

1,418

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Croatia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

28

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

28

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Czechia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

556

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

556

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Denmark

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

167

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

167

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Finland

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

101

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

101

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

France

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

1,708

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

1,708

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Germany

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

535

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

535

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Greece

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

76

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

76

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Hong Kong SAR, China

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

148

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

148

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

India

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

13,162

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

13,162

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Indonesia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

282

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

282

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Ireland

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

42

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

42

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Israel

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

79,262

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

79,262

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Italy

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

147

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

147

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Japan

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

2,332

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

2,332

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Kazakhstan

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

12

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

12

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Luxembourg

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

34

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

34

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Malaysia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

46,526

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

46,526

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Mexico

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

2,155

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

2,155

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Morocco

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

55

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

55

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Netherlands

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

4,061

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

4,061

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

New Zealand

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

73

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

73

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Nigeria

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

27

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

27

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Norway

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

113

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

113

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Peru

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

120

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

120

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Philippines

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

83

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

83

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Poland

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

188

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

188

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Portugal

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

75

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

75

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Puerto Rico

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

2,793

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

2,793

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Romania

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

1,500

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

1,500

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Russian Federation

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

237

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

237

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Saudi Arabia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

49

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

49

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Serbia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

27

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

27

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Singapore

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

93,628

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

93,628

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Slovakia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

38

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

38

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

South Africa

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

130

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

130

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Republic of Korea

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

1,554

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

315

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

1,869

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Spain

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

18,266

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

18,266

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Sweden

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

81

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

81

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Switzerland

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

622

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

622

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Taiwan, China

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

4,337

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

4,337

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Thailand

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

89

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

89

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Tunisia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

225

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

225

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Turkey

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

86

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

86

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

United Arab Emirates

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

178

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

178

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

549

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

549

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

United States of America

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

185,374

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

185,374

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

C8.2h

(C8.2h) Provide details of your organization’s renewable electricity purchases in the reporting year by country

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

United States of America

Sourcing method

Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

155

Tracking instrument used

No instrument used

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

155

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

United States of America

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

2,008

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2020

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

United States of America

Sourcing method

Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

870

Tracking instrument used

No instrument used

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

870

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

United States of America

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

2,008

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

United States of America

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify
100% western region wind (75%) and solar (25%) energy

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1,459

Tracking instrument used

US-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

1,459

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

United States of America

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

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2020

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

Green-e

Comment

We do not have insight into our suppliers' renewable energy generation facilities' commission dates and are therefore unable to disclose this information.

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

United States of America

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify
100% western region wind (75%) and solar (25%) energy

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

7,294

Tracking instrument used

US-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

7,294

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

United States of America

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

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

Green-e

Comment

We do not have insight into our suppliers' renewable energy generation facilities' commission dates and are therefore unable to disclose this information.

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Austria

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

10

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

10

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

France

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

2,019

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Belgium

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

182

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

182

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Sweden

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

2,021

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Canada

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3,105

Tracking instrument used

US-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

3,105

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

United States of America

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

2,020

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

Green-e

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

China

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Large hydropower (>25 MW)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

24,407

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

24,407

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

China

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

2,010

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

France

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1,237

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

1,237

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

France

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

2,019

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Germany

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

318

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

318

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Sweden

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

2,021

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

India

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Large hydropower (>25 MW)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3,099

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

3,099

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

India

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

2,006

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

India

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

512

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

512

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

India

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

2,016

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2020

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

India

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

6,214

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

6,214

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

India

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

2,005

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2020

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

India

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

506

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

506

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

India

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

2,013

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2020

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

India

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1,673

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

1,673

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

India

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

2,007

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2020

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

India

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

224

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

224

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

India

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

2,004

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2020

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

India

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

830

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

830

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

India

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

2,015

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2020

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Italy

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

147

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

147

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

France

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

2,019

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Netherlands

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3,659

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

3,659

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Sweden

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

2,017

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Puerto Rico

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Small hydropower (<25 MW)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2,793

Tracking instrument used

US-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

2,793

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

United States of America

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

2,017

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

Green-e

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Romania

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1,500

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

1,500

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Sweden

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

2,021

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Spain

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

67

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

67

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Sweden

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

2,021

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

United States of America

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Small hydropower (<25 MW)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

705

Tracking instrument used

US-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

705

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

United States of America

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

2,017

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

Green-e

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

United States of America

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

999

Tracking instrument used

US-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

999

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

United States of America

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

2,019

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

United States of America

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1,945

Tracking instrument used

US-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

1,945

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

United States of America

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

2,020

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

Green-e

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

United States of America

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

92,553

Tracking instrument used

US-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

92,553

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

United States of America

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

2,005

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

Green-e

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

United States of America

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

79,387

Tracking instrument used

US-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

79,387

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

United States of America

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

2,020

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

Green-e

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Denmark

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

167

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

167

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Sweden

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

2,021

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Serbia

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

27

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

27

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Sweden

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

2,021

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Switzerland

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

534

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

534

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Sweden

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

2,021

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Finland

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

101

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

101

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Sweden

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

2,019

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Luxembourg

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

34

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

34

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Sweden

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

2,021

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Mexico

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2,155

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

2,155

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Mexico

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

2,017

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Greece

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

76

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

76

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Sweden

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

2,021

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Slovakia

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

38

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

38

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Sweden

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

2,021

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Poland

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

188

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

188

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

France

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

2,019

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Ireland

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

42

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

42

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

France

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

2,019

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Portugal

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

75

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

75

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Sweden

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

2,021

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Norway

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

113

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

113

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

France

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

2,019

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Czechia

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

556

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

556

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Sweden

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

2,021

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Bulgaria

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

226

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

226

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

France

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

2,019

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Sweden

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

81

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

81

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Sweden

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

2,021

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Croatia

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

28

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

28

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Sweden

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

2,021

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Austria

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

49

Tracking instrument used

Contract

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

49

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Austria

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

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

We do not have insight into our suppliers' renewable energy generation facilities' commission dates and are therefore, unable to disclose this information.

