FISCAL 2023 DATA TABLE[1]

Not Reported (NR)

Environmental Sustainability[2]

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
EMISSIONS (METRIC TONS CO_2e)[3]					
Scope 1 Emissions[4, 5]	993,347	901,714	503,221	614,971	909,382
Stationary Fuel	170,926	181,084	NR	NR	NR
Mobile Fuel	793,721	696,695	NR	NR	NR
Refrigerants, Livestock, Other	28,700	23,934	NR	NR	NR
Scope 2 Emissions (location-based)[4, 5]	782,066	702,062	675,984	714,874	913,359
Scope 2 Emissions (market-based)[4, 5, 6]	727,414	679,506	687,042	681,456	898,696
Electricity	686,441	642,244	NR	NR	NR
Chilled Water, Hot Water, Other	40,972	37,262	NR	NR	NR
Total Scope 1 & 2 Emissions (location-based)[4, 5]	1,775,413	1,603,776	1,179,205	1,329,845	1,822,741
Total Scope 1 & 2 Emissions (market-based)[4, 5, 6]	1,720,761	1,581,220	1,190,263	1,296,427	1,808,078
Retired Carbon Credits[6, 7]	803,744	801,077	410,120	470,209	860,620
Net Emissions (market-based)[4, 6, 7]	917,017	780,143	780,143	826,218	947,458

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
EMISSIONS (METRIC TONS CO_2e)[3]					
Scope 3 Emissions[5, 8]	In Progress	10,637,943	NR	NR	9,243,076
Category 1 Purchased Goods and Services[9, 10, 11, 12]	In Progress	6,050,917	NR	NR	4,242,921
Category 2 Capital Goods[9, 11]	In Progress	552,929	NR	NR	630,302
Category 3 Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities[11, 13]	In Progress	525,322	NR	NR	458,041
Category 4 Upstream Transportation and Distribution[10, 14]	In Progress	369,196	NR	NR	231,425
Category 5 Waste Generated in Operations[15]	In Progress	158,723	NR	NR	207,349
Category 6 Business Travel[9, 14]	In Progress	183,080	NR	NR	236,265
Category 7 Employee Commuting[11, 14]	In Progress	449,861	NR	NR	587,261
Category 8 Upstream Leased Assets[9]	In Progress	5,084	NR	NR	10,780
Category 9 Downstream Transportation and Distribution[16]	In Progress	NR	NR	NR	NR
Category 10 Processing of Sold Products[17]	In Progress	NR	NR	NR	NR
Category 11 Use of Sold Products[14]	In Progress	4,628	NR	NR	9,393
Category 12 End-of-Life Treatment of Sold Products[9, 10, 12]	In Progress	65,222	NR	NR	15,598
Category 13 Downstream Leased Assets[18]	In Progress	77,697	NR	NR	81,716
Category 14 Franchises[9, 11, 12, 14, 19, 20]	In Progress	2,156,653	NR	NR	2,486,999
Category 15 Investments[9]	In Progress	38,631	NR	NR	45,026

FISCAL 2023 DATA TABLE[1] (continued)

Supply Chain (continued)

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
SUPPLIER DIVERSITY[51]					
Total Spend with Minority, Woman, Disabled, U.S. Veteran, Service-Disabled U.S. Veteran, U.S. Military Spouse, and LGBTQIA+-owned Business Enterprises (in millions)	$1,054.1	$803.6	$449.0	$438.7	$590.8

Healthy Living[52]

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Percentage of Disney-Licensed Wholesale Food Sales Dedicated to Everyday Foods that Meet Our Nutrition Guidelines					
Global	Meets 85% Target	Meets 85% Target	Meets 85% Target	84%	Meets 85% Target
North America	Meets 85% Target	Meets 85% Target	Meets 85% Target	Meets 85% Target	Meets 85% Target

Footnotes

General

1 Disney's fiscal year ends on the Saturday closest to September 30.

Environmental Sustainability

2 Some previously published environmental data have been restated to reflect corrections, updates to methodology, and/or changes in emission factors.

3 Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GHG) are measured and calculated according to the principles in the World Resources Institute and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development Greenhouse Gas Protocol's "A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, 2004 Revised Edition" ("GHG Protocol").

4 The boundary for Disney's GHG emissions reporting includes owned and operated assets (such as theme parks & resorts, Disney Cruise Line, and commercial spaces), leased assets (such as office locations), as well as Productions (including feature films, television, theatricals, and sporting events). Direct CO_2 emissions from biogenic fuels are not included in the Scope 1 totals. They are as follows: Fiscal 2019: 29,146 MT CO_2e; Fiscal 2020: 16,799 MT CO_2e; Fiscal 2021: 22,662 MT CO_2e; Fiscal 2022: 4,890 MT CO_2e; Fiscal 2023: 36,393 MT CO_2e.

