Welcome to your CDP Climate Change Questionnaire 2021

C0. Introduction

C0.1

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

At Jacobs, we're challenging today to reinvent tomorrow by solving the world's most critical problems for thriving cities, resilient environments, mission-critical outcomes, operational advancement, scientific discovery and cutting-edge manufacturing, turning abstract ideas into realities that help tackle climate change and transform the world for good. With a talent force of approximately 55,000 in 40+ countries, Jacobs provides a full spectrum of professional services including consulting, technical, scientific and project delivery for the government and private sector.

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

Aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs), PlanBeyond™ is our approach to sustainability – planning beyond today for a more sustainable future for everyone. It sets out our sustainability priorities, guiding how sustainability is integrated across our business and how we help sustain the planet for future generations. Solving for climate change sits at the heart of our PlanBeyond approach, cutting across our People, Places and Partnerships Pillars.

Our Climate Action Plan (CAP) commitments and supporting delivery plans build on the foundations of our PlanBeyond approach– to measure, report and disclose our carbon footprint, optimize our operational efficiencies, reduce our business travel and partner with our clients and suppliers to decarbonize our value chain.

Our Board of Directors and Executive Leadership are actively involved in oversight and management of climate risk, including delivery of the CAP. Aligned with industry best practice, we utilize the Taskforce for Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) framework to assess

climate risks and opportunities and embed them into our Enterprise Risk Management procedures.

In 2020, we achieved 100% renewable energy for our operations, net zero carbon for our operations and business travel, and are committed to achieving our long-term goal to be carbon negative for our operations and business travel by 2030. Alongside achieving our 2020 targets, we developed science-based carbon-reduction targets for our direct and indirect emissions.

As a service provider, our carbon emissions are relatively low compared to other industries. However, we design solutions for some of the world's largest infrastructure and mission critical programs ranging from mass transit facilities to high technology manufacturing facilities to operating major government facilities. We believe our biggest opportunity to affect climate change is through working with our clients in conducting climate risk assessments; advising on adaptation and resiliency planning; and providing carbon management solutions to reduce or remove direct or embodied GHGs throughout our design and consulting services.

We operate in two lines of business: Critical Mission Solutions (CMS) and People & Places Solutions (P&PS). Our business transformation over the last several years included the acquisition of CH2M and the divestiture of our energy, chemicals and resources business. In addition, on March 2, 2021, Jacobs completed the strategic investment of a 65% interest in PA Consulting, a UK-based leading innovation and transformation consulting firm. (PA is accounted for as a consolidated subsidiary and as a separate operating segment under U.S. GAAP accounting rules and will report separately to CDP). Our acquisitions of KeyW, John Wood Group's nuclear business and The Buffalo Group further position us in high-value government services and technology-enabled solutions.

Our CMS line of business provides a full spectrum of cyber, data analytics, systems and software application integration services and consulting, enterprise level operations and maintenance and mission IT, engineering and design, enterprise operations and maintenance, program management, and other highly technical consulting solutions to government agencies as well as commercial customers and international markets.

Our P&PS line of business provides end-to-end solutions for our clients' most complex projects - whether connected mobility, integrated water management, smart cities, advanced manufacturing or environmental stewardship. In doing so, we employ predictive analytics, artificial intelligence and automation, digital twin technology, Internet of Things smart sensors, geospatial visualization and advanced delivery processes and tools for consulting, planning, architecture, design, engineering, and implementation, as well as long-term operation of facilities and infrastructure.

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

Reporting year	October 1, 2019	September 30, 2020	No

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/areas for which you will be supplying data.

Armenia
Australia
Azerbaijan
Canada
China
China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
Czechia
Denmark
Egypt
France
Germany
Greenland
India
Indonesia
Iraq
Ireland
Italy
Kazakhstan
Malaysia
Netherlands
New Zealand
Philippines
Poland
Qatar
Republic of Korea
Romania
Saudi Arabia
Singapore
Slovakia
South Africa
Sweden
Switzerland
Taiwan, Greater China
Thailand
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

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
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Jacobs Chair and CEO, has oversight and responsibility of all parts of Jacobs operations including climate related issues. The CEO has included delivery of Jacobs Climate Action Plan in his annual goals since FY20. An example of the climate risk oversight he provided was his decision to approve and operationalization of of our Climate Action Plan, which was released in 2020, committing to 100% renewable energy and net zero carbon in 2020 and a long-term goal to be carbon negative by 2030. This includes his work to raise awareness across the company on net zero carbon and its importance to Jacobs, our clients and communities, in further support of his FY20 performance goals. To continue to progress Jacobs' carbon reduction, his FY21 goals include completing an enterprise-wide climate risk assessment and developing a three-year roadmap for delivering our science-based carbon targets. He is also a member of the World Economic Forum's Alliance of CEO Climate Leaders.

Other, please specify Independent Board Director	One of our independent Board Directors was named the Board-level sponsor for Sustainability and Climate to further institutionalize sustainability governance at the Board level. In this role, she provides input and feedback on sustainability and climate strategy, including our progress on our Climate Action Plan.
Board-level committee	The Audit Committee has oversight of ESG data collection, reporting and disclosures. In their role they review the accuracy and credibility of our climate disclosures methodology and approve for publishing. Additionally, a new Board committee dedicated to Enterprise Risk Management and ESG has been created to more formally institutionalize ESG risk management at the Board level.

C1.1b

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

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Please explain
Scheduled – all meetings	Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing and guiding major plans of action Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Reviewing and guiding business plans Monitoring and overseeing progress against goals and targets for addressing climate-related issues	Board ESG & Risk Committee + Board Audit Committee meet five times per year. As our Annual Report Form 10-K indicates, we have identified climate risks and opportunities as one of the company's top ESG-related risks, and as such the Board plays an active role in ensuring effective climate risk management. We have a dedicated ESG & Risk Board Committee that has the following responsibilities: 1. Oversight and guidance to management on Jacobs' key ESG initiatives and policies, including integration of ESG into operations and strategies. 2. Monitoring progress against our Climate Action Plan goals and other PlanBeyond initiatives. 3. Review of risk and opportunities pertaining to climate. 4. Review of growth strategy for expanding our ability to deliver solutions for clients that reduce energy and resource usage and create value through net positive environmental, societal and economic contributions. Jacobs' newly created Sustainability and Climate Risk Solutions & Technology function, led by our VP Global Sustainability, is responsible for delivering on this growth strategy and reports to the Board on progress quarterly.

		In 2020, our VP, Global Sustainability held one to one meetings with each Board member to provide an overview of Jacobs ESG performance, including climate risk and opportunities. Jacobs' next steps for alignment with TCFD principles was part of this discussion. This provided a focused opportunity for Board members to advise on our climate strategy.

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 Executive Officer (CEO)	Managing climate-related risks and opportunities	Quarterly
Chief Financial Officer (CFO)	Other, please specify Governance, resourcing, and accountability for climate and other sustainability issues	More frequently than quarterly
Other, please specify Senior Vice President Enterprise Risk Management	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	Quarterly
Other, please specify Vice President, Global Sustainability	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	More frequently than quarterly
Sustainability committee	Other, please specify PlanBeyond Executive Steering Committee - Reviewing and inputting on our approach to climate risk and opportunities, and monitoring progress against our Climate Action Plan	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).

The governance body with oversight for climate risk and the delivery of Jacobs' Climate Action Plan is the PlanBeyond Executive Steering Committee. This committee comprises of all members of the Executive Leadership Team, plus our Head of Investor Relations and our Corporate Secretary.

The chair of this committee is the CEO. This Committee meets on a quarterly basis, plus ad hoc meetings as required when there is a sustainability or climate risk or opportunity that arises and needs to be addressed.

Jacobs CFO is our Executive-level Sustainability Sponsor. In this role he has additional responsibility and oversight of our ESG and sustainability strategy, in particular the data and reporting around our carbon accounting and climate risk areas. Our Global VP Sustainability meets to discuss these issues with the CFO regularly, at a minimum quarterly.

Jacobs Vice President Global of Sustainability is responsible for creating and delivering our sustainability and climate strategy and commitments. As part of this she is responsible for identifying the opportunities associated with climate and is leading our company-wide transformation efforts around growth in our client solutions for decarbonization and climate risk reduction. Additionally, she is the ESG risk owner within our Enterprise Risk Management process. Climate risk is the top risk within this strategic risk category. To directly connect climate risk management in to our ERM program, the VP Global Sustainability reports to the SVP, Enterprise Risk Management on identification and management of ESG and climate risks within the ERM program. The SVP Enterprise Risk Management then reports directly to the CEO and Board every two months on relevant changes in this risk category. Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) is located in our Chief Legal and Administrative Officer function. In addition, our Business Continuity Risk Management remit is located within the Corporate Center of Excellence for Global Security and Resilience. Jacobs Enterprise Risk Steering Group is co-sponsored by the Chief Financial Officer and the Chief Legal and Administration Officer, and chaired by the SVP of Enterprise Risk Management.

Also, Jacobs has an ESG Committee comprising functional leads that are stakeholders in our carbon reporting and disclosures. This committee comprises leaders from Finance, Legal and Internal Audit and the Sustainability team. This group meets monthly to prepare and approve our carbon disclosures and other ESG reports.

Finally, we have a technical delivery team responsible for creating a roadmap and action plan for delivering the commitments with the Climate Action Plan. This team comprises technical carbon and climate subject matter experts from our offices around the world and are responsible for: 1) Carbon data capture and reporting, 2) TCFD recommendations implementation, 3) Science Based Targets carbon reduction planning and implementation, 4) CDP reporting and disclosures, and 5) carbon offsetting strategy.

C1.3

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

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

C1.3a

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

Entitled to incentive	Type of incentive	Activity inventivized	Comment
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target Other (please specify) Climate Risk Assessment	The Jacobs CEO accomplished the following performance goals for FY20, which are tied to compensation and achieved through the release of our Climate Action Plan in April 2020. • In alignment with Sustainability - PlanBeyond, actively engage in Jacobs becoming net zero carbon. • Support the development of our climate action plan, operationalize goal campaign and raise awareness across the company on net zero carbon and its importance to Jacobs, our clients and communities. In FY20 Jacobs CEO set new FY21 priorities (goals) that are also tied to performance and compensation. These priorities include completing an enterprise-wide climate risk assessment and developing a three-year roadmap for delivering on our science-based carbon targets.
Chief Financial Officer (CFO)	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target	Job performance is judged in part on effectiveness of delivering on our Climate Action Plan.
Other, please specify CLAO	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target	Job performance is judged in part on effectiveness of delivering on our Climate Action Plan.
All employees	Non-monetary reward	Company performance against a climate-related sustainability index Other (please specify) Progress towards delivery of the Climate Action Plan or other sustainability priorities	Employees have the option to set an annual performance goal related to sustainability including the climate action plan.

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

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

Yes

C2.1a

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

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

C2.1b

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

The risks and opportunities that we identify through our ERM and TCFD risk analyses as substantive are those with the biggest strategic impact over the short, medium and longer term on the types of products or services we provide to our clients, and/or the markets and geographies that we operate in. By substantive, we mean those risks and opportunities arising from the projected physical impacts of climate and transitional impacts potentially resulting from market and technology shifts. We considered two scenarios which would result in global temperature rises of 1.5 °C or 4 °C by 2100, and have focused on the impact of these diverging trajectories for the period to 2050. The substantive physical impacts will be similar under both scenarios to 2050, whereas the market and technology shifts needed to transition towards 1.5 °C and net zero emissions by 2050 will be significantly greater than if growth in emissions continues unabated.

Financially, our substantive risks and opportunities have been captured in three broad ranges of projects financial impact: $10m - $100m annually, $100m-$1b annually and greater than $1b annually in each of our main market sectors.

Examples of the types of material risks identified as part of our TCFD climate risk assessment include business and supply chain disruption, project delays and staff travel disruptions resulting from extreme weather and related events; uncertainty arising from climate and resiliency policy and regulations such as EHS regulations, leading to increased costs;

disruption to our clients' business from climate events leading to project or contract delays and potential loss of revenue and project failure due to inadequate climate resilience.

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

Annually

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process

Our company's processes for identifying, assessing, and managing climate-related issues are integrated into our multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management processes.

Our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) team is located in our Chief Legal and Administrative Officer (CLAO) function. In addition, our Business Continuity Risk Management remit is located within the Corporate Center of Excellence for Global Security and Resilience, which also aligns to our CLAO. Our Internal Audit team is located within the Corporate Finance function and follows a risk-based audit plan. In addressing all Enterprise Risk, Jacobs Enterprise Risk Steering Committee meets regularly, in line with the ER review process, coordinating activity and providing executive level oversight.

Our ERM strategy and processes identified key risk categories material to our organization, ESG (including climate-related risks and opportunities) is one of those categories.

In addition, Jacobs conducts annual climate change risk disclosures in line with TCFD recommendations. We apply the TCFD framework to identify climate risks that are material to our business, including those arising from potential physical, and transitional risks. The approach conforms with the international standard on risk management, ISO

31000:2018 Risk management guidelines and follows methods that are used by Jacobs' climate risk specialists in our work with our clients. We used scenarios of 1.5°C and 4°C temperature rise by 2100 to explore our climate risks, based on the IPCC greenhouse gas emissions scenarios terms RCP2.6 and RCP8.5 respectively. The severity of the physical effects is much greater under the 4°C scenario during the latter half of the century but the impacts associated with the 1.5°C scenario should not be underestimated. The 1.5°C scenario would be enabled by global alignment for rapid decarbonization of industry and society which is absent from the 4°C scenario. In our focus period to 2050, the physical impacts of both scenarios will be similar whilst the primary difference is the market and technological shifts in the 1.5°C scenario arising from the global transition to net zero.

We analyzed nearly 100 major projects and programs with fees typically greater than $10m across our markets using our digital Climate Risk Manager tool (https://www.jacobs.com/technology/climate-risk-manager). Projects have global locations and have legacy lifetimes ranging from 10-100 years. The projects are exposed to a range of climate hazards including sea level rise, storms, extreme temperatures and drought. The potential impacts of these hazards on our projects were assessed with a range of objectives, including: health and safety (e.g. poor air quality from wildfires and risk to life from flooding), the environment (e.g. increased wastewater spills from floods, low waterbody levels), reputation (e.g. compliance failures from more extreme events) and finance (e.g. litigation for insufficiently resilient solutions). We also used the tool to assess the risks to our offices and people. Each location was assessed for its exposure to multiple individual climate hazards as well as their combined hazards in the present day, and in intervals out to 2100.

Examples of risks identified across our main market sectors include the strain on infrastructure and the environment could become apparent through an increase in spills, poor water quality and biodiversity loss; Physical disruptions to our clients and their supply chains could affect demand for our services; Domestic and security concerns of climate change could cause governments to divert funding away from our major programs and physical impacts could reduce the usable life of infrastructure or increase asset failure.

A case study of a transitional risk we have identified, assessed and are responding to is disruption to business from environmental end markets. We could see business risks ($10-$100m/year) from disruption to major client revenue streams, and a similar loss of revenue from reduced services for fossil fuel related projects. However, this is offset by greater opportunities such as emergency management and national security ($10-$100m/year), environmental planning and permitting for extreme weather impacts ($10-100m/year) and civil works including circular economy, waste management, clean energy and natural treatment systems ($10-$100m/year).Analyzing our markets has revealed common themes and specific insights allowing us to estimate the value of financial impacts to Jacobs. The following actions will manage the identified risks and position us to capture the opportunities at the appropriate level. 1. Integrate climate risk analysis into company strategy and planning. 2. Deploy climate risk assessment

technology on all major pursuits and projects where climate risk is considered material. 3. Support our clients and major suppliers to undertake their own climate risk assessments, in line with TCFD recommendations. 4. By 2025, integrate climate risk and adaptation considerations into each of our market sector strategies.

A case study of physical risk on a project Jacobs has delivered is on a large clean water program in California, where a wastewater treatment facility is located in a low lying area, giving rise to flood risk from sea level rise, and an increase in rainfall volume and intensity. The sea level rise could flood pump stations or provide reverse pressure in the sewer system pipelines and manholes. Additionally, there is an increased risk of California wildfires – the program is not in direct line of fire, however other associated impacts could result such as air quality and water quality.

The increase of frequency and intensity of wildfires would mostly impact operations. Bad air quality would impact the workers and their ability to maintain and operate the plant. Bad water quality could also possibly impact the wastewater discharge since the plant was not designed to remove ash from the water.

To account for the increased precipitation, the WWTP and the collections system projects have been designed to handle a 6-hour 5-year design storm. The system was also designed by using historical storms in the area, specifically the March 2016 storm event, which is a hydraulically meaningful event. Then, to adjust for climate change related to precipitation increases, these numbers were adjusted to project precipitation for the year 2100. The design storm precipitation was increased by 22% to account for climate change.

C2.2a

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

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	Current regulatory risk is included in our climate risk assessment process. A current regulatory risk includes policy and regulatory uncertainty and variability, and resulting constraints placed on projects and investments due to the planning, consenting and regulatory approval process. A recent example of this impact to our business is the ambitious commitments by UK Government to move towards net zero emissions by 2050, incorporating a legal target to cut emissions by 78% by 2035. This will require an enormous shift in how infrastructure projects are delivered nationally, which in turn will have a major impact on our business both negatively and positively.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	Our Climate Risk Assessment includes emerging regulation, particularly in the United States with future regulation related to climate change, including potential climate-related financial risk disclosures.