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Costa Rica

Sourcing method

Default delivered renewable electricity from a grid that is 95% or more renewable and where there is no mechanism for specifically allocating renewable electricity

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify

The energy was served, according to the National Center of Energy Control, by national plants of electric generation that use more than 99.98% of renewable sources.

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

265

Tracking instrument used

Contract

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

265

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Costa Rica

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

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2020

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Given the default renewable energy is sourced from Costa Rican grid, we do not have insight into the commissioning dates of the specific plants that generate our electricity. As such, we are unable to disclose this information.

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Costa Rica

Sourcing method

Default delivered renewable electricity from a grid that is 95% or more renewable and where there is no mechanism for specifically allocating renewable electricity

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify

The energy was served, according to the National Center of Energy Control, by national plants of electric generation that use more than 99.98% of renewable sources.

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1,153

Tracking instrument used

Contract

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

1,153

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Costa Rica

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

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Given the default renewable energy is sourced from Costa Rican grid, we do not have insight into the commissioning dates of the specific plants that generate our electricity. As such, we are unable to disclose this information.

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

France

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify

74.5 Nuclear , 9.9% Renewable , 7.2 % Hydraulic , 0.3% Coal , 7.77% Gas , 0.4% Fuel oil

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

471

Tracking instrument used

Contract

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

471

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

France

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

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

We do not have insight into our suppliers' renewable energy generation facilities' commission dates and are therefore, unable to disclose this information.

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Germany

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify
 Mix not specified - renewable contract in place

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

37

Tracking instrument used

Contract

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

37

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Germany

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

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2020

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

We do not have insight into our suppliers' renewable energy generation facilities' commission dates and are therefore, unable to disclose this information.

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Germany

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify
 Mix not specified - renewable contract in place

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

179

Tracking instrument used

Contract

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

179

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Germany

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

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

We do not have insight into our suppliers' renewable energy generation facilities' commission dates and are therefore, unable to disclose this information.

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Netherlands

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

76

Tracking instrument used

Contract

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

76

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Netherlands

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

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2020

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

We do not have insight into our suppliers' renewable energy generation facilities' commission dates and are therefore, unable to disclose this information.

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Netherlands

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

326

Tracking instrument used

Contract

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

326

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Netherlands

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

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

We do not have insight into our suppliers' renewable energy generation facilities' commission dates and are therefore, unable to disclose this information.

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Singapore

Sourcing method

Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

225

Tracking instrument used

No instrument used

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

225

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Singapore

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

2,017

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2020

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Singapore

Sourcing method

Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1,192

Tracking instrument used

No instrument used

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

1,192

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Singapore

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

2,017

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Spain

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify
Type of technology not specified on renewable energy certificate

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2,665

Tracking instrument used

Contract

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

2,665

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Spain

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

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2020

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

We do not have insight into our suppliers' renewable energy generation facilities' commission dates and are therefore, unable to disclose this information.

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Spain

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify
 Type of technology not specified on renewable energy certificate

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

15,534

Tracking instrument used

Contract

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

15,534

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Spain

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

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

We do not have insight into our suppliers' renewable energy generation facilities' commission dates and are therefore, unable to disclose this information.

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify
 Type of technology not specified on renewable energy certificate

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

11

Tracking instrument used

Contract

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

11

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2020

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

We do not have insight into our suppliers' renewable energy generation facilities' commission dates and are therefore, unable to disclose this information.

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify
 Type of technology not specified on renewable energy certificate

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

53

Tracking instrument used

Contract

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

53

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2020

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

We do not have insight into our suppliers' renewable energy generation facilities' commission dates and are therefore, unable to disclose this information.

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Switzerland

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify

Mix not specified - renewable contract in place

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

88

Tracking instrument used

Contract

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

88

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Switzerland

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

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

We do not have insight into our suppliers' renewable energy generation facilities' commission dates and are therefore, unable to disclose this information.

C8.2i

(C8.2i) Provide details of your organization’s low-carbon heat, steam, and cooling purchases in the reporting year by country.

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling

Sourcing method

None (no purchases of low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling)

Energy carrier

Low-carbon technology type

Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)

0

Comment

HP does not purchase low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling in any country worldwide.

C8.2j

(C8.2j) Provide details of your organization’s renewable electricity generation by country in the reporting year.

Country/area of generation

India

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Facility capacity (MW)

0.47

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

113.85

Renewable electricity directly consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year for which certificates were not issued (MWh)

113.85

Renewable electricity directly consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year for which certificates were issued and retired (MWh)

0

Renewable electricity sold to the grid in the reporting year (MWh)

0

Certificates issued for the renewable electricity that was sold to the grid (MWh)

0

Certificates issued and retired for self-consumption for the renewable electricity that was sold to the grid (MWh)

0

Type of energy attribute certificate

Total self-generation counted towards RE100 target (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

113.85

Comment

Country/area of generation

Israel

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Facility capacity (MW)

0.92

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

1,319.33

Renewable electricity directly consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year for which certificates were not issued (MWh)

1,319.33

Renewable electricity directly consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year for which certificates were issued and retired (MWh)

0

Renewable electricity sold to the grid in the reporting year (MWh)

0

Certificates issued for the renewable electricity that was sold to the grid (MWh)

0

Certificates issued and retired for self-consumption for the renewable electricity that was sold to the grid (MWh)

0

Type of energy attribute certificate

Total self-generation counted towards RE100 target (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

1,319.33

Comment**Country/area of generation**

United States of America

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Facility capacity (MW)

0.14

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

7.25

Renewable electricity directly consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year for which certificates were not issued (MWh)

7.25

Renewable electricity directly consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year for which certificates were issued and retired (MWh)

0

Renewable electricity sold to the grid in the reporting year (MWh)

0

Certificates issued for the renewable electricity that was sold to the grid (MWh)

0

Certificates issued and retired for self-consumption for the renewable electricity that was sold to the grid (MWh)

0

Type of energy attribute certificate**Total self-generation counted towards RE100 target (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**

7.25

Comment**C8.2k**

(C8.2k) Describe how your organization's renewable electricity sourcing strategy directly or indirectly contributes to bringing new capacity into the grid in the countries/areas in which you operate.