5 A third-party validator has provided limited assurance of our scope 1 & 2 GHG emissions since fiscal 2019, and scope 3 GHG emissions for fiscal 2019 and fiscal 2022. More information is available in our Emissions Verification statements.

6 We define "net emissions" and "net zero emissions" for our 2030 goals as follows: Scope 1 emissions + Scope 2 emissions (market-based) – carbon credits. Market-based emissions are used where available in calculating carbon credit retirements, total emissions, and net emissions. Scope 2 emissions (market-based) include emission reductions attributed to utility green power purchases, power purchase agreements, and unbundled energy attribute certificates. Our approach to carbon credits can be found in our Natural Climate Solutions White Paper. We will have achieved our 2030 "net zero emissions" goal when "net emissions," as defined above, equals 0.

7 Carbon credits are from projects developed according to recognized standards (e.g., Climate Action Reserve, Verified Carbon Standard, Gold Standard) and are retired annually. All credits are verified by accredited third-party reviewers.

8 Scope 3 emissions calculations follow guidance provided by the GHG Protocol. In many instances, these emissions calculations are based on estimated and extrapolated data and rely on third-party emission factor databases and industry averages. We expect to make continual improvements to Scope 3 estimates over time, including updates to assessments of business activities and activity boundaries, and improvements in input data and emission factors. As a result of current data availability, methodologies, and business processes, the most recent Scope 3 emissions data are reported for the previous fiscal year (and thus are reported for fiscal 2022 as the most recent available data for this report). Scope 3 emissions are part of Disney's science-based target that was validated by SBTi. In order to monitor progress against this target, fiscal year 2019 is used as the baseline year and hence data for fiscal 2019 is reported; data for fiscal years 2020 and 2021 will not be reported.

9 Spend-based methodology estimates emissions for goods and services by collecting data on the economic value of goods and services purchased and multiplying that by relevant secondary (e.g., industry average) emission factors (e.g., average emissions per monetary value of goods).

10 Hybrid methodology uses a combination of supplier-specific activity and/or emission data (where available) and secondary data to fill the gaps.

11 Average data methodology estimates emissions for goods and services by collecting data on the mass (e.g., kilograms or pounds) or other relevant units of goods or services purchased, and multiplying by the relevant secondary (e.g., industry average) emission factors (e.g., average emissions per unit of good or service).

12 Average product methodology involves estimating emissions for goods by collecting data on the mass or other relevant units of goods purchased and multiplying by relevant secondary (e.g., industry average) emission factors (e.g., average emissions per unit of good).

13 Fuel-based methodology involves determining the amount of fuel consumed (i.e., Scope 1 & 2 emissions of transport providers) and applying the appropriate emission factor for that fuel.

14 Distance-based methodology involves determining the mass, distance, and mode of each transportation activity, then applying the appropriate vehicle-distance, mass-distance, or passenger-distance emission factor for the vehicle used.

15 Waste-type specific methodology involves using emission factors for specific waste types and waste treatment methods.

16 Emissions within this category were evaluated and determined not to be relevant. Activities identified as downstream transportation and distribution do not result in significant Scope 3 emissions for the company.

17 Emissions within this category were evaluated and determined not to be relevant. The company does not have any activities that it characterizes as intermediate goods.

18 Site-specific methodology involves identifying site-specific fuel and electricity, and applying the appropriate emission factors.

19 Franchise-specific methodology involves collecting site-specific activity data or Scope 1 & 2 emissions data from franchisees.

20 Asset-specific methodology involves collecting asset-specific (e.g., site-specific) fuel and energy use data, or Scope 1 & 2 emissions data from individual assets.

21 Total energy includes electricity, natural gas, chilled water, hot water, steam, compressed air, renewable energy, and fuels. Fiscal 2019 through fiscal 2021 data exclude energy from Productions.

22 Percentage grid electricity is purchased electricity consumption divided by total energy consumption

23 We define zero carbon electricity as any type of electricity generation that does not generate GHGs, such as solar, wind, geothermal, nuclear, and large-scale hydropower. Percentage zero carbon electricity is zero carbon electricity consumption divided by total electricity consumption.

24 Percentage renewables is renewable energy consumption divided by total energy consumption. Renewable energy consumed includes renewable fuels and renewable electricity that we produce or purchase and match with Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) or Guarantees of Origin (GOs). The renewable portion of the electricity grid mix for which we do not possess RECs or GOs is not included in this calculation.

25 Waste diverted includes waste prevention, donations, recycling, compost, anaerobic digestion, and thermal waste-to-energy. Total waste generated includes diverted waste, waste sent to landfill, and incineration without energy recovery. Incineration without energy recovery is not counted in total waste sent to landfill or total waste diverted—thus the two do not sum to total waste generated.