		We also monitor UK regulations which are considering mandatory climate-related financial risk disclosure reporting. Any announcements by the US Government to adopt a net zero emissions target by 2050 would likely see an influx of emerging policy and legislation to achieve that target, as we are seeing in other nations, for example in the climate change plans produced by the devolved administrations of the UK. It is also the expectation that more ambitious Nationally Determined Contributions will be pushed as an outcome from COP26, further increasing pressure to decarbonize industries in which we operate.
Technology	Relevant, always included	Our Climate Risk Assessment includes technological shifts. We expect that climate-related technological shifts will be driven by regulatory requirements, urbanization, population growth, quality of life expectations of an emerging middle class in historically developing countries and developments in digital technologies. This will create demand for: low and zero carbon energy, industrial processes and infrastructure; resilience services for natural environments, infrastructure and communities; and the application of “smart”, data-driven technologies. For example within the built environment we are facing substantial risks and opportunities to provide the technology required to incorporate resilience at all scales from individual assets through to interconnected city systems. Increased use of big data to drive decision making requires the creation of digital products and services to provide solutions to complex problems around asset integrity, city resilience and how externalities like climate change can exacerbate the fragility of assets and systems. Our health sector, for example, could see opportunities grow up to $100m annually from a global health market valued at $12trn over the next five years.
Legal	Relevant, always included	Policy and legal environments are evaluated in our Climate Risk Assessment. They are expected to diverge sharply between our 4°C (BAU) and 1.5°C (Paris Agreement) scenarios, with the divergence mainly relating to greenhouse gas emissions and the extent to which low/zero carbon transitions are driven. We expect that some national and sub-national jurisdictions and some clients will advocate for the transition, regardless of the extent to which there is global alignment with Paris Agreement. In contrast, both scenarios are expected to converge on climate change-related litigation and policy advocacy and regulatory support for climate resilience. An example of this, considered as part of our assessment, included clients’ assets and/or businesses stranded as a result of policy or regulatory intervention or legal action. To maintain our position of technical leadership, we must continue to use the best available climate science and innovative solutions so that our services help our clients become more resilient and adaptive. Inadequate climate resilience in our projects could lead to reputational damage, increased insurance costs of legal liability. In this challenging

		global environment of anticipated rapid change, we must transition our business and global workforce to have appropriately skilled people available across a wide array of technical disciplines to assist our clients.
Market	Relevant, always included	Market shifts are evaluated in our Climate Risk Assessment. We expect that climate-related market shifts will be driven by urbanization, population growth, quality of life expectations of an emerging middle class in historically developing countries and developments in digital technologies. This will create demand for: low and zero carbon energy, industrial processes and infrastructure; resilience services for natural environments, infrastructure and communities; and the application of "smart", data-driven technologies. Examples of the risks and opportunities identified as part of our market assessment included: • Supply chain disruptions and infrastructure outages in the health sector, impacting low income, very young/elderly people, and/or people with chronic health conditions. This risk presents an opportunity for Jacobs to provide risk assessments and simulation modelling of critical supply chains for example. • Transportation systems located near the coast are particularly vulnerable to storm surge and flooding. Climate change will lead to more frequent service disruption and will threaten the safety and reliability of transportation systems. Climate change will impact commuting patterns and leisure destinations resulting in transport routing and capacity changes and, in severe cases, climate hazards may require relocating transportation facilities to less vulnerable locations. • We have opportunity to influence the process of long-term facility planning to include energy recovery, natural reservoir treatment, advanced water treatment and sea water intrusion barriers. Transitioning to a low carbon economy highlights the opportunities to recover resources from wastewater, to use renewable energy in treatment, to promote green infrastructure in urban areas to manage stormwater, as well as water and air quality and temperatures.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	Our Climate Risk Assessment evaluated risk to our reputation. Jacobs' reputation will continue to be influenced by delivery performance, client engagement, innovation, price (of our labor and projects), regulatory compliance and risk management. We anticipate, particularly under our Paris Agreement (1.5°C) scenario, that our reputation with external and internal stakeholders will also be increasingly influenced by our values and practices regarding low/zero carbon transformation. Examples of the types of reputational risks considered as part of our

		assessment included: • Business fragmentation resulting from societies and economies developing in different directions • Litigation and reputational damage resulting from failure/late delivery of non-resilient projects • Jacobs unable to attract/retain talent To maintain our position of technical leadership, we must continue to use the best available climate science and innovative solutions so that our services help our clients become more resilient and adaptive. Inadequate climate resilience in our projects could lead to reputational damage, increased insurance costs of legal liability. In this challenging global environment of anticipated rapid change, we must transition our business and global workforce to have appropriately skilled people available across a wide array of technical disciplines to assist our clients.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	At a whole of business level, our key risks include project failure, operational and supply chain disruption, being outpaced by competitors, business fragmentation, and the “stranding” of key markets, technologies and company operations due to climate impacts or low carbon transition. Our opportunity analysis indicates that Jacobs is well placed to take advantage of low/zero carbon transition and help our clients create the smart, resilient cities and linear infrastructure that will be required. The implications of risks and opportunities for Jacobs’ longer-term financial performance have yet to be assessed, but the risks we face are not insignificant and should be taken seriously. Under our scenario analysis that was conducted, acute shocks were identified based on climate projections sourced from IPCC’s 5th Assessment Report and included: Extreme hot days and heatwaves – leading to human health impacts, failure of power supply, excessive water consumption, ecological damage, food production failures. Ocean heatwaves – leading to coral bleaching, ecological damage and loss of fish/sea food stocks. Large, uncontrollable wildfires and associated air quality effects – on people, environments, infrastructure, food production etc. Extreme rainfall events leading to pluvial and fluvial flooding and erosion – with impacts on human health, infrastructure, environments, food production etc. Extreme wind and storm surge (coastal areas) with associated damage to infrastructure, environments (including coasts) and human health. Extreme cold and disruption/damage to transport, energy and food supplies, health impacts. Dust storms leading to air quality issues and impaired agriculture.
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	Under our scenario analysis, chronic stresses are identified based on climate projections sourced from IPCC’s 5th Assessment Report and included: Disruption of marine food chain due to warming of oceans

		and acidification – leading to food insecurity, disruption to tourism-dependent economies, ecological damage Reduced water security due to drought, changed run-off and recharge patterns, contamination from sea water coastal flooding and recession – with effects on communities, environments and food production Permafrost melting leading to coastal retreat and changes in ground stability Reduced snow-ice cover, with impacts on snow-dependent tourism, environments, water supplies etc. Increased susceptibility of landscapes to wildfire, wind erosion. Food insecurity due to disruptions to rainfed and irrigated agriculture and temperature changes. Glacial lake outburst flooding – leading to impacts on human health, infrastructure, environments.

C2.3

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

Yes

C2.3a

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

Identifier

Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Current 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

Physical disruptions to our clients and their supply chains could affect demand for our services, and domestic and security concerns of climate change could cause governments to divert funding away from some of our major programs. In addition, as described in our Integrated Annual Report on Form 10-K and Climate Risk Assessment for FY21 (https://www.jacobs.com/about/sustainability), growing concerns about climate change may result in the imposition of additional environmental regulations. Legislation, international protocols, regulation or other restrictions on emissions could result in increased compliance costs for us and our clients and have other impacts on our clients,

including those who are involved in the exploration, production or refining of fossil fuels, emit greenhouse gases through the combustion of fossil fuels or emit greenhouse gases through the mining, manufacture, utilization or production of materials or goods. Such policy changes could increase the costs of projects for our clients or, in some cases, prevent a project from going forward, thereby potentially reducing the need for our services, which would in turn have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations. However, these changes could also increase the pace of projects, such as carbon capture or storage projects, that could have a positive impact on our business. We cannot predict when or whether any of these various proposals may be enacted or what their affect will be on us or on our customers.

A recent example of this impact to our business is the ambitious commitments by UK Government to move towards net zero emissions by 2050, incorporating a legal target to cut emissions by 78% by 2035. This will require enormous shift in how infrastructure projects are delivered nationally, which in turn will have a major impact on our business both negatively and positively. This is in parallel to the supreme court's initial overturning of a UK Government's decision on the expansion of Heathrow airport. The proposed project was deemed unlawful because the environmental review did not adequately consider climate change policy. However, that decision has now been overruled meaning the project can now seek planning permission. These apparently conflicting decisions provide an example of the level of uncertainty that will come with the shift towards a low carbon future and the impact on businesses like Jacobs.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

10,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

100,000,000

Explanation of financial impact figure

The risks and opportunities required a detailed internal consultation process which relied on insight and assessment from our Global Market Directors and Sales leads in each of our main market areas and geographies. Our climate risk assessment team constructed a series of questions for each of our market leaders and their teams to respond to,

which helped frame the level of financial impact from the key risks and opportunities identified. The estimates are based on numbers of existing clients within particular markets, level of backlog and pipeline spend with those clients, and projected impact to how accounts may be affected:
1. What are the greatest physical and transitional impacts from climate change that could substantially impact Jacobs in the XXX market by 2050?
2. What are the financial implications (in $USD) for the whole sector (and/or Jacobs participation in this sector) of the substantive risks and opportunities identified in #1?
3. How could the changes in the sector impact Jacobs business?
4. How is climate change typically taken into account in projects?
5. How far into the future does your sector typically plan and design for?
6. What needs to happen for your sector (including its systems, assets and supply chains) to adapt and become more resilient to climate change?
7. Are there particular global regions which could become increasingly challenging, or present new opportunities, to work in as a result of climate change?

Cost of response to risk

5,000,000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

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

The risk will be mitigated by understanding the parallel opportunities that exist within a sector. The cost of financial impact will be felt if we ‘do nothing’, but if we act to position ourselves to capitalize on the opportunities that exist within the same end market (i.e. increased emergency management and national security; increased environmental planning and permitting for extreme weather impacts; increased civil works, circular economy, waste management, clean energy and natural treatment systems) then this opportunity will vastly offset the potential financial impacts of doing nothing.

Comment

Identifier

Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Technology

Substitution of existing products and services with lower emissions options

Primary potential financial impact

Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

Company-specific description

Clients with a significant operational or market-based reliance on fossil fuels may find the transition to low carbon energy particularly challenging. Nuclear may not be considered by governments as “clean energy” and, therefore, not included in some countries’ low carbon energy mix. Ongoing uncertainty in policies such as this could delay or harm broader adaptation. Even within a client’s organization, there is the risk that climate change projections and the need to transition the business are not accepted, supported or funded. A stable regulatory environment and framework articulating future direction would allow our clients to undertake an orderly transition to manage risk. If this is not the case, our clients would not be able to forecast, anticipate and quantify their future requirements. The longer adaptation is left, the more costly it will become.

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

Transitional risks for the aviation market include:
• Suppressed traffic due to flight shaming reduced demand for future airport capacity.
• De-carbonization of aviation
• Potential for impacts of engine performance and aircraft wingspan on infrastructure due to transition to hydrogen – unforeseeable at present

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

More likely than not

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

0

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

100,000,000

Explanation of financial impact figure

The financial impact noted above is specifically $0 - $100m opportunity per year to 2050 which has been estimated for our aviation sector as a key part of our transportation market. In the aviation sector, we worked on the basis of starting with our current revenues from aviation, and then placing an estimate of total current and projected (2050) reductions through loss of aviation traffic. This figure was then supplemented with an estimate of the number of commercial airports in the world, how many are existing and prospective Jacobs clients, how much their projected climate-related spend would be, what our project win rate would be out of our total addressable market.

Cost of response to risk

5,000,000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

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

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

Comment

Identifier

Risk 3

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Technology
Transitioning to lower emissions technology

Primary potential financial impact

Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

Company-specific description

Electrification is anticipated as a primary driver of the transition to lower carbon and this could render current transportation facilities and systems obsolete, incurring costs to adapt to new technologies and requiring significant numbers of newly skilled resources to be available. The rapid adoption of new technology could be challenging and poses risks of systems not functioning properly. Climate change could lead to more extreme and diverse weather patterns across global regions, and it may become more difficult to develop standard solutions in some markets (e.g. built environment), which will increase overall costs. Specific technology risks to our transportation sector may be caused by:
(a) Technology will create automation that limits human factors
(b) Uncertainty of local climate change projections
(c) New technologies have early adoption reliability issues and present new/varied climate vulnerability issues (e.g. vulnerability of overhead lines to high winds)
(d) Battery vehicle range issues
(e) Extended asset life of rolling stock and transition period between diesel and new technologies.
(f) Diesel traction alternatives for freight on non-electrified infrastructure (where costs/feasibility of electrification make it impossible)
(g) Reduction in oil and gas

For example in our highways business investment intended for mega projects that Jacobs is pursuing may be diverted to emergency projects resulting from climate change. Reductions in gas tax revenue as vehicle owners shift to electric and more fuel-efficient vehicles reducing oil dependency.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

About as likely as not

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)

1,000,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

2,000,000,000

Explanation of financial impact figure

Jacobs could miss out on ~$2B of total revenue over the next 20 years if opportunities are ignored. In the highways sector as an example, we worked on the basis of the number of clients we have in our three largest markets (US, UK and Australia), how much their projected climate-related spend would be, what our project win rate would be out of our total addressable market.

Cost of response to risk

5,000,000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

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

Technological change across the sector could generate new revenue including: electrification of highways; design of power stations on the highway grid; rebuilding highways at higher elevations; design of retaining walls and drainage systems to handle large-scale events; invention of new design methods (digital design) and materials and building a competitive advantage in road user charging (RUC). Jacobs will continue to monitor these technological changes, and apply our learnings to our client engagements to help them meet their own carbon reduction goals and mitigate the risk of lost revenue.

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?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Energy source

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Use of lower-emission sources of energy

Primary potential financial impact

Reduced indirect (operating) costs

Company-specific description

As part of our Climate Action Plan goals to achieve 100% renewable energy from our operations in 2020, and achieve net zero for our own operations and business travel in 2020 we had an opportunity to work in more carbon-efficient ways and optimize the way we do business. These targets were achieved in December 2020 and we have also established Science Based Targets for our business to a 2025 and 2030 timeline. We also intend to invest in a renewables facility as part of a virtual power purchase agreement. This will bring about real cost and carbon saving opportunities for our business that will equally enable us to begin consulting with our clients to help them achieve similar carbon reduction and cost saving goals. Our long-term goal to become carbon negative by 2030 requires us to explore innovation and partnership opportunities to profit from digital innovations and low carbon technologies – such as climate risk and vulnerability assessments for asset owners, research into how industry sectors such as aviation can diversify to remain profitable in the short term and accelerate the use of sustainable aviation fuel, for example. Our staff with expertise in these areas will help us identify the greatest opportunities to allow us to position ourselves well for the future.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact

High

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

40,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

400,000,000

Explanation of financial impact figure

Financial impact figure is a result of the financial savings on travel reduction we will realise through achievement of our Science Based Targets and the potential outcome of our virtual purchase power agreement. Travel reduction savings is calculated by year over year reductions based on FY19 baseline using US Department of Transportation Federal Highway Administration Annual Highway Statistics 2017 emission factors. Total overhead travel costs for FY19 were $80M (meals, expenses, fees and transportation). Target reduction of 20% by 2022 and 52% reduction by 2030 results in $41.8M annual cost savings. Medium-term of 5 years results in $200M savings.

Cost to realize opportunity

150,000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Our strategy to realize this opportunity is captured in Section 7.1 of our company's Climate Action Plan:

With business travel representing 60% of our quantified carbon footprint, it is essential that we meet our target to reduce business travel emissions by 20% by 2022 against our 2019 baseline. We have already implemented several measures to meet this target. Our senior leaders have pledged to reduce in-person meetings that require travel; we have increased promotion and awareness of web conferencing tools; and we have implemented employee and manager travel dashboards displaying their progress towards meeting the 20% reduction. These measures have already helped reduce our business travel emissions. Furthermore, we will engage with travel industry partners including airlines, hotels and ground transportation to explore partnering solutions that further reduce emissions from business travel. The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and associated travel restrictions have meant that from March 2020, our business travel significantly reduced and, in most cases, ceased entirely. While this had an immediate impact on the reduction of business travel emissions, we are working to ensure that when travel restrictions are lifted, business travel emissions do not rebound to pre-COVID-19 levels. The COVID-19 pandemic resulted in fast-tracking IT improvements to enable better virtual connectivity with coworkers and clients, along with a cultural and behavioral shift to better connect virtually, which we strive to continue to grow.

The estimate cost above includes cost of 1 full-time equivalent person from our Climate Action Team to advise and implement strategies

Jacobs is pursuing a Virtual Power Purchase Agreement (VPPA) to reduce and eventually eliminate the need to purchase Renewable Energy Credits (RECs). The investment will help us to meet our 100% renewable energy commitment and help drive the evolving renewable energy market. Negotiations with a VPPA provider are ongoing, with estimated project completion in 2023. VPPA cost and savings are not included since agreements are pending.

Comment

Identifier

Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Development and/or expansion of low emission goods and services

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets

Company-specific description

We expect that climate-related market and technological shifts will likely be driven by urban development, population growth, quality of life expectations of an emerging middle class in historically developing countries and developments in digital technologies. This could create demand for Jacobs services: low and zero carbon transition, smart, resilient cities and infrastructure; resilience services for natural environments and communities; and the application of “smart”, data-driven technologies.

Opportunities often begin with a climate-related risk assessment. For example, investment is increasing to strengthen national security. National security facilities may require substantial investment to make them resilient to weather and climatic extremes. The land could offer opportunities for carbon sequestration and siting of low carbon energy hubs. There may be significant carbon emissions to offset even after development of low carbon assets. Decarbonization will demand significant changes to the world’s transportation systems and we can advise throughout project lifecycles from initial planning through construction. If nuclear is integrated into a low carbon energy portfolio, then we could see significant investment far into the future. Alternatively, nuclear may be developed as a transitional source between fossil fuels and renewables. Our built environment business could facilitate a low carbon transition through innovative urban planning, building design and operation and use of space.

Our greatest opportunities to provide low carbon goods and services includes (a) leading clients to adapt early and develop integrated and sustainable solutions, including emergency planning, (b) delivering OneWater solutions, including digital management, desalination and energy from wastewater (c) decarbonizing transport through extending the sustainability of some assets as well as designing new climate-resilient assets and (d) supporting energy clients’ transition from fossil fuels to renewables, as well as nuclear technology. One of our strategic commitments is to support our clients and major suppliers to undertake their own climate risk assessments, in line with TCFD recommendations.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

100,000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

1,000,000,000

Explanation of financial impact figure

Climate change presents risks and opportunities across all our markets, showing a high degree of interconnectivity. Our climate risk experts across our global operations and Sustainability Center of Excellence held a series of structured discussions with our Global Market Directors to deliver an assessment of the climate-related risks and opportunities. For each market, we focused on quantifying impacts up to 2050, assuming we follow a 1.5°C trajectory. Under a 1.5°C scenario, business risks could be offset by notable market opportunities connected with a rapid transition to a low carbon economy. By 2050, these net market opportunities could be in the billions. The financial impact noted above is specifically a $100m - $1b opportunity per year to 2050, estimated for our national security, built environment, transitional energy, transportation and water markets.