HP is focused on expanding sources of renewable electricity to the grid. We are replacing many of our annual Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchases with power purchase agreements from new generation projects.

C8.2I

(C8.2I) In the reporting year, has your organization faced any challenges to sourcing renewable electricity?

Challenges to sourcing renewable electricity	
Row 1	Yes, in specific countries/areas in which we operate

C8.2m

(C8.2m) Provide details of the country-specific challenges to sourcing renewable electricity faced by your organization in the reporting year.

Country/area	Reason(s) why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area	Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area
Singapore	Limited supply of renewable electricity in the market	Limited renewable opportunities and very expensive attributes
Israel	Lack of electricity market structure supporting bilateral PPAs	Israel does not yet allow offsite PPAs
Republic of Korea	Lack of electricity market structure supporting bilateral PPAs	The Republic of Korea has announced it will allow offsite PPAs in early 2022.
China	Lack of electricity market structure supporting bilateral PPAs	We have been informed that China does not allow offsite PPAs or VPPAs.
India	Issues with landlord-tenant arrangements	Most of our facilities in India are leased.
Mexico	Internal capacity issues	Leased facilities and <3,000 mWh of load in Mexico; hard to find an additionality solution
Malaysia	Lack of electricity market structure supporting bilateral PPAs	Malaysia does not currently allow offsite PPAs
Taiwan, China	Lack of credible renewable electricity procurement options (e.g. EACs, Green Tariffs)	EACs are limited and very expensive

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

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

Description

Energy usage

Metric value

697,058

Metric numerator

MWh

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

per million USD of net revenue

% change from previous year

3

Direction of change

Increased

Please explain

Energy use is a significant operating expense for HP and is the main driver of our climate impact from operations. Our operations consumed 697,058 MWh of energy in 2021. Excluding energy from our transportation fleet (which HP did not report prior to 2021), energy use in operations increased by 3% compared with 2020, due to partial site re-occupancy and increased activity at our manufacturing sites. Global electricity use increased by 2% during that period. Excluding energy use from our transportation fleet, energy intensity decreased 8% in 2021 compared with 2020. Prior to the partial site re-occupancy, our non-critical buildings were closed due to COVID-19, and access restrictions prevented us from implementing capital-funded energy conservation projects. During that closure, our facility teams ensured these buildings were set for unoccupancy by maintaining our broadened temperature set points, reducing our lighting schedules, and manually shutting off equipment when not needed. Later in 2021, we implemented several capital funded energy-conservation projects, which included chiller plant optimization, LED lighting upgrades, uninterruptible power supply (UPS) upgrades, air conditioning (HVAC) system replacements, site retro-commissioning, and installation of upgraded controllers for a large site compressed air system, a total budgeted investment of \$2.2 million. We also confirmed that sites were compliant with the HP occupied temperature set points upon reoccupation.

Description

Other, please specify
Recycling

Metric value

764,800

Metric numerator

tonnes

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

% change from previous year

10.2

Direction of change

Increased

Please explain

Since 2016, HP has set a product recycling goal to recycle 1.2 million tonnes of hardware and supplies by 2025 with an emphasis on sustainable product design, lifecycle management, and product takeback and recycling. In 2021 we recycled 122,000 tonnes of computer, printer hardware, and HP printing supplies reaching a cumulative 764,800 tonnes since 2016. Therefore, this is 63.7% progress towards goal (764,800 tonnes since 2016/1.2 million tonnes target = 63.7%) and an increase of 10.2% (63.7%-53.5% = 10.2%) over the previous year percentage progress towards goal.

C10. Verification

C10.1

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

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

C10.1a

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

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

 HP-EY Independent Accountants Report.pdf

Page/ section reference

See the Independent accountants' review report attached or online on pp. 95-96 of the 2021 HP Sustainable Impact Report at <https://www8.hp.com/h20195/v2/GetPDF.aspx/c08228880.pdf>.

Relevant standard

Attestation standards established by AICPA (AT105)

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1b

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

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 location-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process


Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

 HP-EY Independent Accountants Report.pdf

Page/ section reference

See the Independent accountants' review report attached or online on pp. 95-96 of the 2021 HP Sustainable Impact Report at <https://www8.hp.com/h20195/v2/GetPDF.aspx/c08228880.pdf>.

Relevant standard

Attestation standards established by AICPA (AT105)

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 market-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

 HP-EY Independent Accountants Report.pdf

Page/ section reference

See the Independent accountants' review report attached or online on pp. 95-96 of the 2021 HP Sustainable Impact Report at <https://www8.hp.com/h20195/v2/GetPDF.aspx/c08228880.pdf>.

Relevant standard

Attestation standards established by AICPA (AT105)

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1c

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

Scope 3 category

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

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process


Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

 HP-EY Independent Accountants Report.pdf

Page/section reference

See the Independent accountants' review report attached or online on pp. 95-96 of the 2021 HP Sustainable Impact Report at <https://www8.hp.com/h20195/v2/GetPDF.aspx/c08228880.pdf>.

Relevant standard

Attestation standards established by AICPA (AT105)

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.2

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

Yes

C10.2a

(C10.2a) Which data points within your CDP disclosure have been verified, and which verification standards were used?

Disclosure module	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
-------------------	---------------	-----------------------	----------------

verification relates to			
C8. Energy	Energy consumption	American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) in AT-C section 105, Concepts Common to All Attestation Engagements and AT-C section 210, Review Engagements.	See the Independent accountants' review report attached or online on pp. 95-96 of the 2021 HP Sustainable Impact Report at https://www8.hp.com/h20195/v2/GetPDF.aspx/c08228880.pdf

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

(C11.1) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

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

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization originated or purchased any project-based carbon credits within the reporting period?

No

C11.3

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

No, but we anticipate doing so in the next two years

C12. Engagement

C12.1

(C12.1) Do you engage with your value chain on climate-related issues?

Yes, our suppliers

Yes, our customers/clients

Yes, other partners in the value chain

C12.1a

(C12.1a) Provide details of your climate-related supplier engagement strategy.

Type of engagement

Engagement & incentivization (changing supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

Run an engagement campaign to educate suppliers about climate change

Climate change performance is featured in supplier awards scheme

% of suppliers by number

1

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

72

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

18

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Climate change in awards scheme: HP's primary engagement and incentivization method is our supplier Sustainability Scorecard. Through our Sustainability Scorecard we set requirements for our suppliers. We periodically raise our expectations to motivate ongoing improvement. In 2018 we updated our supplier environmental management criteria to include science-based GHG emissions reduction targets and third-party verification of GHG emissions. HP's Sustainability Scorecard process directly ties ongoing procurement decisions to supplier sustainability performance and participation in capability building, ensuring sustainability is prioritized in business decisions. For example, HP's key commodity suppliers' sustainability scores act as a multiplier to its general supplier management scores. This allows suppliers with strong sustainability performance greater opportunities for new or expanded business with HP, while suppliers with persistently low sustainability performance will have much lower overall scores and may see reductions in our business. Through this program HP engaged 62 direct and indirect suppliers in 2021 to incentivize climate-related risk analysis, reporting, goal-setting, emissions reductions and transparency. We focus our Scorecard program on HP's highest spend suppliers in addition to strategic suppliers with lower spend. This is because our highest spend suppliers have the largest influence on HP's supply chain performance including our Scope 3 supplier carbon emissions (which is compiled by allocating supplier emissions in proportion to the ratio of our spend with each supplier to each supplier's revenue), and because our deeper overall engagement with strategic suppliers gives us greater opportunity to influence performance improvements. Campaign to educate suppliers about climate change: HP also engages our suppliers with capability building programs to drive reductions in environmental impacts. HP's Energy Efficiency Program (EEP) in China and Southeast Asia is an initiative for reducing production suppliers' utility costs and environmental footprint. Since 2010, more than 200 first-tier and sub-tier supplier sites have joined and benefited from EEP. Implemented in collaboration with NGOs such as BSR, the WRI and WWF, the program helps suppliers to build capabilities, improve energy efficiency, and explore the use of renewable energy.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

i) Measure of success: HP considers several measures to determine success of our efforts to change supplier behavior. For example, we look to see improvements in scores and corresponding savings due to participating in our capacity building programs. HP also measures success by the rate of adequate carbon footprint responses received and expects a direct supplier response rate of 95% by direct production spend. ii) Impacts according to measures of success: HP expects suppliers engaged and incentivized through our programs to show performance improvements on the measures tracked. These include, for example, providing carbon inventory data, publishing a GRI-based sustainability report, publishing GHG emissions reductions goal,

and demonstrating GHG emissions reductions through participation in an HP-led environmental capability building program. Suppliers engaged in HP's Sustainability Scorecard process show consistent performance improvements. HP's key commodity suppliers' sustainability scores act as a multiplier to their general supplier management scores. This allows suppliers with strong sustainability performance greater opportunities for new or expanded business with HP, while suppliers with consistently low sustainability performance may see large reductions in our business. In 2020, the average score increased by 14% compared to 2016. Suppliers engaged in HP-led capability building programs have also demonstrated notable success. Since 2010, participants in our programs have saved a cumulative \$119 million in costs through reductions in electricity consumed and avoided over 1.46 million tonnes of CO₂e emissions through 2021. The impact of our campaign to educate suppliers and build their capabilities to address climate change is seen and measured through supplier participation in the program, the number of projects implemented, and the resulting reductions in costs and emissions. Finally, we have achieved a 95% response rate each year since 2010. Per 2021 reporting, the percentage of HP indirect strategic suppliers that produced environmental reports increased to 56%, from 52% in 2016.

Comment

% Scope 3 emissions is derived by taking total HP-allocated emissions of the direct and indirect suppliers participating in these engagement and incentivization programs (a subset of emissions reported in Other-Upstream and Other-Downstream in C6.5) divided by the sum of HP's reported Scope 3 emissions in the following categories: 1-Materials extract through manufacturing, 2-Capital goods, 4/9-Transport, and 6-Business travel.

Type of engagement

Information collection (understanding supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

Collect climate change and carbon information at least annually from suppliers

% of suppliers by number

3

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

94

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

23

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

HP values transparency. Because HP's supply chain accounts for over half (64% in 2020 and 68% in 2021) of HP's carbon footprint, we measure and report our suppliers' GHG emissions by directly collecting data from our suppliers annually, using industry and cross-industry standard reporting platforms such as the RBA Online Environmental Survey (HP was an original contributing developer of the tool and continues to aid its development and implementation) and the CDP Supply Chain program (as a member of which HP gives input towards continuous improvement). HP's hundreds of production (direct) suppliers and thousands of non-production (indirect) suppliers are essential partners in our efforts to embed sustainability across every aspect of our business and reduce GHG emissions across the value chain. Given such large numbers of suppliers, we prioritize our data collection by focusing our higher-spend suppliers. This is because higher-spend suppliers have proportionately more significant impacts on HP's calculated Scope 3 supplier emissions (which is compiled by allocating supplier emissions in proportion to the ratio of HP's spend with each supplier to each supplier's revenue). For example,

just 3% of HP's suppliers by number constitute 94% of our total direct and indirect procurement spend. Knowing these suppliers' relative impacts, allows HP to better understand which suppliers present the greatest opportunity to reduce HP's Scope 3 emissions. We also collect data from lower spend strategic suppliers. Our deeper overall engagement with high-spend and strategic suppliers gives us greater ability to influence performance improvements. Additionally, to ensure a robust data set for HP's supply chain carbon emissions we leverage our CDP Supply Chain program membership to collect data from suppliers deeper in our spend. HP incentivizes our suppliers to provide adequate responses through our Sustainability Scorecard process (see: "Engagement & incentivization (changing supplier behavior)", above).