For example, our transport market comprises aviation, bridges, highways, ports & maritime, transit & rail and transport planning. Despite anticipated reduction in airport traffic by 2050, a net annual opportunity in aviation of up to $100M is foreseen over the next 20 to 30 years, as a result of decarbonization services and civil works to airport infrastructure. For bridges, climate risks could mean less investment in infrastructure but, on balance, asset replacement and new builds, as well as requirements for carbon efficient solutions, suggests a net annual opportunity of up to $10M. The ports & maritime sector is expected to see up to $100M in annual opportunities by 2050 for climate-related risk assessments and planning, flood resilience, and offshore wind. Risks to transport planning are from disruptions to infrastructure delivery, but this investment is likely to be redirected into resilience planning. Therefore, the sector could see up to $100M in opportunities. Highways and transit & rail are two of our largest transport sectors, facing risks from storms, rising sea levels, wildfires, lack of investment and uncertainty in policy and targets. However, if risks are mitigated, low carbon

infrastructure, hydrogen/battery technology, electrification and wider design changes for climate mitigation and resilience indicate net annual opportunities across both sectors of up to $1B. Our transport market could see an increase in opportunities of up to $1B per year by 2050, assuming the market transitions to a low carbon economy and Jacobs is ready to deliver the required services.

Cost to realize opportunity

5,000,000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

We must continue to use the best available climate science and innovative solutions so that our services help our clients become more resilient and adaptive. In this challenging global environment of anticipated rapid change, we must transition our business and global workforce to have appropriately skilled people available across a wide array of technical disciplines to assist our clients. Regional variations in climate and other drivers of growth may mean we service new clients and clients in new geographies. Our four-point strategy to realize the climate-related opportunities includes our commitment to integrate climate risk analysis into company strategy and planning. Communicate the risk and opportunity findings and use to steer our agility, leadership and market positioning for the short, medium and long term. Markets will move at different rates over the next 30-year transition period and we must maintain the foresight and resource availability to provide clients with appropriate support.

Cost calculation is based on historical market capture data for each sector projected over the defined medium-term. New markets include higher than average pursuit and acquisition costs.

Comment

Identifier

Opp3

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Markets

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Access to new markets

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets

Company-specific description

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

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

A primary opportunity arises from leveraging our global cross-market and end-to-end expertise to lead clients from climate risk assessment towards low carbon, resilient, and adaptive solutions for complex challenges. Emergency planning and preparedness services across many sectors is an example of our integrated planning for adaptation and resilience. Many health systems aim to become carbon neutral in the next 5-10 years, rethink sources and uses of power, promote infrastructure resilience to extreme weather events, and seek creative partnerships for funding. We can work with health systems to maintain business continuity through risk assessments and simulation modeling of supply chains, manufacturers, and infrastructure. Supporting water clients to adapt and build resilience promotes our OneWater approach. Such initiatives include digital technology to manage whole water systems, use of alternative supplies through resuse and desalination, resource recovery planning facilities, renewable energy usage, and development of green infrastructure for stormwater management. Some transport assets may need to be extended (e.g. runway lengths due to rising temperatures) whereas new infrastructure may be required elsewhere (e.g. rebuilding coastal transport assets that serve as critical evacuation routes at higher elevations). Nuclear waste clean-up could be a vital opportunity for Jacobs that could influence the future of the industry. Significant opportunities in the renewable energy market range from offshore wind development to shipping terminals for hydrogen.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

100,000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

1,000,000,000

Explanation of financial impact figure

Climate change presents risks and opportunities across all our markets which show a high degree of interconnectivity. Our climate risk experts from across our global operations and Sustainability Center of Excellence held a series of structured discussions with our Global Market Directors to deliver an assessment of the climate-related risks and opportunities. For each market, we focused on quantifying impacts up to 2050, assuming we follow a 1.5°C trajectory. In this scenario, the risks to our business could be offset by significant market opportunities connected with the rapid transition to a low carbon economy. Under a 1.5°C scenario, the size of the net market opportunities to Jacobs by 2050 could be in the billions. The financial impact noted above is specifically $100m - $1b opportunity per year to 2050 which has been estimated for our national security, built environment, transitional energy, transportation and water markets.

Cost to realize opportunity

55,000,000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Regional variations in climate and other drivers of growth may mean we service new clients and clients in new geographies. Our four-point strategy to realize the climate-related opportunities includes our commitment to integrate climate risk and adaptation considerations into each of our market sector strategies. Each market and sub-market require a strategy that will examine how resilience can be incorporated and the types of priority each market/client will typically invest in. Jacobs has launched a Solutions & Technology team to help drive resilience and climate change solutions into project delivery across our sub-market areas.

Cost calculation is based on historical market capture data for each sector projected over the defined medium-term. New markets include higher than average pursuit and acquisition costs.

Comment

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

(C3.1) Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your organization's strategy and/or financial planning?

Yes, and we have developed a low-carbon transition plan

C3.1a

(C3.1a) Is your organization's low-carbon transition plan a scheduled resolution item at Annual General Meetings (AGMs)?

	Is your low-carbon transition plan a scheduled resolution item at AGMs?	Comment
Row 1	No, and we do not intend it to become a scheduled resolution item within the next two years	ESG issues including climate change are of key importance to our business, as described in our 10-K and Climate Action Plan. We address ESG issues in formal investor communications and in individual investor meetings.

C3.2

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

Yes, qualitative and quantitative

C3.2a

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

Climate-related scenarios and models applied	Details
RCP 2.6 RCP 8.5	We apply the TCFD framework to identify climate risks that are material to our business, including those arising from potential physical risks, like operational and supply chain disruption, and potential transitional risks, including project failure due to regulatory change, being outpaced by competitors, and business fragmentation. The approach to the assessment conformed with the international standard on risk management, ISO 31000:2018 Risk management guidelines and follows methods that are used by Jacobs' climate risk specialists in our work with our clients. We have used scenarios of 1.5°C and 4°C temperature rise by 2100 to explore our climate risks. These are based on the IPCC greenhouse gas emissions scenarios terms RCP2.6 and RCP8.5 respectively. The severity of the physical effects is much greater under the 4°C scenario during the latter half of the century but the impacts associated with the 1.5°C scenario should not be underestimated. The 1.5°C scenario would be enabled by global alignment for rapid decarbonization of industry and society which is absent from the 4°C scenario. In our focus period to 2050, the physical impacts of both scenarios will be similar whilst the primary difference is the market and technological shifts in the 1.5°C scenario arising from the global transition to net zero. We assessed physical impacts across the globe in all our operational geographies using our digital tool Climate Risk Manager, mapping climate hazard

	data to a 2050 and 2070 timeframe, and layering this with our scenario based analysis. The transitional risks and opportunities required a more involved internal consultation process which relied in insight and assessment from our Global Market Directors and Sales leads in each of our main market areas and geographies – i.e. transportation, environment, built environment, water, health, aerospace, nuclear, national security, and cyber. We also applied the same methodology at a project level and to our office portfolio. We analyzed nearly 100 major projects and programs with fees typically greater than $10m across our markets using our digital Climate Risk Manager tool. Projects have global locations and have legacy lifetimes ranging from 10-100 years. The projects are exposed to a range of climate hazards including sea level rise, storms, extreme temperatures and drought. The potential impacts of these hazards on our projects were assessed with a range of objectives, including: health and safety (e.g. poor air quality from wildfires and risk to life from flooding), the environment (e.g. increased wastewater spills from floods, low waterbody levels), reputation (e.g. compliance failures from more extreme events) and finance (e.g. litigation for insufficiently resilient solutions). We also used the tool to assess the risks to our offices and people. Each location was assessed for its exposure to multiple individuals climate hazards as well as their combined hazards in the present day, and then in intervals out to 2100. Jacobs recognizes the need for immediate action to mitigate and adapt to the physical and financial impacts of climate change. Analyzing our markets has revealed common themes and specific insights that have allowed us to estimate the value of financial impacts to Jacobs. The following four main actions will manage the identified risks and position us to capture the opportunities at the appropriate level, from those requiring strategic review of our business and markets through to improved project-level consideration of climate change. 1. Integrate climate risk analysis into company strategy and planning. 2. Deploy climate risk assessment technology on all major pursuits and projects where climate risk is considered material. 3. Support our clients and major suppliers to undertake their own climate risk assessments, in line with TCFD recommendations. 4. By 2025, integrate climate risk and adaptation considerations into each of our market sector strategies.

C3.3

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

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities	Description of influence

	influenced your strategy in this area?	
Products and services	Yes	Our long-term goal to become carbon negative by 2030 requires us to explore innovation and partnership opportunities to profit from digital innovations and low carbon technologies – such as climate risk and vulnerability assessments for asset owners, research into how industry sectors can diversify to remain profitable in the short term and accelerate the use of sustainable alternatives. We can in turn apply these learnings to our client engagements to help them meet their own carbon reduction goals. The most strategic decision we have made in this area is to create a new Sustainability and Climate Action Solutions & Technology team and appoint a Global Head of Energy Transition to expand our sustainability and climate client capabilities and solutions going forward. For example, our teams are actively working on finding financially feasible options for our clients to reduce the embedded and operational carbon footprints of buildings, roads, water systems and other infrastructure through greener building materials, reduced quantities of materials, and designs that maximize energy efficiency and minimize waste. Our environmental solutions team is working with many clients on cutting-edge technology for contaminated site remediation and integrated waste management. Our sustainability and carbon management practices directly support our clients in many sectors with reduction of their carbon footprints. Our climate risk and resiliency practice support our clients in managing the impacts of climate change, which importantly includes the broad use of natural infrastructure solutions to build carbon sinks as engineered solutions for flood protection. To further bolster this capability we have developed a digital GIS tool called Climate Risk Manager that provide asset and enterprise level climate risk profiling to aid better decision making in the face of potential climate-related impacts. We have used the tool ourselves to undertake our own climate risk assessment in line with TCFD recommendations and have identified opportunities to deploy the product to support our clients to likewise. We routinely advise clients on energy efficiency opportunities including conducting energy audits, and on securing low-carbon power supplies and developing onsite renewable generation.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	Climate change has influenced our strategy with our supply chain in the short to medium-term in two key ways: 1) Jacobs made a three-year commitment to CDP as a supply chain

		member to engage our suppliers, pinpoint risks and identify opportunities to support our suppliers in reducing emissions and strengthening their climate resiliency; and 2) Jacobs committed that 65% of its suppliers by spend covering purchased goods and services, will have science-based targets by 2025. SBTi approved scope 1 and scope 2 targets are aligned with a 1.5°C pathway and the targets have been derived from our own scenario-based analysis.
Investment in R&D	Yes	Climate change coupled with the strain placed on Investment in R&D businesses from the global COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in clients approaching us to explore opportunities for diversification and new revenue generating ideas, particular in worst hit sectors such as aviation. Our Climate Action Team is looking at the finances and commercial opportunities on particular power purchase agreements that could generate revenue over the long term. Our teams are also actively working on new hydrogen production technologies and connecting those producers with green energy suppliers and end users for the avoidance of carbon-based fuels. An example of how climate related risks and opportunities has influenced investment in R&D is also found in our inclusion of innovation and technology as a core aspect of our forthcoming sustainability strategy, PlanBeyond 2.0, leading to targeted investment in climate related innovation. We will ensure that our innovation funded projects and programs align to strategic direction of our company, including a focus on sustainability and climate action – developing tools and techniques for our clients that we use in our own operations. An example being the development of a digital GIS tool called Climate Risk Manager that provides asset and enterprise level climate risk profiling to aid better decision making in the face of potential climate related impacts. We have used the tool ourselves to undertake our own climate risk assessment in line with TCFD recommendations and have identified opportunities to deploy the product to support our clients to likewise. We have also invested in accelerating talent development in the fields of innovation and sustainability by participating in the UN Global Compact Young SDG Innovators program. The program is an opportunity for young talent to collaborate and accelerate business innovation towards the Sustainable Development Goals through new technologies, initiatives, business models, and deliver on our company's sustainability objectives.

Operations	Yes	A case study of the most climate-related strategic decision made regarding our operations is our Climate Action Plan. We established aggressive carbon emission commitments in our Climate Action Plan on April 22, 2020. Jacobs committed to the following: 1. 100% renewable energy for our operations in 2020. 2. Net zero carbon for our operations and business travel in 2020. 3. Carbon negative for our operations and business travel by 2030. These goals were informed by our climate scenario analysis. In FY20, Jacobs achieved 100% renewable electricity for our operations and carbon neutrality for our operations and business travel. We did this by reducing carbon consumption and neutralizing the remaining carbon impact by purchasing renewable energy and carbon offsets. Additionally, Jacobs adopted science-based carbon-reduction targets. The following targets obtained the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) approval: • Jacobs commits to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 50% by 2030 from a 2019 base year and commits to reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions from business travel and employee commuting 50% over the same timeframe. • Jacobs also commits to increase annual sourcing of renewable electricity from 10% in 2019 to 100% by 2020 and commits to continue annually sourcing 100% renewable electricity through 2030. • Jacobs commits that 65% of its suppliers by spend covering purchased goods and services, will have science-based targets by 2025. SBTi approved scope 1 and scope 2 targets are aligned with a 1.5°C pathway. This means that our emissions reduction targets are consistent with the aim of the Paris Agreement to limit average global warming to 1.5°C by the end of the century compared to pre-industrial temperatures.

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	Our own company's climate related risks and opportunities are identified in our Climate Action Plan and our company climate risk assessment. For example we established aggressive carbon emission commitments in our Climate Action Plan on April 22, 2020. Jacobs committed to the following: 1. 100% renewable energy for our operations in 2020. 2. Net zero carbon for our operations and business travel in 2020. 3. Carbon negative for our operations and business travel by 2030. Additionally, Jacobs adopted science-based carbon-reduction targets. The following targets obtained the Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi) approval: • Jacobs commits to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 50% by 2030 from a 2019 base year and commits to reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions from business travel and employee commuting 50% over the same timeframe. • Jacobs also commits to increase annual sourcing of renewable electricity from 10% in 2019 to 100% by 2020 and commits to continue annually sourcing 100% renewable electricity through 2030. • Jacobs commits that 65% of its suppliers by spend covering purchased goods and services, will have science-based targets by 2025. SBTi approved scope 1 and scope 2 targets are aligned with a 1.5°C pathway and the targets have been derived from our own scenario-based analysis. Our above climate action plan commitments and SBTs have influenced our business strategy and financial planning as decarbonization, climate action, sustainability and energy transition are core aspects of our forthcoming sustainability strategy and company strategy update in 2021. Investment in business decarbonization measures such as offsets, energy credits, power purchase agreements and internal carbon pricing are now all part of our operational, business and financial planning, annually. A power purchase agreement with a wind facility in the US will support our transition to becoming carbon negative by 2030. In terms of driving revenues as a result of our climate related risks and opportunities, the most strategic decision we have made in this area is to create a new Sustainability and Climate Action Solutions & Technology team and appoint a Global Head of Energy Transition to expand our sustainability and climate client capabilities and solutions going forward. For example, our teams are actively working on finding financially feasible

		options for our clients to reduce the embedded and operational carbon footprints of buildings, roads, water systems and other infrastructure through greener building materials, reduced quantities of materials, and designs that maximize energy efficiency and minimize waste. Our climate risk assessment has resulted in key recommendations to drive investment in each of our main market areas. The following four main actions will manage the identified risks and position us to capture the opportunities at the appropriate level, from those requiring strategic review of our business and markets through to improved project-level consideration of climate change. 1. Integrate climate risk analysis into company strategy and planning. 2. Deploy climate risk assessment technology on all major pursuits and projects where climate risk is considered material. 3. Support our clients and major suppliers to undertake their own climate risk assessments, in line with TCFD recommendations. 4. By 2025, integrate climate risk and adaptation considerations into each of our market sector strategies. Additionally, in FY20 we invested in an enterprise-wide Energy Transition strategy for the business and created a new role to lead the delivery of this strategy – Vice Present of Energy Transition. We also invested in a new Transformation Initiative focused on business growth around decarbonization and energy transition. This investment plan has accelerated our hiring plans to expand our climate, energy and carbon technical teams and consultants across the globe. We have invested in company-wide, strategic partnerships including with the World Climate Foundation and the official Race to Zero campaign, where we are co-creating global educational and marketing campaigns to drive awareness and action to tackle the climate crisis.

C3.4a

(C3.4a) Provide any additional information on how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy and financial planning (optional).

Please see Jacobs Climate Action Plan and ESG document available on our website at Jacobs - Investors - Corporate Governance & ESG Data.

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

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

Absolute target

C4.1a

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

Target reference number
Abs 3

Year target was set
2019

Target coverage
Business activity

Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)
Scope 3: Business travel

Base year
2019

Covered emissions in base year (metric tons CO2e)
107,968

Covered emissions in base year as % of total base year emissions in selected Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)
100

Target year
2022

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
20

Covered emissions in target year (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]
86,374.4

Covered emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
53,533

% of target achieved [auto-calculated]
252.088581802

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Is this a science-based target?
No, but we are reporting another target that is science-based

Target ambition

Please explain (including target coverage)

This business travel target reported covers our Scope 3 business travel including air travel, rental cars, personal vehicle travel, and hotel stays. With business travel representing 60% of our quantified carbon footprint, it was essential that we take action quickly and set a target in 2019 to reduce this impact.

The COVID-19 pandemic greatly impacted our FY20 business travel emissions. Business travel is our largest source of carbon emissions, and as expected, we saw a reduction – 50% – in our Scope 3 emissions from FY19, mainly due to COVID-19 restricting both domestic and international travel. Our goal moving forward will be to prevent rebound of these emissions back to pre COVID-19 levels, as business travel resumes a semblance of normalcy, and continue to reduce our absolute business travel emissions in accordance with our science-based target 50% by 2030 from 2019 levels.

Target reference number

Abs 1

Year target was set

2020

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)

Scope 1+2 (location-based)

Base year

2019

Covered emissions in base year (metric tons CO2e)

76,764

Covered emissions in base year as % of total base year emissions in selected Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)

100

Target year

2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

50

Covered emissions in target year (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]

38,382

Covered emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

70,632

% of target achieved [auto-calculated]

15.976238862

Target status in reporting year

New

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 (including target coverage)

Joining over 300 companies worldwide, Jacobs is a signatory to the United Nations (UN) 'Business Ambition for 1.5°C' – an urgent request for action from the global coalition of UN agencies, business and industry leaders, calling on businesses to set ambitious science-based emissions reduction targets aligned with limiting global temperature rise to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. In conjunction therewith, Jacobs adopted science-based carbon-reduction targets including this commitment to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 50% by 2030 from a 2019 base year.

Target reference number

Abs 2

Year target was set

2020

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)

Other, please specify

Scope 3: Combined Business Travel and Employee Commuting

Base year

2019

Covered emissions in base year (metric tons CO2e)

196,368

Covered emissions in base year as % of total base year emissions in selected Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)

100

Target year

2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

50

Covered emissions in target year (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]

98,184

Covered emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

141,933

% of target achieved [auto-calculated]

55.441823515

Target status in reporting year

New

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 (including target coverage)

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

We completed a Scope 3 screening evaluation in 2020 using FY19 data to identify Scope 3 sources that are material to Jacobs and assess where we can make impactful changes. Based on screening level estimates for employee commuting and purchased goods and services and our calculated emissions for business travel, our three largest Scope 3 sources include business travel, employee commuting and purchased goods and services. These sources comprise approximately 95% of all our Scope 3 emissions. As a result, Jacobs committed to the following science-based target in 2020: Reduce absolute Scope 3 GHG emissions from business travel and employee commuting 50% by 2030 from a 2019 base year.

The COVID-19 pandemic greatly impacted our FY20 business travel emissions. Business travel is our largest source of carbon emissions, and as expected, we saw a reduction – 50% – in our Scope 3 emissions from FY19, mainly due to COVID-19 restricting both domestic and international travel. Our goal moving forward will be to prevent rebound of these emissions back to pre COVID-19 levels, as business travel resumes a semblance of normalcy, and continue to reduce our absolute business travel emissions in accordance with our science-based target 50% by 2030 from 2019 levels.

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)

C4.2a

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

Target reference number
Low 1

Year target was set
2020

Target coverage
Company-wide

Target type: absolute or intensity
Absolute

Target type: energy carrier
Electricity

Target type: activity
Consumption

Target type: energy source
Renewable energy source(s) only

Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)
Percentage

Target denominator (intensity targets only)

Base year
2019

Figure or percentage in base year
6

Target year
2020

Figure or percentage in target year

100

Figure or percentage in reporting year

100

% of target achieved [auto-calculated]

100

Target status in reporting year

Achieved

Is this target part of an emissions target?

Joining over 300 companies worldwide, Jacobs is a signatory to the United Nations (UN) 'Business Ambition for 1.5°C', an urgent request for action from the global coalition of UN agencies, business and industry leaders, calling on businesses to set ambitious science-based emissions reduction targets aligned with limiting global temperature rise to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. In conjunction therewith, Jacobs adopted science-based carbon-reduction targets including this commitment to increase annual sourcing of renewable electricity to 100% by 2020 and commits to continue annually sourcing 100% renewable electricity through 2030.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Science-based targets initiative

Please explain (including target coverage)

As announced in our Climate Action Plan and as an approved SBT, Jacobs committed to 100% renewable energy for our operations in 2020. This is a global, company-wide 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

Target year for achieving net zero

2020

Is this a science-based target?

No, but we are reporting another target that is science-based

Please explain (including target coverage)

Aggressive carbon emission commitments were established in our Climate Action Plan on April 22, 2020. This includes the target reported here to be net zero carbon for our operations and business travel in 2020.

These climate commitments are a major milestone reached in the Company's drive to help address the climate crisis. In FY20, Jacobs achieved 100% renewable electricity for our operations and carbon neutrality for our operations and business travel. We did this by reducing carbon consumption and neutralizing the remaining carbon impact by purchasing renewable energy certificates and carbon offsets.

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		
To be implemented*	3	9,417
Implementation commenced*	1	5,408
Implemented*	2	53,489
Not to be implemented		

C4.3b

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

Initiative category & Initiative type

Transportation

Company fleet vehicle replacement

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

3,069

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

52,000

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

5,500,000

Payback period

>25 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

We are expecting to electrify 20% of our vehicle fleet by 2030. This will focus on electrification of light duty trucks. The replacement of vehicles will be conducted on a tiered basis with the first replacements scheduled to occur in 2023. Increasingly more vehicles will be replaced each year through 2030. Annual carbon emissions and monetary savings are calculated for the target year based on current reporting year average mileage and fuel costs. Annual savings are conservatively calculated based on the difference in cost between fuel and electricity consumption as there is limited available information on the maintenance required for electric trucks. Cost savings are estimated based on current fuel and electricity prices. Investment was calculated based on the difference between electric vehicles and the baseline business as usual vehicles (assumed to be hybrid). Educated assumptions had to be made regarding the cost and fuel economy of electric vehicles (light duty trucks) that haven't been released yet. Additionally, the true cost of charging is highly estimated due to global lack of electric vehicle charging infrastructure.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

Other, please specify

Energy Attribute Certificate purchases including wind, hydro, solar, and geothermal.

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

50,420

Scope(s)

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

0

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

455,856

Payback period

No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

1-2 years

Comment

Our carbon reduction strategy for Scope 2 emissions in FY20 was partly achieved through purchase of 100% renewable energy through energy attribute certificates (EACs) that are detailed in our annual Jacobs Carbon Neutrality Commitment PAS 2060 Qualifying Explanatory Statement found at https://invest.jacobs.com/investors/Corporate-Governance--ESG-Data/default.aspx.

C4.3c

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

Method	Comment
Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards	Compliance with the Carbon Reduction Commitment Regulations (CRC), the Energy Savings Opportunity Scheme Regulations (ESOS) and the Energy Performance Directive drives reduction in energy consumption and identification of energy reduction initiatives
Employee engagement	Training and feedback sessions allows for improved employee engagement
Internal incentives/recognition programs	Our global Sustainability+ reporting tool allows for internal recognition of employees who identify carbon savings for our clients
Financial optimization calculations	ESOS energy savings initiatives will be implemented based on both energy reduction potential and associated costs to implement and savings to be achieved

C4.5

(C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products or do they enable a third party to avoid GHG emissions?

Yes

C4.5a

(C4.5a) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products or that enable a third party to avoid GHG emissions.

Level of aggregation

Company-wide

Description of product/Group of products

We have over 200 full-time employees delivering carbon and energy related consulting work globally. Our
estimates indicate that we generate around $25M USD per year from carbon/climate products annually. Additionally, our Solutions and Technology experts have indirect influence to incorporate low or no carbon products and solutions into consulting and capital projects worldwide.

We consider our low carbon "product" as the professional services that we provide to every client across all fields we engage in. The expertise that our teams provide can impact carbon emissions today, and for decades to come. For example, our teams actively find financially feasible options for our clients to reduce the embedded and operational carbon footprints of buildings, roads, water systems and other infrastructure through greener building materials, reduced quantities of materials, and energy efficient designs that minimize waste. Our professional staff in Operations and Maintenance are continually seeking ways to reduce energy use and process GHG emissions as we provide operational management of water and wastewater, utility, and other systems for clients such as local government and defense agencies. Our climate risk and resiliency practice support our clients in managing the impacts of climate change, which importantly includes the broad use of natural infrastructure solutions to build carbon sinks as engineered solutions for flood protection. We routinely advise clients on energy efficiency opportunities, including conducting energy audits, securing low-carbon power supplies, and developing onsite renewable generation. Our teams also help build green economies throughout the globe, including focus on new hydrogen production technologies and connecting those producers with green energy suppliers and end users for the avoidance of carbon-based fuels.

One of our key differentiators is our ability to help our clients achieve their sustainability objectives by recording, quantifying and reporting the value-adding activities we can provide. These activities can be economic, environmental or social and are typically aligned to the UN Sustainable Development Goals. This online platform is called Sustainability+ and has the capability to record savings achieved in terms of $, carbon emission, energy consumption, waste avoidance, green building certification, and social benefits.

Are these low-carbon product(s) or do they enable avoided emissions?

Low-carbon product and avoided emissions

Taxonomy, project or methodology used to classify product(s) as low-carbon or to calculate avoided emissions

Other, please specify

Jacobs' global proprietary online application Sustainability+

% revenue from low carbon product(s) in the reporting year

0.1

Comment

Due to the lack of methodology for a company with a wide-ranging set of professional services such as Jacobs, our rapid turn-over with individual projects, and varying willingness or ability of different clients to adopt specific recommendations, it is not practical or productive for Jacobs to accurately and transparently estimate a fraction of revenue associated with low-carbon solutions. However, we are confident that our fraction of revenue from programs and projects that result in "better than business-as-usual" carbon performance exceeds the numerical estimate provided.

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Provide your base year and base year emissions (Scopes 1 and 2).

Scope 1

Base year start

October 1, 2018

Base year end

September 30, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

20,539

Comment

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

October 1, 2018

Base year end

September 30, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

56,225

Comment

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start

October 1, 2018

Base year end

September 30, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

53,289

Comment

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

C5.2

(C5.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

Defra Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including streamlined energy and carbon reporting guidance, 2019
Energy Information Administration 1605B
IEA CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion
IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, 2006
The Climate Registry: General Reporting Protocol
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance
US EPA Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID)

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

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

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

17,646

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

C6.3

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

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based

52,985

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

6,683

Comment

Scope 2 market-based emissions are associated with purchased non-renewable heating for leased spaces. Scope 2 market-based electricity emissions are zero.

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

Metric tonnes CO2e

86,182

Emissions calculation methodology

Screening level estimate made using the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Scope 3 Evaluator tool based on spend data

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

0

Please explain

We completed a Scope 3 screening evaluation in 2020 using FY19 data to identify Scope 3 sources that are material to Jacobs and assess where we can make impactful changes. Based on screening level estimates for employee commuting and purchased goods and services, and our calculated emissions for business travel, our three largest Scope 3 sources include business travel, employee commuting and purchased goods and services. These sources comprise approximately 95% of all our Scope 3 emissions. As a result, Jacobs committed to the following science-based target in 2020: Reduce absolute Scope 3 GHG emissions from business travel and employee commuting 50% by 2030 from a 2019 base year. Our science-based target for purchased goods and services is an engagement target whereby we commit that 65% of our suppliers by spend covering purchased goods and services, will have science-based targets by 2025.

We are currently evaluating data to develop more accurate emission estimates for purchased goods and services through our CDP Supply Chain membership. Our screening level estimates for purchased goods and services are provided for FY19.

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

In 2019, screening level estimates using Greenhouse Gas Protocol Scope 3 Evaluator tool based on spend data indicated that these emissions are less than 1% of our total Scope 3 emissions.

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

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

12,588

Emissions calculation methodology

Screening level estimate made using the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Scope 3 Evaluator tool based on Scope 1 and 2 calculated emissions.

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

0

Please explain

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

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

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

In 2019 screening level estimates using Greenhouse Gas Protocol Scope 3 Evaluator tool based on spend data indicated that these emissions are less than 1% of our total Scope 3 emissions.

Business travel

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

53,533

Emissions calculation methodology

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

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

100

Please explain

Business travel emissions are calculated for rental cars, personal vehicles, air travel and hotel stays based on travel data provided by our business travel provider.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

88,400

Emissions calculation methodology

Greenhouse Gas Protocol Scope 3 Evaluator tool estimate based on the number of employees.

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

0

Please explain

We completed a Scope 3 screening evaluation in 2020 using FY19 data to identify Scope 3 sources that are material to Jacobs and assess where we can make impactful changes. Based on screening level estimates for employee commuting and purchased goods and services and our calculated emissions for business travel, our three largest Scope 3 sources include business travel, employee commuting and purchased goods and services. These sources comprise approximately 95% of all our Scope 3 emissions. As a result, Jacobs committed to the following science-based targets in 2020: Reduce absolute Scope 3 GHG emissions from business travel and employee commuting 50% by 2030 from a 2019 base year and an engagement target whereby we commit that 65% of our suppliers by spend covering purchased goods and services, will have science-based targets by 2025.

We are currently evaluating data to develop more accurate emission estimates for employee commuting for FY19 & FY20. Our screening level estimates for employee commuting are provided for FY19 and will be updated following FY21 third-party verification.

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

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

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

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

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

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

Use of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

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

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

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

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

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

Franchises

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Jacobs does not operate any franchises.

Investments

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

This category is applicable to investors (i.e., companies that make an investment with the objective of making a profit) and companies that provide financial services and therefore is not applicable to Jacobs, which is a professional services provider and not an investor or provider of financial services.

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

Not evaluated

Please explain

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Not evaluated

Please explain

C6.7

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

No

C6.10

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

Intensity figure

5.21

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

70,632

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

13,567,000,000

Scope 2 figure used

Location-based

% change from previous year

13.6

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason for change

From FY19 to FY20 Jacobs annual revenue increased by approximately 6%. The reduction in our revenue intensity metric is attributed to both the revenue increase and an 8% reduction in combined Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions.

Scope 1 emissions are estimated based on fuel consumption and/or vehicle mileage and published emission factors. In FY20, we achieved a 14% absolute reduction in our total Scope 1 emissions compared to FY19 prior to applying offsets. Much of those emissions were likely reduced due to travel restrictions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and we aim to reinforce reduced business travel moving forward with Future Ways of Working across the business. We have also begun to reduce fleet vehicle emissions by replacing older less fuel-efficient vehicles and purchasing more electric or hybrid vehicles (see 4.3b for details).

In FY20, we achieved a 6% absolute reduction in our total Scope 2 emissions compared to FY19 prior to applying green power purchases and carbon offsets. The majority of our office space is leased and therefore we have limited information and control over office space energy consumption. Emissions have been primarily reduced through consolidation of office space.

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	17,581.35	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
CH4	13.63	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
N2O	51.3	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)
Asia Pacific (or JAPA)	19.88
Europe	1,552.39
Middle East and North Africa (MENA)	228.49
North America	15,845.51

C7.3

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

By activity

C7.3c

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

Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Mobile Combustion	17,243.24
Stationary Combustion	403.01

C7.5

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

Country/Region	Scope 2, location-based	Scope 2, market-based	Purchased and consumed electricity, heat,	Purchased and consumed low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling accounted for in Scope 2

	(metric tons CO2e)	(metric tons CO2e)	steam or cooling (MWh)	market-based approach (MWh)
North America	35,282.5	5,296.5	108,277.8	79,072.9
Middle East and North Africa (MENA)	716.8	4.1	1,377.7	1,355.2
Europe	7,633	1,333.3	25,506.2	18,155.2
Asia Pacific (or JAPA)	9,353.2	48.8	14,275.1	14,005.7

C7.6

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

By activity

C7.6c

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

Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Electricity Consumption	46,302.86	0
Purchased Heating in Leased Buildings (natural gas)	6,682.63	6,682.63

C7.9

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

Decreased

C7.9a

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

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable	49,498	Decreased	56.48	In 2019, Jacobs purchased 4,156 MWh of renewable energy directly from utility suppliers and 8,000 MWh of RECs,

energy consumption				resulting in a reduction of 4,602 metric tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent emissions, In 2020, Jacobs purchased 3,640 MWh of renewable energy directly from utility suppliers and 108,949 MWh of RECs, resulting in a reduction of 46,303 metric tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent emissions. The difference between these values is 41,701 metric tonnes. To calculate percent change from 2019, we divided this total by the 2019 gross MB scope 1 and 2 emissions total => (46,303-4,602)/73,827 *100 = 56.48%.
Other emissions reduction activities	2,790	Decreased	3.78	As described in 4.3, Jacobs is currently implementing a fleet vehicle replacement program, wherein we are taking a phased approach to replacement of gasoline and diesel vehicles with hybrid and electric models. While we expect to be able to reduce emissions by 3,617 metric tonnes per year, in FY2020, we were only able to reduce emissions by 2,790 metric tonnes due to limited vehicle availability as a result of COVID shutdowns. We divided this total by the 2019 gross Scope 1 and 2 emissions to determine the % emissions change => 2790/73827*100 = 3.78%
Divestment				
Acquisitions				
Mergers				
Change in output	3,671	Decreased	4.97	Jacobs estimates a net decrease of 3,671 metric tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents due to the following changes in output: 3,247 tonnes decrease due to COVID closures, 703.57 tonnes increase due to changes in square footage, 3,609 tonnes decrease due to closed offices and 2,481 tonnes increase due to new offices that opened during the reporting year. To calculate percent of emissions we divide this total by the 2019 gross

				Scope 1 and 2 emissions total =>3,671/73,827 *100 = 4.97%
Change in methodology	273.75	Decreased	0.37	Jacobs updated to the newest version of eGRID and IEA factors which resulted in a net decrease of 273.75 metric tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents. To calculate % of emissions, we divided this total by 2019 gross Scope 1 and 2 emissions => 273.75/73,827*100 = 0.37%
Change in boundary				
Change in physical operating conditions				
Unidentified				
Other				

C7.9b

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

Market-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

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

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

C8.2

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

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Yes

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

C8.2a

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

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	Unable to confirm heating value	0	54,142	54,142
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity		112,589	0	112,589
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat		0	36,848	36,848
Total energy consumption		112,589	90,990	203,579

C8.2b

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

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	No

Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	No

C8.2c

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

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)
Propane Liquid

Heating value
HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
146.62

Emission factor
5.742

Unit
kg CO2e per gallon

Emissions factor source
EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership GHG Emission Factors Hub

Comment
This accounts for propane fuel purchased and used for heating at one specific facility.

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)
Aviation Gasoline

Heating value
HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
152.85

Emission factor
8.537

Unit
kg CO2e per gallon

Emissions factor source

The Climate Registry default Emission Factors and Guidelines for Transport Fuels

Comment

This accounts for the Aviation Gas fuel consumed by single-engine aircrafts owned and operated by Jacobs at one specific facility.