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

i) Measures of success: HP measures success by the rate of adequate carbon footprint responses received and expects a direct supplier response rate of 95% by direct production spend. We facilitate via our engagement to collect suppliers' climate-related data through the CDP Supply Chain program. ii) Impact according to measures of success: Because HP's supply chain accounts for over half (68% in 2020) of HP's carbon footprint, the impact of HP's engagement to collect climate data from our suppliers begins with reinforcing to suppliers the need to accurately measure climate impacts and determine climate-related risks. This starts HP's suppliers on the path to understanding and managing their climate-related risks and impacts. This engagement has been successful in HP's efforts to get our suppliers to compile, report, and make public their climate related data. We have achieved a 95% response rate in each year since 2010. Also, per 2021 reporting, the percentage of HP indirect strategic suppliers that produced environmental reports increased to 56%, from 52% in 2016. HP publishes a list of its direct production suppliers along with links to their public sustainability reports at <http://h20195.www2.hp.com/V2/GetPDF.aspx/c03728062.pdf>

Comment

% Scope 3 emissions is derived by taking total HP-allocated emissions reported by direct and indirect suppliers engaged (see Other-Upstream and Other-Downstream in C6.5) divided by the sum of HP's reported Scope 3 emissions in the following categories: 1-Materials extract through manufacturing, 2-Capital goods, 4/9-Transport, and 6-Business travel.

C12.1b

(C12.1b) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with your customers.

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Education/information sharing

Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes (i.e. Energy STAR)

% of customers by number

100

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

85

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement

HP's ESG materiality assessment identifies product energy efficiency as relevant for both business success and external stakeholders. Increasing the energy efficiency of our products is a customer priority, enabling them to reduce their energy use, costs and carbon emissions. Therefore, HP shares information with all customers on the benefits of choosing energy efficient

HP products; in particular, energy-efficiency and/or eco-label certified products. These certifications are the most frequent topic associated with customer requests for proposals (RFPs) and bids worldwide in FY21, based on internally tracked HP data where last year we received over 9,000 inquiries related to these topics. Thus, product energy efficiency is integral to our products' value propositions. Educating customers about relevant certification schemes is a key part of our customer engagement strategy. In 2021 85% of personal systems models and 94% of printers were ENERGY STAR certified. We share relevant information about our ENERGY STAR certified products to engage and educate our customers using several channels, including a) with retail partners' ads and point-of-sale marketing materials; b) Product webpages, datasheets, brochures, and packaging; c) Social media channels and campaigns; d) Earth month training. For example, in 2021, over 2,800 IT Eco Declarations for HP products were available on the hp.com website and for use by and retail partners. In addition, HP ENERGY STAR certified products are either physically or electronically labeled. For products sold at retail, the carton is labeled with the ENERGY STAR certification mark. In addition to product packaging, ENERGY STAR certification is displayed on and in many HP product screen interfaces such as HP LaserJet printers. We also provide ways for our customers to access information on HP product eco-labels, energy efficiency and other sustainability information through our product eco-label website at www.hp.com/go/sustainability_eco-labels. Another is the HP Sustainability and Compliance Center customer self-service portal to find answers to sustainability questions and access product-specific information: <http://sustainability.ext.hp.com/en/support/home>

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

i) Measures of success: We measure progress and success using KPIs of products models (eg, ENERGY STAR certified personal systems and printer models, representing 85% of personal systems products and 94% of printers) and revenue and RFPs/bids associated with eco-label certification (e.g., eco labels, including ENERGY STAR, were the most frequent topic among RFPs/bids logged with a value of approximately \$7 billion) as well as reputation benefits of awards and other recognition. Additionally, we gauge success through robust engagement with customers via marketing and communications channels. ii) Impact of engagement according to measures of success: Customer engagement success is measured through website and social media site impressions, downloads of reports and collaterals related to ENERGY STAR, we are confident the messages are making an impact. For example, an advertisement in the 2021 USA Today Living Green featured the HP/Walmart partnership and showcased ENERGY STAR certified products and achieved 18M Impressions. ENERGY STAR messaging also features prominently on our hp.com/sustainable impact website, which had more than 2.9M annual views in 2021, the main page has a product banner which usually features an ENERGY STAR certified product. HP also uses social media to promote ENERGY STAR and demonstrate HP's commitment to advancing a low-carbon economy. During its 2021 fiscal year (November 1, 2020 to October 31, 2021), HP showcased its partnership with ENERGY STAR, commitment to creating ENERGY STAR products, and leadership in conserving energy via its Sustainable Impact Twitter account, which has over 19K followers. Taking the lower 85% across personal systems, the scope 3 emissions are an estimate of total share of product use GHG emissions attributed to customers using ENERGY STAR products.

C12.1d

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

HP engages our retail and commercial channel partners to help educate our customers on HP's most sustainable portfolio of products and services. We conduct partner trainings and provide tools such as our free online Carbon Footprint Calculator, sales and marketing tools, and Sustainability courses on various

global training platforms. The HP Amplify Impact™ program aligns with our Sustainable Impact strategy by seeking to educate, excite, and empower HP channel partners to create lasting positive change and maximize sustainable business opportunities. Amplify Impact is an award-winning program recognized as the industry's leading and most comprehensive channel sustainability program by channel analyst firm Canalis and recipient of the Channel Pro SMB All Star Awards. During 2021, more than 1,400 HP partners pledged to enroll in the program. In February 2022, we expanded HP Amplify Impact™ to over 40 countries, as we drive toward our objective of enrolling at least 50% of more than 10,000 HP partners by 2025. As of April 2022, Amplify Impact partners had completed more than 10,000 sustainability training courses. As an example of the program's impact, for Earth Month in April 2020 HP ran a special training event for retail store associates called the Sustainability Challenge through its SellPro platform, which included various courses on printing and personal systems sustainability including ENERGY STAR certification. 8,445 courses were completed by store associates in the United States throughout the month. Retail partners like Staples, Best Buy, Office Depot, Office Max, and Walmart work closely with HP to market and sell our sustainable portfolios of personal systems and printers via their retail outlets and online stores. For example, Best Buy, Staples, and Walmart work to ensure instore promotions and product signage feature ENERGY STAR certification data. An advertisement in the 2021 USA Today Living Green featured the HP/Walmart partnership and showcased ENERGY STAR certified products and achieved 18M Impressions.