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Diesel

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

8,914.11

Emission factor

10.21

Unit

kg CO2e per gallon

Emissions factor source

EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership GHG Emission Factors Hub, DEFRA UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting

Comment

Diesel fuel is used in both mobile sources and a few stationary sources (generators) and is combined here. Mobile Source emissions are calculated using mileage data and fuel data. For mileage data, emissions factors in kg co2e/mile are used. This data has been converted to kg co2e/gallon to meet the limitations of CDP reporting units. Applicable vehicle-size specific DEFRA emission factors are applied for vehicles in the UK where engine size is known.

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Jet Gasoline

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1,213.31

Emission factor

9.829

Unit

kg CO2e per gallon

Emissions factor source

The Climate Registry default Emission Factors and Guidelines for Transport Fuels

Comment

This accounts for the Jet Gasoline fuel consumed by one multi-engine aircraft owned and operated by Jacobs at one specific facility.

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Motor Gasoline

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

43,914

Emission factor

8.818

Unit

kg CO2e per gallon

Emissions factor source

EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership GHG Emission Factors Hub, DEFRA UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting

Comment

Mobile Source emissions are calculated using mileage data and fuel data. For mileage data, emissions factors in kg co2e/mile are used. This data has been converted to kg co2e/gallon to meet the limitations of CDP reporting units. Applicable vehicle-size specific DEFRA emission factors are applied for vehicles in the UK where engine size is known.

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Natural Gas

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1,957.72

Emission factor

53.12

Unit

kg CO2e per million Btu

Emissions factor source

EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership GHG Emission Factors Hub

Comment

This is for natural gas burned for heating at facilities owned by Jacobs. Heating for leased facilities is included in the consumption of purchased or acquired heat in 8.2a.

C8.2e

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

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates, Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs)

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

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

Australia

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

5,935

Comment

Australia RECs – Large-scale generation certificates (LGC).

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates, International REC Standard (I-RECs)

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

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

China

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

309

Comment

I-REC - China Wind 2020

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates, International REC Standard (I-RECs)

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

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

China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

274

Comment

The applied EAC here is I-REC - China Wind 2020. Within market boundary as there is an interconnected grid between China and Hong Kong.

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates, International REC Standard (I-RECs)

Low-carbon technology type

Hydropower

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

India

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

4,364

Comment

I-REC – India Hydro 2020.

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates, International REC Standard (I-RECs)

Low-carbon technology type

Low-carbon energy mix

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

Indonesia

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

150

Comment

I-REC - Indonesia Wind and/or Hydro 2020

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates, International REC Standard (I-RECs)

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

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

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

163

Comment

This applied EAC here is I-REC - China Wind 2020. Within market boundary as there is an interconnected grid between China and South Korea.

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates, International REC Standard (I-RECs)

Low-carbon technology type

Hydropower

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

Malaysia

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

930

Comment

I-REC - Malaysia Hydro 2020

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates, International REC Standard (I-RECs)

Low-carbon technology type

Hydropower

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

New Zealand

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

1,110

Comment

The EAC applied here is I-REC - Malaysia Hydro 2020 which is outside the market boundary. There was no viable regional option for renewables in New Zealand at the time of purchase. Jacobs is actively pursuing options for New Zealand renewable

energy through our suppliers and brokers.

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates, International REC Standard (I-RECs)

Low-carbon technology type

Low-carbon energy mix

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

Philippines

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

509

Comment

I-REC - Philippines Geothermal and/or Hydro 2020 applied.

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates, International REC Standard (I-RECs)

Low-carbon technology type

Hydropower

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

Singapore

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

135

Comment

The EAC applied here is I-REC - Malaysia Hydro 2020. Within market boundary as there is an interconnected grid between Malaysia and Singapore.

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates, International REC Standard (I-RECs)

Low-carbon technology type

Low-carbon energy mix

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

Thailand

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

125

Comment

I-REC - Thailand Wind and/or Solar applied.

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates, International REC Standard (I-RECs)

Low-carbon technology type

Low-carbon energy mix

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

Viet Nam

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

2

Comment

The EAC applied here is I-REC - China Wind. Within market boundary as there is an interconnected grid between China and Vietnam.

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates, Guarantees of Origin

Low-carbon technology type

Low-carbon energy mix

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

Armenia

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

11

Comment

Although Armenia is not within the European market boundary, the EAC applied here is the GO - AIB 2020. Jacobs considers this a small load exclusion. Per RE100 guidelines, companies making a commitment to use 100% renewable electricity across their global operations are required to take action in every market in which they operate, creating demand for renewable electricity across over 140 countries worldwide. However, RE100 recognizes the challenges for companies regarding small operations such as a single store or bank branch in a market, which have negligible impact on local demand. In recognition of this, RE100 has set a maximum allowable threshold of electricity consumption that may be excluded from the RE100 target coverage as follows:
1. Small loads (small offices, retail outlets, etc.) having electricity consumption up to 100 MWh/year, per market, from the RE100 target boundary.
2. Exclusions up to a total of 500 MWh/yr (with a limit of 100 MWh/year per market).
3. Cannot make any exclusions according to the above criteria in markets where it is technically feasible to source renewable electricity via any credible sourcing options

such as EACs.

Although Jacobs is not a member of RE100 Jacobs has chosen to follow these guidelines as a best practice.

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates, Guarantees of Origin

Low-carbon technology type

Low-carbon energy mix

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

Czechia

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

30

Comment

The EAC applied here is the GO - AIB 2020 . This country is included in the European Market Boundary, a single market for renewable electricity defined by RE100 as the countries from European Union (EU-28), and European Economic Area (EEA).

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates, Guarantees of Origin

Low-carbon technology type

Low-carbon energy mix

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

France

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

35

Comment

The EAC applied here is the GO - AIB 2020 . This country is included in the European Market Boundary, a single market for renewable electricity defined by RE100 as the countries from European Union (EU-28), and European Economic Area (EEA).

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates, Guarantees of Origin

Low-carbon technology type

Low-carbon energy mix

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

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor
341

Comment
The EAC applied here is the GO - AIB 2020 . This country is included in the European Market Boundary, a single market for renewable electricity defined by RE100 as the countries from European Union (EU-28), and European Economic Area (EEA).

Sourcing method
Unbundled energy attribute certificates, Guarantees of Origin

Low-carbon technology type
Low-carbon energy mix

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

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor
635

Comment
The EAC applied here is the GO - AIB 2020 . This country is included in the European Market Boundary, a single market for renewable electricity defined by RE100 as the countries from European Union (EU-28), and European Economic Area (EEA).

Sourcing method
Unbundled energy attribute certificates, Guarantees of Origin

Low-carbon technology type
Low-carbon energy mix

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

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor
742

Comment
The EAC applied here is the GO - AIB 2020 . This country is included in the European Market Boundary, a single market for renewable electricity defined by RE100 as the countries from European Union (EU-28), and European Economic Area (EEA).

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates, Guarantees of Origin

Low-carbon technology type

Low-carbon energy mix

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

Kazakhstan

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

85

Comment

Although Kazakhstan is not within the European market boundary the EAC applied here is the GO - AIB 2020, Jacobs considers this a small load exclusion. Per RE100 guidelines, companies making a commitment to use 100% renewable electricity across their global operations are required to take action in every market in which they operate, creating demand for renewable electricity across over 140 countries worldwide. However, RE100 recognizes the challenges for companies regarding small operations such as a single store or bank branch in a market, which have negligible impact on local demand. In recognition of this, RE100 has set a maximum allowable threshold of electricity consumption that may be excluded from the RE100 target coverage as follows:
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2. Exclusions up to a total of 500 MWh/yr (with a limit of 100 MWh/year per market).
3. Cannot make any exclusions according to the above criteria in markets where it is technically feasible to source renewable electricity via any credible sourcing options such as EACs.

Although Jacobs is not a member of RE100, Jacobs has chosen to follow these guidelines as a best practice.

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates, Guarantees of Origin

Low-carbon technology type

Low-carbon energy mix

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

Netherlands

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

16

Comment

The EAC applied here is the GO - AIB 2020. This country is included in the European Market Boundary, a single market for renewable electricity defined by RE100 as the countries from European Union (EU-28), and European Economic Area (EEA).

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates, Guarantees of Origin

Low-carbon technology type

Low-carbon energy mix

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

Poland

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

3,420

Comment

The EAC applied here is the GO - AIB 2020. This country is included in the European Market Boundary, a single market for renewable electricity defined by RE100 as the countries from European Union (EU-28), and European Economic Area (EEA).

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates, Guarantees of Origin

Low-carbon technology type

Low-carbon energy mix

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

Romania

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

64

Comment

The EAC applied here is the GO - AIB 2020. This country is included in the European Market Boundary, a single market for renewable electricity defined by RE100 as the countries from European Union (EU-28), and European Economic Area (EEA).

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates, Guarantees of Origin

Low-carbon technology type

Low-carbon energy mix

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

Slovakia

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

80

Comment

The EAC applied here is the GO - AIB 2020. This country is included in the European Market Boundary, a single market for renewable electricity defined by RE100 as the countries from European Union (EU-28), and European Economic Area (EEA).

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates, Guarantees of Origin

Low-carbon technology type

Low-carbon energy mix

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

Sweden

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

37

Comment

The EAC applied here is the GO - AIB 2020. This country is included in the European Market Boundary, a single market for renewable electricity defined by RE100 as the countries from European Union (EU-28), and European Economic Area (EEA).

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates, Guarantees of Origin

Low-carbon technology type

Low-carbon energy mix

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

Switzerland

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

1

Comment

The EAC applied here is the GO - AIB 2020. This country is included in the European Market Boundary, a single market for renewable electricity defined by RE100 as the countries from European Union (EU-28), and European Economic Area (EEA).

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates, Guarantees of Origin

Low-carbon technology type

Low-carbon energy mix

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

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

9,019

Comment

Renewable energy guarantees of origin (REGOs) purchased through 3rd party supplier.

Sourcing method

Green electricity products (e.g. green tariffs) from an energy supplier, supported by energy attribute certificates

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

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

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

3,639

Comment

Renewable electricity supported by renewable energy guarantees of origin (REGOs) purchased through utility provider.

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates, International REC Standard (I-RECs)

Low-carbon technology type

Low-carbon energy mix

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

Azerbaijan

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

14

Comment

The EAC applied here is I-REC - UAE Wind and/or Solar 2020. This country did not have a functioning renewable energy market at the time of purchase therefore UAE I-RECs were considered a reasonable substitute. Jacobs considers this a small load

exclusion. Per RE100 guidelines, companies making a commitment to use 100% renewable electricity across their global operations are required to take action in every market in which they operate, creating demand for renewable electricity across over 140 countries worldwide. However, RE100 recognizes the challenges for companies regarding small operations such as a single store or bank branch in a market, which have negligible impact on local demand. In recognition of this, RE100 has set a maximum allowable threshold of electricity consumption that may be excluded from the RE100 target coverage as follows:
1. Small loads (small offices, retail outlets, etc.) having electricity consumption up to 100 MWh/year, per market, from the RE100 target boundary.
2. Exclusions up to a total of 500 MWh/yr (with a limit of 100 MWh/year per market).
3. Cannot make any exclusions according to the above criteria in markets where it is technically feasible to source renewable electricity via any credible sourcing options such as EACs.

Although Jacobs is not a member of RE100, Jacobs has chosen to follow these guidelines as a best practice.

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates, International REC Standard (I-RECs)

Low-carbon technology type

Low-carbon energy mix

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

Egypt

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

1

Comment

The EAC applied here is I-REC - UAE Wind and/or Solar 2020. Jacobs considers this a small load exclusion. Per RE100 guidelines , companies making a commitment to use 100% renewable electricity across their global operations are required to take action in every market in which they operate, creating demand for renewable electricity across over 140 countries worldwide. However, RE100 recognizes the challenges for companies regarding small operations such as a single store or bank branch in a market, which have negligible impact on local demand. In recognition of this, RE100 has set a maximum allowable threshold of electricity consumption that may be excluded from the RE100 target coverage as follows:
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3. Cannot make any exclusions according to the above criteria in markets where it is technically feasible to source renewable electricity via any credible sourcing options such as EACs.

Although Jacobs is not a member of RE100, Jacobs has chosen to follow these guidelines as a best practice.

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates, International REC Standard (I-RECs)

Low-carbon technology type

Low-carbon energy mix

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

Iraq

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

14

Comment

The EAC applied here is I-REC - UAE Wind and/or Solar 2020. This country did not have a functioning renewable energy market at the time of purchase, therefore UAE I-RECs were considered a reasonable substitute. Jacobs considers this a small load exclusion. Per RE100 guidelines , companies making a commitment to use 100% renewable electricity across their global operations are required to take action in every market in which they operate, creating demand for renewable electricity across over 140 countries worldwide. However, RE100 recognizes the challenges for companies regarding small operations such as a single store or bank branch in a market, which have negligible impact on local demand. In recognition of this, RE100 has set a maximum allowable threshold of electricity consumption that may be excluded from the RE100 target coverage as follows:
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2. Exclusions up to a total of 500 MWh/yr (with a limit of 100 MWh/year per market).
3. Cannot make any exclusions according to the above criteria in markets where it is technically feasible to source renewable electricity via any credible sourcing options such as EACs.

Although Jacobs is not a member of RE100, Jacobs has chosen to follow these guidelines as a best practice.

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates, International REC Standard (I-RECs)

Low-carbon technology type

Low-carbon energy mix

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

Qatar

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

88

Comment

The EAC applied here is I-REC - UAE Wind and/or Solar 2020. This country did not have a functioning renewable energy market at the time of purchase, therefore UAE I-RECs were considered a reasonable substitute. Jacobs considers this a small load exclusion. Per RE100 guidelines , companies making a commitment to use 100% renewable electricity across their global operations are required to take action in every market in which they operate, creating demand for renewable electricity across over 140 countries worldwide. However, RE100 recognizes the challenges for companies regarding small operations such as a single store or bank branch in a market, which have negligible impact on local demand. In recognition of this, RE100 has set a maximum allowable threshold of electricity consumption that may be excluded from the RE100 target coverage as follows:
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2. Exclusions up to a total of 500 MWh/yr (with a limit of 100 MWh/year per market).
3. Cannot make any exclusions according to the above criteria in markets where it is technically feasible to source renewable electricity via any credible sourcing options such as EACs.

Although Jacobs is not a member of RE100, Jacobs has chosen to follow these guidelines as a best practice.

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates, International REC Standard (I-RECs)

Low-carbon technology type

Low-carbon energy mix

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

Saudi Arabia

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

320

Comment

The EAC applied here is I-REC - UAE Wind and/or Solar 2020. This country did not have a functioning renewable energy market at the time of purchase, therefore UAE I-RECs were considered a reasonable substitute. Jacobs considers this a small load exclusion. Per RE100 guidelines , companies making a commitment to use 100% renewable electricity across their global operations are required to take action in every

market in which they operate, creating demand for renewable electricity across over 140 countries worldwide. However, RE100 recognizes the challenges for companies regarding small operations such as a single store or bank branch in a market, which have negligible impact on local demand. In recognition of this, RE100 has set a maximum allowable threshold of electricity consumption that may be excluded from the RE100 target coverage as follows:
1. Small loads (small offices, retail outlets, etc.) having electricity consumption up to 100 MWh/year, per market, from the RE100 target boundary.
2. Exclusions up to a total of 500 MWh/yr (with a limit of 100 MWh/year per market).
3. Cannot make any exclusions according to the above criteria in markets where it is technically feasible to source renewable electricity via any credible sourcing options such as EACs.

Although Jacobs is not a member of RE100, Jacobs has chosen to follow these guidelines as a best practice.

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates, International REC Standard (I-RECs)

Low-carbon technology type

Low-carbon energy mix

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

South Africa

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

13

Comment

The EAC applied here is I-REC - UAE Wind and/or Solar 2020. Jacobs considers this a small load exclusion. Per RE100 guidelines, companies making a commitment to use 100% renewable electricity across their global operations are required to take action in every market in which they operate, creating demand for renewable electricity across over 140 countries worldwide. However, RE100 recognizes the challenges for companies regarding small operations such as a single store or bank branch in a market, which have negligible impact on local demand. In recognition of this, RE100 has set a maximum allowable threshold of electricity consumption that may be excluded from the RE100 target coverage as follows:
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2. Exclusions up to a total of 500 MWh/yr (with a limit of 100 MWh/year per market).
3. Cannot make any exclusions according to the above criteria in markets where it is technically feasible to source renewable electricity via any credible sourcing options such as EACs.

Although Jacobs is not a member of RE100, Jacobs has chosen to follow these guidelines as a best practice.

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates, International REC Standard (I-RECs)

Low-carbon technology type

Low-carbon energy mix

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

United Arab Emirates

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

906

Comment

I-REC - UAE Wind and/or Solar 2020 applied.

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates, Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs)

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

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

Canada

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

2,587

Comment

Clean Source - Canada Wind 20e applied.

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates, Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs)

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

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

United States of America

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

76,485

Comment

Clean Source - US Wind 2020e applied.

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

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

C10. Verification

C10.1

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

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

C10.1a

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

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement

Jacobs 2020 Verification Statement Final.pdf

Page/ section reference
All, pages 1-3

Relevant standard
ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

C10.1b

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

Scope 2 approach
Scope 2 location-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement

Jacobs 2020 Verification Statement Final.pdf

Page/ section reference
All, pages 1-3

Relevant standard
ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

Scope 2 approach
Scope 2 market-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement

Jacobs 2020 Verification Statement Final.pdf

Page/ section reference

All, pages 1-3

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1c

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

Scope 3 category

Scope 3: Business travel

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

Jacobs 2020 Verification Statement Final.pdf

Page/section reference

All, pages 1-3

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.2

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

Yes

C10.2a

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

Disclosure module verification relates to	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
C8. Energy	Renewable energy products	ISO 14064-3	Jacobs' Climate Action Plan includes numerous energy and emissions targets and initiatives that involve renewable electricity globally. Therefore we sought 3rd party verification of our total renewable and non-renewable electricity use.
C8. Energy	Energy consumption	ISO 14064-3	Jacobs' Climate Action Plan includes numerous energy and emissions targets and initiatives that involve renewable electricity globally. Therefore we sought 3rd party verification of our total renewable and non-renewable electricity use.

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

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

Yes

C11.1a

(C11.1a) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impacts your operations.

Other carbon tax, please specify

Climate Change Levy (CCL)

C11.1c

(C11.1c) Complete the following table for each of the tax systems you are regulated by.

Other carbon tax, please specify

Period start date

October 1, 2019

Period end date

September 30, 2020

% of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax

0

Total cost of tax paid

74,228

Comment

The Climate Change Levy (CCL) tax is paid on our electricity and natural gas consumption from our UK offices where we make payment for energy directly to the supplier. The costs are estimated by multiplying site electricity and natural gas consumption by CCL cost rates. The CCL cost rates vary over the reporting year:

Rates from April 1st 2020:
• Electricity: 0.00847 £/kWh
• Natural Gas: 0.00339 £/kWh

Rates from April 1st 2019:
• Electricity: 0.00811 £/kWh
• Natural Gas: 0.00406 £/kWh

We use natural gas for comfort heating and pays the supplier directly for several of our UK offices. However, this office space is leased and therefore, following the GHG Protocol's Scope 2 Guidance, the stationary combustion from natural gas for comfort heating falls under Scope 2 in our carbon inventory. This results in 0% of our Scope 1 emissions covered by this tax. Cost of tax paid is estimated based on energy use for leased UK offices where we pay the supplier.

C11.1d

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

Our compliance approach for the UK carbon tax is relatively simple. We measure and track our UK energy usage, QC and manage the data, and carefully meet the regulatory obligations. Considering that our energy use in the UK is a relatively small fraction of Jacobs' total energy use, our focus is on reduction of our worldwide footprint versus any specific initiatives to lessen this financial obligation.

C11.2

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

Yes

C11.2a

(C11.2a) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits originated or purchased by your organization in the reporting period.

Credit origination or credit purchase
Credit purchase

Project type
Forests

Project identification
Chestnut Mountain IFM, USA

Verified to which standard
ACR (American Carbon Registry)

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e)
6,350

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e): Risk adjusted volume
6,350

Credits cancelled
Yes

Purpose, e.g. compliance
Voluntary Offsetting

Credit origination or credit purchase
Credit purchase

Project type
Fossil fuel switch

Project identification
Kitambar Renewable Biomass Fuel Switch, Brazil

Verified to which standard
VCS (Verified Carbon Standard)

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e)
11,000

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e): Risk adjusted volume
11,000

Credits cancelled
Yes

Purpose, e.g. compliance
Voluntary Offsetting

Credit origination or credit purchase
Credit purchase

Project type
Forests

Project identification
Mississippi Valley Reforestation, USA

Verified to which standard
ACR (American Carbon Registry)

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e)
6,350

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e): Risk adjusted volume
6,350

Credits cancelled
Yes

Purpose, e.g. compliance
Voluntary Offsetting

Credit origination or credit purchase
Credit purchase

Project type
Energy efficiency: households

Project identification
Rural Clean Cooking, China

Verified to which standard
Gold Standard

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e)
39,800

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e): Risk adjusted volume
39,800

Credits cancelled
Yes

Purpose, e.g. compliance
Voluntary Offsetting

Credit origination or credit purchase
Credit purchase

Project type
Energy efficiency: households

Project identification
MWI Water Efficiency, Malawi

Verified to which standard
Gold Standard

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e)
358

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e): Risk adjusted volume
358

Credits cancelled
Yes

Purpose, e.g. compliance
Voluntary Offsetting

Credit origination or credit purchase
Credit purchase

Project type
Methane avoidance

Project identification
Methane Capture, Flare, and Utilization at Tyson Wastewater Treatment Facilities - Joslin, USA

Verified to which standard
VCS (Verified Carbon Standard)

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e)
2,204

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e): Risk adjusted volume
2,204

Credits cancelled
Yes

Purpose, e.g. compliance

Voluntary Offsetting

Credit origination or credit purchase
Credit purchase

Project type
Forests

Project identification
Carbon–Rio Preto –Jacunda REDD+

Verified to which standard
VCS (Verified Carbon Standard)

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e)
8,000

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e): Risk adjusted volume
8,000

Credits cancelled
Yes

Purpose, e.g. compliance
Voluntary Offsetting

Credit origination or credit purchase
Credit purchase

Project type
Landfill gas

Project identification
Dalton Whitfield LFGE

Verified to which standard
CAR (The Climate Action Reserve)

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e)
3,800

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e): Risk adjusted volume
3,800

Credits cancelled
Yes

Purpose, e.g. compliance

Voluntary Offsetting

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

Yes, other partners in the value chain

C12.1a

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

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

1

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

70

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

70

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Jacobs set a science-based target that 65% of our suppliers by spend covering purchased goods and services, will have science-based targets by 2025. The 65% value meets the Science-based Target Initiative (SBTi)'s requirement for total Scope 3 coverage. Companies must set one or more emission reduction targets and/or supplier or customer engagement targets that collectively cover(s) at least 2/3 of total Scope 3 mandatory emissions in conformance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard. Jacobs' Scope 3 targets (also including business travel and employee commuting) collectively cover 85% of Scope 3 emissions and therefore comply with this criterion. Jacobs has over 7,000 direct suppliers and the top 70 suppliers (1% by number) cover 70% of our procurement spend.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

In FY20 we explored membership in the CDP Supply Chain Program, among other supplier engagement options, as a means to obtain emissions data from our suppliers. In January of 2021, we made a three-year commitment to CDP as a supply chain member to engage our suppliers, pinpoint risks and identify opportunities to support our suppliers in reducing emissions and strengthening their climate resiliency. 2020 is the first year for which we are collecting information through CDP. We hosted supplier webinars providing support in responding to CDP as well as discussions on potential collaboration. Our current measure of success is the number of and % by spend of suppliers committing to respond to the CDP for 2021 (number still increasing at time of this CDP response), the number and % by spend of suppliers attending our webinars, and number and % by spend of suppliers setting SBTs. When we receive the results of our suppliers' 2021 CDP response we will better understand their status as our baseline to measure the impact of current engagement initiatives.

Comment

Type of engagement

Compliance & onboarding

Details of engagement

Included climate change in supplier selection / management mechanism
Code of conduct featuring climate change KPIs
Climate change is integrated into supplier evaluation processes

% of suppliers by number

100

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

100

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

100

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Jacobs operates in 40 countries and engages more than 30,000 suppliers worldwide directly and on behalf of our clients. We ask all our suppliers to provide sustainability and climate change information as part of our supplier approval process. All suppliers answer specific sustainability questions which include the following categories: Planning, Products and Services, Energy, Carbon, Transportation, or Other. There are several detailed carbon and energy questions that include both qualitative and quantitative responses on energy use, renewables, emissions, reduction initiatives, and targets. Suppliers may be rejected based on their responses. Approved suppliers must agree to our supplier code of conduct which requires suppliers to develop, implement,

and maintain environmentally responsible business practices and deliver sustainable, efficient and effective goods, services and solutions.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

The questions allow Jacobs to choose suppliers who are best aligned with our sustainability goals and initiatives. Our publicly available Supplier Code of Conduct requires our selected suppliers to manage and work to reduce environmental impacts. Suppliers who fail to meet our code of conduct requirements can be removed from our supply chain. Our measure of success is percentage of suppliers providing their environmental impacts. We are in the process of reviewing and updating our sustainable supply chain management activities as part of our PlanBeyond global sustainability strategy. As outlined in our Climate Action Plan, our Supply Chain Management and Procurement teams will establish climate action goals for major suppliers; and partner with our suppliers to improve Scope 3 data and target reductions.

Comment

C12.1b

(C12.1b) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with your customers.

Type of engagement

Education/information sharing

Details of engagement

Run an engagement campaign to education customers about your climate change performance and strategy

% of customers by number

100

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

0

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement

Jacobs introduced PlanBeyond, our approach to sustainability, to all our employees and customers through an engagement campaign and through our corporate sustainability report. Aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs), PlanBeyond™ is our approach to sustainability — planning beyond today for a more sustainable future for everyone. We advance innovations that improve energy efficiency, resilience, conservation, reuse and reclamation of vital air, land and water resources. We're focused on reducing our greenhouse gas emissions and helping our customers integrate low-carbon solutions into their capital projects and operations.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Carbon emissions related to our client's projects currently fall outside our Scope 1 and 2 carbon inventory boundaries and would be considered "other downstream" Scope 3 emissions that are not yet included in our Scope 3 emission inventory. However, we are currently developing tools that will allow us to better understand our climate-related impacts on client projects and measure our success.

Type of engagement

Collaboration & innovation

Details of engagement

Other, please specify

Low carbon design

% of customers by number

100

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

0

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement

We have over 200 full-time employees delivering carbon and energy related consulting work globally. Our estimates indicate that we generate around $25M USD per year from carbon/climate products annually. Additionally, our Solutions and Technology experts have indirect influence to incorporate low or no carbon products and solutions into consulting and capital projects worldwide.

We consider our low carbon "product" as the professional services that we provide to every client across all fields we engage in. The expertise that our teams provide can impact carbon emissions today, and for decades to come. For example, our teams actively find financially feasible options for our clients to reduce the embedded and operational carbon footprints of buildings, roads, water systems and other infrastructure through greener building materials, reduced quantities of materials, and energy efficient designs that minimize waste. Our professional staff in Operations and Maintenance are continually seeking ways to reduce energy use and process GHG emissions as we provide operational management of water and wastewater, utility, and other systems for clients such as local government and defense agencies. Our climate risk and resiliency practice support our clients in managing the impacts of climate change, which importantly includes the broad use of natural infrastructure solutions to build carbon sinks as engineered solutions for flood protection. We routinely advise clients on energy efficiency opportunities, including conducting energy audits, securing low-carbon power supplies, and developing onsite renewable generation. Our teams also help build green economies throughout the globe, including focus on new hydrogen production technologies and connecting those producers with green energy suppliers and end users for the avoidance of carbon-based fuels.

One of our key differentiators is our ability to help our clients achieve their sustainability objectives by recording,
quantifying and reporting the value-adding activities we can provide. These activities can be economic, environmental or social and are typically aligned to the UN Sustainable Development Goals. This online platform is called Sustainability+ and has the capability to record savings achieved in terms of $, carbon emission, energy consumption, waste avoidance, green building certification, and social benefits.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Carbon emissions related to our client's projects currently fall outside our Scope 1 and 2 carbon inventory boundaries and would be considered "other downstream" Scope 3 emissions that are not yet included in our Scope 3 emission inventory. However, we are currently developing tools that will allow us to better understand our climate-related impacts on client projects and measure our success in helping reduce clients' emissions. Jacobs Sustainability+ application captured many client project emissions and energy savings. For example, for Phase 1 of High Speed 2 (HS2), Jacobs has a role as Designer and Environmental for the ALIGN main works civils contract. Navigating multiple requirements to create a low-carbon design is a challenge that Jacobs are delivering to work towards HS2's 50% carbon reduction target. Using LCA, which includes carbon, we have set a baseline using a standard design approach, then assessed the updated designs at each project gateway to record savings against the target and monitored progress to ensure compliance with PAS2080 Carbon Management. We work with HS2 and Main Works Civil Contractors through the carbon collaboration and materials management group, discussing technical requirements and solutions. Currently, the program has saved more than 200,000 tCO2e (~25% reduction from baseline) in capital carbon through material volume optimization and specification, with some smaller assets yielding up to 73% embodied carbon savings.

C12.1d

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

Our climate-related engagement strategy is included in our PlanBeyond Sustainability Strategy. Partnerships is one of our three core pillars: People, Places, and Partnerships, focusing on our knowledge, skills and experience to enable positive change and create an enduring legacy. Our aspiration is to improve how we do business for ourselves and the broader industry through collaboration with our clients, suppliers and other stakeholders. A key goal under the Partnerships pillar is to "build partnerships across our value chain that deliver sustainable solutions."

Joining over 300 companies worldwide, Jacobs is a signatory to the United Nations (UN) 'Business Ambition for 1.5°C' – an urgent request for action from the global coalition of UN agencies, business and industry leaders, calling on businesses to set ambitious science-based emissions reduction targets aligned with limiting global temperature rise to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels.

Also, as a member of the USEPA Green Power Partnership, a voluntary program that supports the development of new renewable generation capacity in the US, Jacobs must meet or exceed annual partnership benchmark requirements on the use of green power, which we achieved through our use of 100% renewable energy in FY20.

C12.3

(C12.3) Do you engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence public policy on climate-related issues through any of the following?

Direct engagement with policy makers
Trade associations

C12.3a

(C12.3a) On what issues have you been engaging directly with policy makers?

Focus of legislation	Corporate position	Details of engagement	Proposed legislative solution
Adaptation or resilience	Support	Meetings with Members of US Congress, the Administration and federal agencies responsible for climate resilience to support robust, responsible policies	Increase in funding and robust policies that drive climate resilience at federal agencies.
Other, please specify Environmental Justice	Support	Meetings with Members of US Congress, the Administration and federal agencies responsible for climate resilience to support robust, responsible policies	Increase in funding and robust policies that drive climate resilience at federal agencies
Other, please specify Remediation	Support	Meetings with Members of US Congress, the Administration and federal agencies responsible for climate resilience to support robust, responsible policies	Increase in funding and robust policies that drive climate resilience at federal agencies
Other, please specify Sustainability	Support	Meetings with Members of US Congress, the Administration and federal agencies responsible for climate resilience to support robust, responsible policies	Increase in funding and robust policies that drive climate resilience at federal agencies
Other, please specify GHG emissions	Support	We signed a public letter organized by We Mean Business and Ceres calling on the ambitious and deliverable target of cutting U.S. greenhouse gas emissions by at least 50% below 2005 levels by 2030.	Cutting U.S. greenhouse gas emissions by at least 50% below 2005 levels by 2030

C12.3b

(C12.3b) Are you on the board of any trade associations or do you provide funding beyond membership?

Yes

C12.3c

(C12.3c) Enter the details of those trade associations that are likely to take a position on climate change legislation.

Trade association

US Chamber of Commerce
UN Global Compact
World Economic Forum
American-Central European Business Association (ACEBA)
U.S.-Saudi Arabian Business Council (USSABC)
U.S.-Saudi Business Council
National Defense Industrial Association (NDIA)
American Council of Engineering Companies (ACEC)
American Australian Association
US-Qatar Business Council

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Please explain the trade association's position

While Jacobs is a diverse company, and our employees are involved with various trade organizations across the world, based on our preliminary screening we have identified our financial contributions to the US Chamber of Commerce and the World Economic Forum as the primary areas of concern in regards to climate change policy. We believe both organizations support aggressive action on greenhouse gas management but continue to monitor the policy positions and actions of both.

How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?

No, Jacobs has not attempted to influence the climate change position of these two trade associations. We believe they are pro-action on climate change mitigation and adaptation, and we agree with this. Jacobs also strives to lead by example regarding what is technically feasible in terms of progress on sustainability issues in our work with associations such as these.

C12.3f

(C12.3f) What processes do you have in place to ensure that all of your direct and indirect activities that influence policy are consistent with your overall climate change strategy?

Jacobs existing Charitable Contribution policies require management review of a wide variety of funding requests, including those to trade associations. As such we currently screen our trade association activities for consistency with Jacobs values. We intend to add specific screening for climate change policy in the future.

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

Other, please specify

Climate Action Plan

Status

Complete

Attach the document

2020_Integrated_Annual_Report_0.pdf

Page/Section reference

Entire document, pages 1-17

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

Jacobs' deep commitment to environmental protection and concern regarding the climate crisis led to aggressive carbon emission commitments established in our Climate Action Plan on April 22, 2020. Jacobs committed to the following:
1. 100% renewable energy for our operations in 2020.
2. Net zero carbon for our operations and business travel in 2020.
3. Carbon negative for our operations and business travel by 2030.

These climate commitments are a major milestone reached in the Company’s drive to help address the climate crisis. In FY20, Jacobs achieved 100% renewable electricity for our operations and carbon neutrality1 for our operations and business travel. We did this by reducing carbon consumption and neutralizing the remaining carbon impact by purchasing renewable energy credits and carbon offsets.

Publication

In mainstream reports

Status

Complete

Attach the document

Jacobs-Climate-Action-Plan.pdf

Page/Section reference

pages 8-11

Content elements

Strategy
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

Jacobs 2020 Annual Integrated Report

Publication

In voluntary sustainability report

Status

Complete

Attach the document

FY20-ESG-Disclosures.pdf

Page/Section reference

Environmental Section

Content elements

Governance
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

Our most current ESG Disclosures document can be found at https://invest.jacobs.com/investors/Corporate-Governance--ESG-Data/default.aspx. The attached version was completed prior to a recent third-party verification and emissions values will be updated following this 2021 CDP submittal.

Publication

In voluntary communications

Status

Complete

Attach the document

Jacobs-Carbon-Neutrality-Commitment.pdf

Page/Section reference

Entire document

Content elements

Strategy
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

Our most current Jacobs Carbon Neutrality Commitment (PAS 2060 Qualifying Explanatory Statement) can be found at https://invest.jacobs.com/investors/Corporate-Governance--ESG-Data/default.aspx. The attached version was completed prior to a recent third-party verification and emissions values will be updated following this 2021 CDP submittal.

Publication

In voluntary communications

Status

Complete

Attach the document

Jacobs'-Climate-Risk-Assessment-FY21_.pdf

Page/Section reference

Entire document

Content elements

Risks & opportunities

Comment

This FY21 disclosure follows an assessment of the climate-related risks and opportunities to Jacobs' global markets. For the first time, we have estimated the potential financial impact of these risks and opportunities. Here, we summarize our approach and findings and set out the next steps we will take so that, along with our

clients, we continue to mitigate risks from climate change, facilitate the transition to a low carbon future and adapt our business to be more resilient and to thrive.