They also help us close the loop by offering in-store takeback and recycling services for our print cartridges and/or hardware through the HP Planet Partners program, fueling HP's transition to a low carbon and circular economy. For example, Staples—the first retail partner to establish “drop-off” points for used HP ink and toner cartridges—made the HP Planet Partners program part of its customer loyalty initiative.

HP also participates in Walmart's Project Gigaton in three areas: Products, Deforestation and Emissions with the goals and reported progress in three of their pillars: Energy, Deforestation, and Product use. HP is also consistently ranked highly on Walmart's Sustainability Index in the Computers, Displays, Printers, and Printer inks categories. Many HP retail partners include sustainability information of HP products in online catalogues including recycled content and eco-labels such as EPEAT, TCO, FSC, and ENERGY STAR®. HP also helps customers choose environmentally preferable products through sustainable purchasing guides and our HP Shopping online store, launching a first of its kind HP Sustainability Buyer's Guide.

C12.2

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

Yes, climate-related requirements are included in our supplier contracts

C12.2a

(C12.2a) Provide details of the climate-related requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process and the compliance mechanisms in place.

Climate-related requirement

Setting a science-based emissions reduction target

Description of this climate related requirement

HP requires strategic suppliers to set and publish science-based targets for GHG reduction. Since 2014, HP has required suppliers to set climate-related goals, and HP was the first IT company to set (in 2014) and achieve a supply chain GHG reduction goal and among the earliest companies to set a SBTi-validated target. We expect our suppliers to take ownership of managing their

climate impacts by setting public GHG goals, and in 2018 we began requiring strategic suppliers to set science-based targets. We require 73% of suppliers by spend to set SBTs through sustainability scorecards, executive communications, and/or procurement teams' supplier management reviews. We require these goals to be public and reported to HP. We review and analyze goals published in CDP responses through HP's CDP Supply Chain membership and suppliers' sustainability reports. Additionally, we encourage suppliers to have their goals 3rd-party validated by the SBTi. As of 2021, 29% reported science-based targets (12% validated by the SBTi and 17% evaluated

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement

73

% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement

29

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement

- Off-site third-party verification
- Supplier scorecard or rating

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement

Retain and engage

C12.3

(C12.3) Does your organization engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate?

Row 1

Direct or indirect engagement that could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

- Yes, we engage directly with policy makers
- Yes, we engage indirectly through trade associations
- Yes, we engage indirectly by funding other organizations whose activities may influence policy, law, or regulation that may significantly impact the climate

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

Yes

Attach commitment or position statement(s)

 HP Climate Action Policy Position.pdf

Describe the process(es) your organization has in place to ensure that your engagement activities are consistent with your overall climate change strategy

Climate change related policy advocacy activities are governed by the HP Climate Policy Position. This position is also integrated into global governmental relations overall policy priorities that are posted publicly and globally guides policy engagement activities. During FY17, the HP Sustainability team utilized our materiality assessments and conducted stakeholder interviews to determine the key environmental issues for our organization, which were then cross referenced

against HP business objectives and imperatives. The team then worked with global government relations personnel and HP business leaders to maintain a consistent approach to activities designed to influence policy. Currently, quarterly meetings are held to ensure the policy and activities are consistent. Ad hoc meetings are held as needed for emerging issues and advocacy opportunities, such as voicing public support for the COP21 negotiations and the Paris Agreement itself, reaffirming support during COP22 in November 2016 and through the We Are Still In declaration, being a member of the U.S. business delegation at the U.S. Climate Action Pavilion at COP23, and participating in COP26. Building on this process in 2020, HP also undertook a climate policy engagement audit with Influence Maps, a partner of WWF and independent think tank that provides data and analysis on how business and finance are affecting the climate crisis. Findings were presented to the global government relations team with a set of recommendations based on the assessment. In 2020, HP began to implement the recommendations from the Influence Maps assessment, such as strong CEO statements on climate related issues, including signing onto America is All in in late 2020 to reaffirm our commitment to the Paris Agreement on climate change. In 2021, HP signed on to the Alliance of CEO Climate Leaders, calling on bold climate policy agreements at COP26 to help businesses accelerate emission reductions, scale up innovations and achieve a net-zero world by 2050. The Alliance also encourages all business leaders to set (science-based) targets to halve emissions by 2030 and reach net-zero by 2050 with a clear roadmap as well as to provide transparency on emissions and their financial impact, for example in line with the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD).

C12.3a

(C12.3a) On what policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Focus of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Minimum energy efficiency requirements

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

European Union (EU) adopted Directive 2009/125/EC on energy-related products (ErP)

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

Regional

Country/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

EU28

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers

Since 2016, HP has held the Presidency of the Association EuroVAPrint based on its leadership and commitment in establishing the industry voluntary agreement (VA) on imaging equipment in response to European Union (EU) adopted Directive 2009/125/EC on energy-related products (ErP). HP was heavily involved in the initial drafting of this VA, as well as in the current revision, which establishes minimum eco-design requirements and secondary requirements to align with the discussions on circular economy. The self-regulation model of the imaging equipment industry remains successful and continues to deliver impressive energy efficiency results for a sixth consecutive year: According to the latest Energy Efficiency Report (published by the independent

inspector Edit ERA which oversees and reports on the Voluntary Agreement of the imaging equipment industry) the signatories achieved energy consumption cuts of 46.2% over the period 2011-2016 for inkjet products, much higher savings than predicted by an EU regulation scenario for the period 2011-2020. In December 2021, after 4 years of unprecedented cooperation between OEMs, remanufacturers, European Member States and some NGOs, EuroVaPrint submitted to the European Commission an updated Voluntary Agreement for endorsement. However, after an internal assessment, the European Commission announced in April 2022 their decision not to endorse the proposed revised Voluntary Agreement on Imaging Equipment. Furthermore, HP is actively engaging European policy officers through Digital Europe to update other implementing measures established in the Ecodesign Directive 2009/125/EC, including the Lot 3 corresponding to energy and material efficiency measure on computers.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation

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

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Focus of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Minimum energy efficiency requirements

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

California Energy Commission Energy Efficiency Regulations

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

Sub-national

Country/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

United States of America

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers

HP was one of the IT companies to take an active role in working with nonprofit environmental and consumer groups, utilities, and the California Energy Commission (CEC) to help shape the recently adopted energy efficiency standards for computers and monitors sold in the state of California. HP has a long history of working with California government and businesses to help the state achieve its goals for energy efficiency. Through the CEC's collaborative approach with HP, Intel and other industry, consumer and non-profit stakeholders created a clear timeline for both the government regulation and industry innovation that will dramatically reduce desktop PC and display energy consumption. According to the Commission, these mandatory state standards, the first of their kind in the U.S., could save California consumers an estimated \$373 million annually. (See <http://calenergycommission.blogspot.com/2016/12/energy-commission-adopts-first-in.html>)

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation

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

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Focus of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Subsidies for renewable energy projects

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Production Tax Credit (PTC)

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

National

Country/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

United States of America

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers

The production tax credit (PTC) provides a tax credit of 2.3 cents per megawatt hour of generated electricity for wind developers (in 2016). Since the PTC was enacted eight years ago, wind power capacity in the United States has increased by 47,000 MW, a seven-fold increase. Eliminating the credit will shut down much of a thriving US manufacturing sector, one of the fastest-growing sources of factory jobs even in the depths of the economic slowdown. HP signed a letter with other leading firms to petition congressional leaders for an extension of the production tax credit for wind power.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation

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

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Focus of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Other, please specify
International climate agreements

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Paris Agreement

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

Global

Country/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers

In 2017, HP was an original member of the We Are Still declaration, and was part of the U.S. business delegation at the U.S. Climate Action Pavilion at COP23 in Bonn in the run-up to COP21. HP joined scores of other companies in signing the initial Business Backs Low Carbon USA initiative that launched December 1, 2015 to support for a strong outcome in the COP21 Paris climate negotiations, building on country climate targets and for US policy that encourages the deployment of more clean energy and an increase in low-carbon investments. HP continues to demonstrate public support for the Paris agreement. For example, in December 2019 HP signed onto United for a Paris Agreement an open letter urging the U.S. Government to stay in the Paris Agreement and in 2020 signing onto the "America Is All In" to reaffirm our commitment to the Paris Agreement on climate change. In anticipation of COP26, HP signed the Alliance of CEO Climate Leaders' open letter urging governments to publish 1.5 degree aligned Nationally Determined Contributions and for developed countries to meet their commitments to help developing countries mitigate and adapt to climate change. Since the start of the Biden-Harris Administration, HP joined with other leading companies to advocate for ambitious commitments to tackle the climate crisis, including committing the United States to a trajectory of net zero emissions by 2050 or sooner. In 2021, HP signed on to the Alliance of CEO Climate Leaders, calling on bold climate policy agreements at COP26 to help businesses accelerate emission reductions, scale up innovations and achieve a net-zero world by 2050. The Alliance also encourages all business leaders to set (science-based) targets to halve emissions by 2030 and reach net-zero by 2050 with a clear roadmap on how to get there as well as to provide transparency on emissions and their financial impact, for example in line with the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD).

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation
Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Focus of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Transparency requirements

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

SEC request for public input on the development of enhanced climate disclosure

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

National

Country/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

United States of America

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers

In response to the SEC's request, HP submitted a letter in June 2021 stating that robust and transparent climate change disclosure is vital for ensuring transparency in financial markets. HP recommended mandating externally assured disclosure and reporting on all three scopes of GHG emissions (i.e., Scopes 1, 2, and 3) and emissions reduction targets in line with climate science, in order to reflect the full scope of a company's climate impacts and commitments (<https://www.sec.gov/comments/climate-disclosure/cll12-8916924-245024.pdf>).

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation

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

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.3b

(C12.3b) Provide details of the trade associations your organization engages with which are likely to take a position on any policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate.

Trade association

Other, please specify
Information Technology Industry Council (ITI)

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

ITI (<https://www.itic.org/>) supports government policies to achieve the following, all with the intent of both mitigating and adapting to climate change, and doing so with increased public/private partnership: • Concluding, and then implementing, a climate change agreement at COP 21 that takes a strong step forward toward a vibrant, low-carbon, and sustainable future, as well as creating a transparent platform for countries to make and track national emissions reduction commitment; • Establishing greenhouse gas emissions reduction strategies, via a transparent and participatory process, that create a stable regulatory and investment environment for low-carbon innovation and that emphasize cost effectiveness; • Establishing national strategies to encourage innovative intelligent efficiency Solutions that utilize and enable ICT solutions • Promoting and protecting strong global intellectual property regimes, which are essential to incentivize high risk research and development and facilitate the dissemination of relevant transformative new technologies; • With regard to fluorinated gases, an essential component in manufacturing the semiconductors that are the fundamental building block of all ICT, focusing on reducing emissions of these gases rather than prohibiting their use per se; • Helping ensure that the Internet of Things is leveraged consistent with the ITI IoT Principles; and • Ensuring that ENERGY STAR and other relevant market recognition programs are based on partnership with industry and adherence to.