C15. Signoff

C-FI

(C-FI) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

C15.1

(C15.1) 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)

SC. Supply chain module

SC0.0

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

Jacobs achieved 100% renewable energy and Net Zero Carbon in 2020 and is committed to a long-term goal to be carbon negative by 2030. However, we recognize as a service provider our carbon emissions are relatively low compared to other industries. As the world's leading design company ranked by Engineering News-Record we design solutions for some of the world's largest infrastructure and mission critical programs ranging from mass transit facilities to high technology manufacturing facilities to sports complexes. That is why we are committed to working with our clients (many of whom are CDP supply chain members) in conducting climate risk assessments; advising on adaptation and resiliency planning; and providing carbon management solutions to reduce or remove direct or embodied GHGs throughout our design and consulting services.

We partner with government agencies, municipalities, private sector companies and leading environmental organizations to deliver resource management, sustainability services and proven industry expertise on infrastructure initiatives around the globe. Our Global Sustainability and Decarbonization Practice focuses on key service areas that enable our clients to envision and achieve the most ambitious sustainability and climate action goals. These services include: sustainable performance improvement, carbon management and reporting, net-zero facility/campus/city design, utility scale renewable energy, distributed renewable energy, energy storage integration and corporate decarbonization. We help our

clients establish their baselines and create strategies to achieve their sustainability goals, ultimately improving their performance while saving costs and resources. Our Sales and Project Delivery teams work with our clients to embed climate action goals, implemented through a sustainability process within our Business Management System (BMS). Over time, Project Sustainability and Resilience Plans will be delivered across all phases of client projects as a standard practice. In addition, as a priority on our major projects and programs, we will recommend the inclusion of climate and natural hazard and resilience risk assessments, as well as adaptation, mitigation and decarbonization planning. Our biggest opportunity to affect climate change is through our influence on our client projects. We are a recognized global leader in sustainability professional services including consulting and engineering. We are consistently ranked as the top firm by Engineering News-Record (ENR) in several environmental, program and resource management categories and are a recipient of the World Environment Center Gold Medal Award for Sustainable Development.

SC0.1

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

	Annual Revenue
Row 1	13,567,000,000

SC0.2

(SC0.2) Do you have an ISIN for your company that you would be willing to share with CDP?

No

SC1.1

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

Requesting member

AstraZeneca

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

Uncertainty (±%)

0

Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 emissions (i.e. direct GHG emissions) cover on-site energy consumption of fossil fuel sources for owned facilities, as well as emissions from owned or leased fleet vehicles.

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Other, please specify

Carbon Neutral

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

Carbon neutrality of Jacobs' Scope 1 and 2 emissions from site operations and Scope 3 business travel has been achieved by Jacobs in accordance with PAS 2060 for Fiscal Year 2020 (October 1, 2019 –September 30, 2020). Our allocation method is relatively simple as we are carbon neutral, resulting in an allocation of zero emissions. Our carbon inventory and carbon neutrality claim was third-party verified for FY20. More details can be found in our Jacobs Carbon Neutrality (PAS 2060 Qualifying Explanatory Statement) document and our third-party verification statement, both found at https://invest.jacobs.com/investors/Corporate-Governance--ESG-Data/default.aspx.

Requesting member

AstraZeneca

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

Uncertainty (±%)

0

Major sources of emissions

Scope 2 emissions (i.e. indirect GHG emissions) are from purchased electricity and natural gas in leased spaces.

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Other, please specify

Carbon Neutral

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

Carbon neutrality of Jacobs' Scope 1 and 2 emissions from site operations and Scope 3 business travel has been achieved by Jacobs in accordance with PAS 2060 for Fiscal Year 2020 (October 1, 2019 –September 30, 2020). Our allocation method is relatively simple as we are carbon neutral, resulting in an allocation of zero emissions. Our carbon inventory and carbon neutrality claim was third-party verified for FY20. More details can be found in our Jacobs Carbon Neutrality (PAS 2060 Qualifying Explanatory Statement) document and our third-party verification statement, both found at https://invest.jacobs.com/investors/Corporate-Governance--ESG-Data/default.aspx.

Requesting member

AstraZeneca

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

Uncertainty (±%)

0

Major sources of emissions

Scope 3 emissions are from business travel including air travel, hotel accommodations, personal vehicles, and rental cars.

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Other, please specify

Carbon Neutral

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

Carbon neutrality of Jacobs' Scope 1 and 2 emissions from site operations and Scope 3 business travel has been achieved by Jacobs in accordance with PAS 2060 for Fiscal Year 2020 (October 1, 2019 –September 30, 2020). Our allocation method is relatively simple as we are carbon neutral, resulting in an allocation of zero emissions. Our carbon inventory and carbon neutrality claim was third-party verified for FY20. More details can be found in our Jacobs Carbon Neutrality (PAS 2060 Qualifying Explanatory Statement) document and our third-party verification statement, both found at https://invest.jacobs.com/investors/Corporate-Governance--ESG-Data/default.aspx.

Requesting member

AT&T Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

Uncertainty (±%)

0

Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 emissions (i.e. direct GHG emissions) cover on-site energy consumption of fossil fuel sources for owned facilities, as well as emissions from owned or leased fleet vehicles.

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Other, please specify

Carbon Neutral

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

Carbon neutrality of Jacobs' Scope 1 and 2 emissions from site operations and Scope 3 business travel has been achieved by Jacobs in accordance with PAS 2060 for Fiscal

Year 2020 (October 1, 2019 –September 30, 2020). Our allocation method is relatively simple as we are carbon neutral, resulting in an allocation of zero emissions. Our carbon inventory and carbon neutrality claim was third-party verified for FY20. More details can be found in our Jacobs Carbon Neutrality (PAS 2060 Qualifying Explanatory Statement) document and our third-party verification statement, both found at https://invest.jacobs.com/investors/Corporate-Governance--ESG-Data/default.aspx.

Requesting member

AT&T Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

Uncertainty (±%)

0

Major sources of emissions

Scope 2 emissions (i.e. indirect GHG emissions) are from purchased electricity and natural gas in leased spaces.

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Other, please specify

Carbon Neutral

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

Carbon neutrality of Jacobs' Scope 1 and 2 emissions from site operations and Scope 3 business travel has been achieved by Jacobs in accordance with PAS 2060 for Fiscal Year 2020 (October 1, 2019 –September 30, 2020). Our allocation method is relatively simple as we are carbon neutral, resulting in an allocation of zero emissions. Our carbon inventory and carbon neutrality claim was third-party verified for FY20. More details can be found in our Jacobs Carbon Neutrality (PAS 2060 Qualifying Explanatory Statement) document and our third-party verification statement, both found at https://invest.jacobs.com/investors/Corporate-Governance--ESG-Data/default.aspx.

Requesting member

AT&T Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

Uncertainty (±%)

0

Major sources of emissions

Scope 3 emissions are from business travel including air travel, hotel accommodations, personal vehicles, and rental cars.

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Other, please specify

Carbon Neutral

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

Carbon neutrality of Jacobs' Scope 1 and 2 emissions from site operations and Scope 3 business travel has been achieved by Jacobs in accordance with PAS 2060 for Fiscal Year 2020 (October 1, 2019 –September 30, 2020). Our allocation method is relatively simple as we are carbon neutral, resulting in an allocation of zero emissions. Our carbon inventory and carbon neutrality claim was third-party verified for FY20. More details can be found in our Jacobs Carbon Neutrality (PAS 2060 Qualifying Explanatory Statement) document and our third-party verification statement, both found at https://invest.jacobs.com/investors/Corporate-Governance--ESG-Data/default.aspx.

Requesting member

Bayer AG

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0

Uncertainty (±%)
0

Major sources of emissions
Scope 1 emissions (i.e. direct GHG emissions) cover on-site energy consumption of fossil fuel sources for owned facilities, as well as emissions from owned or leased fleet vehicles.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Other, please specify
Carbon Neutral

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Carbon neutrality of Jacobs' Scope 1 and 2 emissions from site operations and Scope 3 business travel has been achieved by Jacobs in accordance with PAS 2060 for Fiscal Year 2020 (October 1, 2019 –September 30, 2020). Our allocation method is relatively simple as we are carbon neutral, resulting in an allocation of zero emissions. Our carbon inventory and carbon neutrality claim was third-party verified for FY20. More details can be found in our Jacobs Carbon Neutrality (PAS 2060 Qualifying Explanatory Statement) document and our third-party verification statement, both found at https://invest.jacobs.com/investors/Corporate-Governance--ESG-Data/default.aspx.

Requesting member
Bayer AG

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

Uncertainty (±%)

0

Major sources of emissions

Scope 2 emissions (i.e. indirect GHG emissions) are from purchased electricity and natural gas in leased spaces.

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Other, please specify

Carbon Neutral

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

Carbon neutrality of Jacobs' Scope 1 and 2 emissions from site operations and Scope 3 business travel has been achieved by Jacobs in accordance with PAS 2060 for Fiscal Year 2020 (October 1, 2019 –September 30, 2020). Our allocation method is relatively simple as we are carbon neutral, resulting in an allocation of zero emissions. Our carbon inventory and carbon neutrality claim was third-party verified for FY20. More details can be found in our Jacobs Carbon Neutrality (PAS 2060 Qualifying Explanatory Statement) document and our third-party verification statement, both found at https://invest.jacobs.com/investors/Corporate-Governance--ESG-Data/default.aspx.

Requesting member

Bayer AG

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

Uncertainty (±%)

0

Major sources of emissions

Scope 3 emissions are from business travel including air travel, hotel accommodations, personal vehicles, and rental cars.

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Other, please specify

Carbon Neutral

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

Carbon neutrality of Jacobs' Scope 1 and 2 emissions from site operations and Scope 3 business travel has been achieved by Jacobs in accordance with PAS 2060 for Fiscal Year 2020 (October 1, 2019 –September 30, 2020). Our allocation method is relatively simple as we are carbon neutral, resulting in an allocation of zero emissions. Our carbon inventory and carbon neutrality claim was third-party verified for FY20. More details can be found in our Jacobs Carbon Neutrality (PAS 2060 Qualifying Explanatory Statement) document and our third-party verification statement, both found at https://invest.jacobs.com/investors/Corporate-Governance--ESG-Data/default.aspx.

Requesting member

Braskem S/A

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

Uncertainty (±%)

0

Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 emissions (i.e. direct GHG emissions) cover on-site energy consumption of fossil fuel sources for owned facilities, as well as emissions from owned or leased fleet vehicles.

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Other, please specify

Carbon Neutral

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

Carbon neutrality of Jacobs' Scope 1 and 2 emissions from site operations and Scope 3 business travel has been achieved by Jacobs in accordance with PAS 2060 for Fiscal Year 2020 (October 1, 2019 –September 30, 2020). Our allocation method is relatively simple as we are carbon neutral, resulting in an allocation of zero emissions. Our carbon inventory and carbon neutrality claim was third-party verified for FY20. More details can be found in our Jacobs Carbon Neutrality (PAS 2060 Qualifying Explanatory Statement) document and our third-party verification statement, both found at https://invest.jacobs.com/investors/Corporate-Governance--ESG-Data/default.aspx.

Requesting member

Braskem S/A

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

Uncertainty (±%)

0

Major sources of emissions

Scope 2 emissions (i.e. indirect GHG emissions) are from purchased electricity and natural gas in leased spaces.

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Other, please specify

Carbon Neutral

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

Carbon neutrality of Jacobs' Scope 1 and 2 emissions from site operations and Scope 3 business travel has been achieved by Jacobs in accordance with PAS 2060 for Fiscal Year 2020 (October 1, 2019 –September 30, 2020). Our allocation method is relatively simple as we are carbon neutral, resulting in an allocation of zero emissions. Our carbon inventory and carbon neutrality claim was third-party verified for FY20. More details can be found in our Jacobs Carbon Neutrality (PAS 2060 Qualifying Explanatory Statement) document and our third-party verification statement, both found at https://invest.jacobs.com/investors/Corporate-Governance--ESG-Data/default.aspx.

Requesting member

Braskem S/A

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

Uncertainty (±%)

0

Major sources of emissions

Scope 3 emissions are from business travel including air travel, hotel accommodations, personal vehicles, and rental cars.

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Other, please specify

Carbon Neutral

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

Carbon neutrality of Jacobs' Scope 1 and 2 emissions from site operations and Scope 3 business travel has been achieved by Jacobs in accordance with PAS 2060 for Fiscal Year 2020 (October 1, 2019 –September 30, 2020). Our allocation method is relatively

simple as we are carbon neutral, resulting in an allocation of zero emissions. Our carbon inventory and carbon neutrality claim was third-party verified for FY20. More details can be found in our Jacobs Carbon Neutrality (PAS 2060 Qualifying Explanatory Statement) document and our third-party verification statement, both found at https://invest.jacobs.com/investors/Corporate-Governance--ESG-Data/default.aspx.

Requesting member

Bristol-Myers Squibb

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

Uncertainty (±%)

0

Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 emissions (i.e. direct GHG emissions) cover on-site energy consumption of fossil fuel sources for owned facilities, as well as emissions from owned or leased fleet vehicles.

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Other, please specify

Carbon Neutral

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

Carbon neutrality of Jacobs' Scope 1 and 2 emissions from site operations and Scope 3 business travel has been achieved by Jacobs in accordance with PAS 2060 for Fiscal Year 2020 (October 1, 2019 –September 30, 2020). Our allocation method is relatively simple as we are carbon neutral, resulting in an allocation of zero emissions. Our carbon inventory and carbon neutrality claim was third-party verified for FY20. More details can be found in our Jacobs Carbon Neutrality (PAS 2060 Qualifying Explanatory Statement) document and our third-party verification statement, both found at https://invest.jacobs.com/investors/Corporate-Governance--ESG-Data/default.aspx.

Requesting member

Bristol-Myers Squibb

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

Uncertainty (±%)

0

Major sources of emissions

Scope 2 emissions (i.e. indirect GHG emissions) are from purchased electricity and natural gas in leased spaces.

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Other, please specify

Carbon Neutral

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

Carbon neutrality of Jacobs' Scope 1 and 2 emissions from site operations and Scope 3 business travel has been achieved by Jacobs in accordance with PAS 2060 for Fiscal Year 2020 (October 1, 2019 –September 30, 2020). Our allocation method is relatively simple as we are carbon neutral, resulting in an allocation of zero emissions. Our carbon inventory and carbon neutrality claim was third-party verified for FY20. More details can be found in our Jacobs Carbon Neutrality (PAS 2060 Qualifying Explanatory Statement) document and our third-party verification statement, both found at https://invest.jacobs.com/investors/Corporate-Governance--ESG-Data/default.aspx.

Requesting member

Bristol-Myers Squibb

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0

Uncertainty (±%)
0

Major sources of emissions
Scope 3 emissions are from business travel including air travel, hotel accommodations, personal vehicles, and rental cars.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Other, please specify
Carbon Neutral

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Carbon neutrality of Jacobs' Scope 1 and 2 emissions from site operations and Scope 3 business travel has been achieved by Jacobs in accordance with PAS 2060 for Fiscal Year 2020 (October 1, 2019 –September 30, 2020). Our allocation method is relatively simple as we are carbon neutral, resulting in an allocation of zero emissions. Our carbon inventory and carbon neutrality claim was third-party verified for FY20. More details can be found in our Jacobs Carbon Neutrality (PAS 2060 Qualifying Explanatory Statement) document and our third-party verification statement, both found at https://invest.jacobs.com/investors/Corporate-Governance--ESG-Data/default.aspx.

Requesting member
California Department of General Services (DGS)

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

Uncertainty (±%)

0

Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 emissions (i.e. direct GHG emissions) cover on-site energy consumption of fossil fuel sources for owned facilities, as well as emissions from owned or leased fleet vehicles.

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Other, please specify

Carbon Neutral

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

Carbon neutrality of Jacobs' Scope 1 and 2 emissions from site operations and Scope 3 business travel has been achieved by Jacobs in accordance with PAS 2060 for Fiscal Year 2020 (October 1, 2019 –September 30, 2020). Our allocation method is relatively simple as we are carbon neutral, resulting in an allocation of zero emissions. Our carbon inventory and carbon neutrality claim was third-party verified for FY20. More details can be found in our Jacobs Carbon Neutrality (PAS 2060 Qualifying Explanatory Statement) document and our third-party verification statement, both found at https://invest.jacobs.com/investors/Corporate-Governance--ESG-Data/default.aspx.

Requesting member

California Department of General Services (DGS)

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

Uncertainty (±%)

0

Major sources of emissions

Scope 2 emissions (i.e. indirect GHG emissions) are from purchased electricity and natural gas in leased spaces.

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Other, please specify

Carbon Neutral

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

Carbon neutrality of Jacobs' Scope 1 and 2 emissions from site operations and Scope 3 business travel has been achieved by Jacobs in accordance with PAS 2060 for Fiscal Year 2020 (October 1, 2019 –September 30, 2020). Our allocation method is relatively simple as we are carbon neutral, resulting in an allocation of zero emissions. Our carbon inventory and carbon neutrality claim was third-party verified for FY20. More details can be found in our Jacobs Carbon Neutrality (PAS 2060 Qualifying Explanatory Statement) document and our third-party verification statement, both found at https://invest.jacobs.com/investors/Corporate-Governance--ESG-Data/default.aspx.

Requesting member

California Department of General Services (DGS)

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

Uncertainty (±%)

0

Major sources of emissions

Scope 3 emissions are from business travel including air travel, hotel accommodations, personal vehicles, and rental cars.

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Other, please specify
Carbon Neutral

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

Carbon neutrality of Jacobs' Scope 1 and 2 emissions from site operations and Scope 3 business travel has been achieved by Jacobs in accordance with PAS 2060 for Fiscal Year 2020 (October 1, 2019 –September 30, 2020). Our allocation method is relatively simple as we are carbon neutral, resulting in an allocation of zero emissions. Our carbon inventory and carbon neutrality claim was third-party verified for FY20. More details can be found in our Jacobs Carbon Neutrality (PAS 2060 Qualifying Explanatory Statement) document and our third-party verification statement, both found at https://invest.jacobs.com/investors/Corporate-Governance--ESG-Data/default.aspx.

Requesting member

Deutsche Telekom AG

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

Uncertainty (±%)

0

Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 emissions (i.e. direct GHG emissions) cover on-site energy consumption of fossil fuel sources for owned facilities, as well as emissions from owned or leased fleet vehicles.