(More information at <http://www.itic.org/policy/energy/climate-change> and http://www.itic.org/resources/ITISatementonClimateChange_final.pdf).

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

400,000

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

As a member of the Information Technology Industry Council, HP aims to promote public policies that advance innovation and competition across the globe. This includes advocating for policies that enable responsible and sustainable technology design and manufacturing.

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

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

Other, please specify

Silicon Valley Leadership Group (SVLG)

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

The Silicon Valley Leadership Group (SVLG; <http://svlg.org/>) is a public policy trade association. The Leadership Group represents more than 375 of Silicon Valley's most respected employers on issues, programs and campaigns that affect the economic health and quality of life in Silicon Valley, including education, energy, environment, health, housing, tax policies, tech and innovation and transportation. Leadership Group members collectively provide nearly one of every three private sector jobs in Silicon Valley and contribute more than \$3 trillion to the worldwide economy. Silicon Valley is leading the way in innovating and adopting cutting-edge technologies and regulatory regimes, both critical for providing the solutions and the market certainty needed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. SVLG served as part of the Executive and Steering Committees for the victorious 2010 No on Proposition 23 Campaign to prevent the rollback of California's landmark Global Warming Solutions Act – Assembly Bill 32. The Leadership Group continues to work with the other members of this successfully campaign as part of Californians for Clean Energy and Jobs, a bipartisan coalition promoting California's clean energy future. The SVLG also continue to be a key player in helping ensure the implementation of AB 32 rewards efficiency, protects innovation and provides flexibility to seek out, and implements the lowest-cost solutions, while also meeting our greenhouse gas reduction goals. In addition, the Leadership Group is increasingly active in federal-level advocacy for smart energy and climate policies. In 2019, HP was one of four Silicon Valley area technology companies that worked with SVLG in partnership with Business Climate Leaders (BCL) on a study conducted by Aligned Incentives on the impact of U.S. Carbon pricing policy models on company energy costs in order to have a basis for building coalitions in support of advocating a price on carbon.

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

32,000

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Since becoming a founding member of the SVLG in 1977, HP's membership aims to advance and enable the innovation industry in Silicon Valley and throughout California. HP employees currently hold leadership roles within the SVLG to promote responsible environmental and sustainability policies to address climate change and advocating for racial justice policies to promote BIPOC equity in our company and communities.

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

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.3c

(C12.3c) Provide details of the funding you provided to other organizations in the reporting year whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate.

Type of organization

Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

State the organization to which you provided funding

Center for Climate and Energy Solutions (C2ES)

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

55,711

Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate

HP is a member of C2ES's Business Environmental Leadership Council, the largest US-based group of corporations focused on addressing the challenges of climate change and supporting mandatory climate policy.

Have you evaluated whether this funding is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Type of organization

Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

State the organization to which you provided funding

Ceres

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

53,690

Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate

HP is part of Ceres' Business for Innovative Climate and Energy Policy (BICEP) network, which brings together over 75 companies to voice their support for policies needed to prevent the financial and material risks of the climate crisis, while unleashing new industries, jobs and growth as part of the solution.

Have you evaluated whether this funding is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.4

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


Publication

In mainstream reports

Status

Complete

Attach the document

 HP 2021 10-K.pdf

Page/Section reference

7-10, 15-16, 13-14, 23-25, 101, 109-110

Content elements

Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

Publication

In voluntary sustainability report

Status

Complete

Attach the document

 HP 2021 Sustainable Impact Report.pdf

Page/Section reference

See p. 104 for TCFD Index

Content elements

- Governance
- Strategy
- Risks & opportunities
- Emissions figures
- Emission targets
- Other metrics

Comment

C15. Biodiversity

C15.1

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

	Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues	Description of oversight and objectives relating to biodiversity
Row 1	Yes, executive management-level responsibility	In 2021, we engaged the sustainability consultancy Environmental Resources Management (ERM) to conduct an ESG materiality assessment. Through interviews, surveys, and other sources, we collected internal and external input on a wide range of topics to determine their relative importance to HP and to external stakeholders, and to understand the degree of impact we can have on each topic area. We collected input from a broad range of stakeholders—including HP employees and executives, customers, suppliers, investors, NGOs, and peer companies—to reflect a diverse range of views. Biodiversity was included in this materiality assessment and was rated as “low” in terms of the degree of impact HP can have on the topic.

C15.2

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

	Indicate whether your organization made a public commitment or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity	Biodiversity-related public commitments	Initiatives endorsed
Row 1	Yes, we have made public commitments and publicly endorsed initiatives related to biodiversity	Commitment to not explore or develop in legally designated protected areas Commitment to respect legally designated protected areas Commitment to no conversion of High Conservation Value areas	SDG

		Commitment to secure Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) of Indigenous Peoples	
--	--	--	--

C15.3

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

Does your organization assess the impact of its value chain on biodiversity?	
Row 1	Yes, we assess impacts on biodiversity in both our upstream and downstream value chain

C15.4

(C15.4) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Have you taken any actions in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?	Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments
Row 1	Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments	Land/water protection Land/water management Education & awareness Other, please specify NGO partnerships: In October 2021, WWF announced its largest U.S. corporate partnership to date, as HP pledged US\$80 million to support WWF to help address the potential impacts on forests from paper used in printing with HP printers.

C15.5


(C15.5) 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	Yes, we use indicators	Other, please specify We use indicators like our Forest Positive Program and public goals to source only sustainable fiber for HP brand paper and paper-based packaging and to counteract deforestation a for non-HP paper used in our products and print services by 2030

C15.6

(C15.6) Have you published information about your organization’s response to biodiversity-related issues for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located

In voluntary sustainability report or other voluntary communications	Content of biodiversity-related policies or commitments Impacts on biodiversity Details on biodiversity indicators Biodiversity strategy	 1
--	---	---

 1HP 2021 Sustainable Impact Report.pdf

C16. Signoff

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	Chief Financial Officer	Chief Financial Officer (CFO)