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Other, please specify
Carbon Neutral

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

Carbon neutrality of Jacobs' Scope 1 and 2 emissions from site operations and Scope 3 business travel has been achieved by Jacobs in accordance with PAS 2060 for Fiscal Year 2020 (October 1, 2019 –September 30, 2020). Our allocation method is relatively simple as we are carbon neutral, resulting in an allocation of zero emissions. Our carbon inventory and carbon neutrality claim was third-party verified for FY20. More details can be found in our Jacobs Carbon Neutrality (PAS 2060 Qualifying Explanatory Statement) document and our third-party verification statement, both found at https://invest.jacobs.com/investors/Corporate-Governance--ESG-Data/default.aspx.

Requesting member

Deutsche Telekom AG

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

Uncertainty (±%)

0

Major sources of emissions

Scope 2 emissions (i.e. indirect GHG emissions) are from purchased electricity and natural gas in leased spaces.

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Other, please specify

Carbon Neutral

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

Carbon neutrality of Jacobs' Scope 1 and 2 emissions from site operations and Scope 3 business travel has been achieved by Jacobs in accordance with PAS 2060 for Fiscal Year 2020 (October 1, 2019 –September 30, 2020). Our allocation method is relatively simple as we are carbon neutral, resulting in an allocation of zero emissions. Our carbon inventory and carbon neutrality claim was third-party verified for FY20. More details can be found in our Jacobs Carbon Neutrality (PAS 2060 Qualifying Explanatory Statement)

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Requesting member

Deutsche Telekom AG

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

Uncertainty (±%)

0

Major sources of emissions

Scope 3 emissions are from business travel including air travel, hotel accommodations, personal vehicles, and rental cars.

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Other, please specify

Carbon Neutral

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

Carbon neutrality of Jacobs' Scope 1 and 2 emissions from site operations and Scope 3 business travel has been achieved by Jacobs in accordance with PAS 2060 for Fiscal Year 2020 (October 1, 2019 –September 30, 2020). Our allocation method is relatively simple as we are carbon neutral, resulting in an allocation of zero emissions. Our carbon inventory and carbon neutrality claim was third-party verified for FY20. More details can be found in our Jacobs Carbon Neutrality (PAS 2060 Qualifying Explanatory Statement) document and our third-party verification statement, both found at https://invest.jacobs.com/investors/Corporate-Governance--ESG-Data/default.aspx.

Requesting member

Los Angeles Department of Water and Power

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

Uncertainty (±%)

0

Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 emissions (i.e. direct GHG emissions) cover on-site energy consumption of fossil fuel sources for owned facilities, as well as emissions from owned or leased fleet vehicles.

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Other, please specify

Carbon Neutral

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

Carbon neutrality of Jacobs' Scope 1 and 2 emissions from site operations and Scope 3 business travel has been achieved by Jacobs in accordance with PAS 2060 for Fiscal Year 2020 (October 1, 2019 –September 30, 2020). Our allocation method is relatively simple as we are carbon neutral, resulting in an allocation of zero emissions. Our carbon inventory and carbon neutrality claim was third-party verified for FY20. More details can be found in our Jacobs Carbon Neutrality (PAS 2060 Qualifying Explanatory Statement) document and our third-party verification statement, both found at https://invest.jacobs.com/investors/Corporate-Governance--ESG-Data/default.aspx.

Requesting member

Los Angeles Department of Water and Power

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

Uncertainty (±%)

0

Major sources of emissions

Scope 2 emissions (i.e. indirect GHG emissions) are from purchased electricity and natural gas in leased spaces.

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Other, please specify

Carbon Neutral

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

Carbon neutrality of Jacobs' Scope 1 and 2 emissions from site operations and Scope 3 business travel has been achieved by Jacobs in accordance with PAS 2060 for Fiscal Year 2020 (October 1, 2019 –September 30, 2020). Our allocation method is relatively simple as we are carbon neutral, resulting in an allocation of zero emissions. Our carbon inventory and carbon neutrality claim was third-party verified for FY20. More details can be found in our Jacobs Carbon Neutrality (PAS 2060 Qualifying Explanatory Statement) document and our third-party verification statement, both found at https://invest.jacobs.com/investors/Corporate-Governance--ESG-Data/default.aspx.

Requesting member

Los Angeles Department of Water and Power

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

Uncertainty (±%)

0

Major sources of emissions

Scope 3 emissions are from business travel including air travel, hotel accommodations, personal vehicles, and rental cars.

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Other, please specify

Carbon Neutral

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

Carbon neutrality of Jacobs' Scope 1 and 2 emissions from site operations and Scope 3 business travel has been achieved by Jacobs in accordance with PAS 2060 for Fiscal Year 2020 (October 1, 2019 –September 30, 2020). Our allocation method is relatively simple as we are carbon neutral, resulting in an allocation of zero emissions. Our carbon inventory and carbon neutrality claim was third-party verified for FY20. More details can be found in our Jacobs Carbon Neutrality (PAS 2060 Qualifying Explanatory Statement) document and our third-party verification statement, both found at https://invest.jacobs.com/investors/Corporate-Governance--ESG-Data/default.aspx.

Requesting member

Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA)

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

Uncertainty (±%)

0

Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 emissions (i.e. direct GHG emissions) cover on-site energy consumption of fossil fuel sources for owned facilities, as well as emissions from owned or leased fleet vehicles.

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Other, please specify

Carbon Neutral

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

Carbon neutrality of Jacobs' Scope 1 and 2 emissions from site operations and Scope 3 business travel has been achieved by Jacobs in accordance with PAS 2060 for Fiscal Year 2020 (October 1, 2019 –September 30, 2020). Our allocation method is relatively simple as we are carbon neutral, resulting in an allocation of zero emissions. Our carbon inventory and carbon neutrality claim was third-party verified for FY20. More details can be found in our Jacobs Carbon Neutrality (PAS 2060 Qualifying Explanatory Statement) document and our third-party verification statement, both found at https://invest.jacobs.com/investors/Corporate-Governance--ESG-Data/default.aspx.

Requesting member

Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA)

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

Uncertainty (±%)

0

Major sources of emissions

Scope 2 emissions (i.e. indirect GHG emissions) are from purchased electricity and natural gas in leased spaces.

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Other, please specify

Carbon Neutral

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

Carbon neutrality of Jacobs' Scope 1 and 2 emissions from site operations and Scope 3 business travel has been achieved by Jacobs in accordance with PAS 2060 for Fiscal Year 2020 (October 1, 2019 –September 30, 2020). Our allocation method is relatively simple as we are carbon neutral, resulting in an allocation of zero emissions. Our carbon inventory and carbon neutrality claim was third-party verified for FY20. More details can be found in our Jacobs Carbon Neutrality (PAS 2060 Qualifying Explanatory Statement) document and our third-party verification statement, both found at https://invest.jacobs.com/investors/Corporate-Governance--ESG-Data/default.aspx.

Requesting member

Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA)

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

Uncertainty (±%)

0

Major sources of emissions

Scope 3 emissions are from business travel including air travel, hotel accommodations, personal vehicles, and rental cars.

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Other, please specify

Carbon Neutral

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

Carbon neutrality of Jacobs' Scope 1 and 2 emissions from site operations and Scope 3 business travel has been achieved by Jacobs in accordance with PAS 2060 for Fiscal Year 2020 (October 1, 2019 –September 30, 2020). Our allocation method is relatively

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Requesting member

Microsoft Corporation

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

Uncertainty (±%)

0

Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 emissions (i.e. direct GHG emissions) cover on-site energy consumption of fossil fuel sources for owned facilities, as well as emissions from owned or leased fleet vehicles.

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Other, please specify

Carbon Neutral

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

Carbon neutrality of Jacobs' Scope 1 and 2 emissions from site operations and Scope 3 business travel has been achieved by Jacobs in accordance with PAS 2060 for Fiscal Year 2020 (October 1, 2019 –September 30, 2020). Our allocation method is relatively simple as we are carbon neutral, resulting in an allocation of zero emissions. Our carbon inventory and carbon neutrality claim was third-party verified for FY20. More details can be found in our Jacobs Carbon Neutrality (PAS 2060 Qualifying Explanatory Statement) document and our third-party verification statement, both found at https://invest.jacobs.com/investors/Corporate-Governance--ESG-Data/default.aspx.

Requesting member

Microsoft Corporation

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

Uncertainty (±%)

0

Major sources of emissions

Scope 2 emissions (i.e. indirect GHG emissions) are from purchased electricity and natural gas in leased spaces.

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Other, please specify

Carbon Neutral

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

Carbon neutrality of Jacobs' Scope 1 and 2 emissions from site operations and Scope 3 business travel has been achieved by Jacobs in accordance with PAS 2060 for Fiscal Year 2020 (October 1, 2019 –September 30, 2020). Our allocation method is relatively simple as we are carbon neutral, resulting in an allocation of zero emissions. Our carbon inventory and carbon neutrality claim was third-party verified for FY20. More details can be found in our Jacobs Carbon Neutrality (PAS 2060 Qualifying Explanatory Statement) document and our third-party verification statement, both found at https://invest.jacobs.com/investors/Corporate-Governance--ESG-Data/default.aspx.

Requesting member

Microsoft Corporation

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0

Uncertainty (±%)
0

Major sources of emissions
Scope 3 emissions are from business travel including air travel, hotel accommodations, personal vehicles, and rental cars.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Other, please specify
Carbon Neutral

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Carbon neutrality of Jacobs' Scope 1 and 2 emissions from site operations and Scope 3 business travel has been achieved by Jacobs in accordance with PAS 2060 for Fiscal Year 2020 (October 1, 2019 –September 30, 2020). Our allocation method is relatively simple as we are carbon neutral, resulting in an allocation of zero emissions. Our carbon inventory and carbon neutrality claim was third-party verified for FY20. More details can be found in our Jacobs Carbon Neutrality (PAS 2060 Qualifying Explanatory Statement) document and our third-party verification statement, both found at https://invest.jacobs.com/investors/Corporate-Governance--ESG-Data/default.aspx.

Requesting member
National Grid PLC

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

Uncertainty (±%)

0

Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 emissions (i.e. direct GHG emissions) cover on-site energy consumption of fossil fuel sources for owned facilities, as well as emissions from owned or leased fleet vehicles.

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Other, please specify

Carbon Neutral

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

Carbon neutrality of Jacobs' Scope 1 and 2 emissions from site operations and Scope 3 business travel has been achieved by Jacobs in accordance with PAS 2060 for Fiscal Year 2020 (October 1, 2019 –September 30, 2020). Our allocation method is relatively simple as we are carbon neutral, resulting in an allocation of zero emissions. Our carbon inventory and carbon neutrality claim was third-party verified for FY20. More details can be found in our Jacobs Carbon Neutrality (PAS 2060 Qualifying Explanatory Statement) document and our third-party verification statement, both found at https://invest.jacobs.com/investors/Corporate-Governance--ESG-Data/default.aspx.

Requesting member

National Grid PLC

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

Uncertainty (±%)

0

Major sources of emissions

Scope 2 emissions (i.e. indirect GHG emissions) are from purchased electricity and natural gas in leased spaces.

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Other, please specify

Carbon Neutral

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

Carbon neutrality of Jacobs' Scope 1 and 2 emissions from site operations and Scope 3 business travel has been achieved by Jacobs in accordance with PAS 2060 for Fiscal Year 2020 (October 1, 2019 –September 30, 2020). Our allocation method is relatively simple as we are carbon neutral, resulting in an allocation of zero emissions. Our carbon inventory and carbon neutrality claim was third-party verified for FY20. More details can be found in our Jacobs Carbon Neutrality (PAS 2060 Qualifying Explanatory Statement) document and our third-party verification statement, both found at https://invest.jacobs.com/investors/Corporate-Governance--ESG-Data/default.aspx.

Requesting member

National Grid PLC

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

Uncertainty (±%)

0

Major sources of emissions

Scope 3 emissions are from business travel including air travel, hotel accommodations, personal vehicles, and rental cars.

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Other, please specify
Carbon Neutral

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

Carbon neutrality of Jacobs' Scope 1 and 2 emissions from site operations and Scope 3 business travel has been achieved by Jacobs in accordance with PAS 2060 for Fiscal Year 2020 (October 1, 2019 –September 30, 2020). Our allocation method is relatively simple as we are carbon neutral, resulting in an allocation of zero emissions. Our carbon inventory and carbon neutrality claim was third-party verified for FY20. More details can be found in our Jacobs Carbon Neutrality (PAS 2060 Qualifying Explanatory Statement) document and our third-party verification statement, both found at https://invest.jacobs.com/investors/Corporate-Governance--ESG-Data/default.aspx.

Requesting member

The Dow Chemical Company

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

Uncertainty (±%)

0

Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 emissions (i.e. direct GHG emissions) cover on-site energy consumption of fossil fuel sources for owned facilities, as well as emissions from owned or leased fleet vehicles.

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Other, please specify
Carbon Neutral

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

Carbon neutrality of Jacobs' Scope 1 and 2 emissions from site operations and Scope 3 business travel has been achieved by Jacobs in accordance with PAS 2060 for Fiscal Year 2020 (October 1, 2019 –September 30, 2020). Our allocation method is relatively simple as we are carbon neutral, resulting in an allocation of zero emissions. Our carbon inventory and carbon neutrality claim was third-party verified for FY20. More details can be found in our Jacobs Carbon Neutrality (PAS 2060 Qualifying Explanatory Statement) document and our third-party verification statement, both found at https://invest.jacobs.com/investors/Corporate-Governance--ESG-Data/default.aspx.

Requesting member

The Dow Chemical Company

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

Uncertainty (±%)

0

Major sources of emissions

Scope 2 emissions (i.e. indirect GHG emissions) are from purchased electricity and natural gas in leased spaces.

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Other, please specify

Carbon Neutral

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

Carbon neutrality of Jacobs' Scope 1 and 2 emissions from site operations and Scope 3 business travel has been achieved by Jacobs in accordance with PAS 2060 for Fiscal Year 2020 (October 1, 2019 –September 30, 2020). Our allocation method is relatively simple as we are carbon neutral, resulting in an allocation of zero emissions. Our carbon inventory and carbon neutrality claim was third-party verified for FY20. More details can be found in our Jacobs Carbon Neutrality (PAS 2060 Qualifying Explanatory Statement)

document and our third-party verification statement, both found at https://invest.jacobs.com/investors/Corporate-Governance--ESG-Data/default.aspx.

Requesting member

The Dow Chemical Company

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

Uncertainty (±%)

0

Major sources of emissions

Scope 3 emissions are from business travel including air travel, hotel accommodations, personal vehicles, and rental cars.

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Other, please specify

Carbon Neutral

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

Carbon neutrality of Jacobs' Scope 1 and 2 emissions from site operations and Scope 3 business travel has been achieved by Jacobs in accordance with PAS 2060 for Fiscal Year 2020 (October 1, 2019 –September 30, 2020). Our allocation method is relatively simple as we are carbon neutral, resulting in an allocation of zero emissions. Our carbon inventory and carbon neutrality claim was third-party verified for FY20. More details can be found in our Jacobs Carbon Neutrality (PAS 2060 Qualifying Explanatory Statement) document and our third-party verification statement, both found at https://invest.jacobs.com/investors/Corporate-Governance--ESG-Data/default.aspx.

Requesting member

U.S. General Services Administration - OMB ICR #3090-0319

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

Uncertainty (±%)

0

Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 emissions (i.e. direct GHG emissions) cover on-site energy consumption of fossil fuel sources for owned facilities, as well as emissions from owned or leased fleet vehicles.

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Other, please specify

Carbon Neutral

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

Carbon neutrality of Jacobs' Scope 1 and 2 emissions from site operations and Scope 3 business travel has been achieved by Jacobs in accordance with PAS 2060 for Fiscal Year 2020 (October 1, 2019 –September 30, 2020). Our allocation method is relatively simple as we are carbon neutral, resulting in an allocation of zero emissions. Our carbon inventory and carbon neutrality claim was third-party verified for FY20. More details can be found in our Jacobs Carbon Neutrality (PAS 2060 Qualifying Explanatory Statement) document and our third-party verification statement, both found at https://invest.jacobs.com/investors/Corporate-Governance--ESG-Data/default.aspx.

Requesting member

U.S. General Services Administration - OMB ICR #3090-0319

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

Uncertainty (±%)

0

Major sources of emissions

Scope 2 emissions (i.e. indirect GHG emissions) are from purchased electricity and natural gas in leased spaces.

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Other, please specify

Carbon Neutral

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

Carbon neutrality of Jacobs' Scope 1 and 2 emissions from site operations and Scope 3 business travel has been achieved by Jacobs in accordance with PAS 2060 for Fiscal Year 2020 (October 1, 2019 –September 30, 2020). Our allocation method is relatively simple as we are carbon neutral, resulting in an allocation of zero emissions. Our carbon inventory and carbon neutrality claim was third-party verified for FY20. More details can be found in our Jacobs Carbon Neutrality (PAS 2060 Qualifying Explanatory Statement) document and our third-party verification statement, both found at https://invest.jacobs.com/investors/Corporate-Governance--ESG-Data/default.aspx.

Requesting member

U.S. General Services Administration - OMB ICR #3090-0319

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

Uncertainty (±%)

0

Major sources of emissions

Scope 3 emissions are from business travel including air travel, hotel accommodations, personal vehicles, and rental cars.

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

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

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Requesting member

WestRock Company

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

Uncertainty (±%)

0

Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 emissions (i.e. direct GHG emissions) cover on-site energy consumption of fossil fuel sources for owned facilities, as well as emissions from owned or leased fleet vehicles.

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Other, please specify

Carbon Neutral

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

Carbon neutrality of Jacobs' Scope 1 and 2 emissions from site operations and Scope 3 business travel has been achieved by Jacobs in accordance with PAS 2060 for Fiscal Year 2020 (October 1, 2019 –September 30, 2020). Our allocation method is relatively simple as we are carbon neutral, resulting in an allocation of zero emissions. Our carbon inventory and carbon neutrality claim was third-party verified for FY20. More details can be found in our Jacobs Carbon Neutrality (PAS 2060 Qualifying Explanatory Statement) document and our third-party verification statement, both found at https://invest.jacobs.com/investors/Corporate-Governance--ESG-Data/default.aspx.

Requesting member

WestRock Company

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

Uncertainty (±%)

0

Major sources of emissions

Scope 2 emissions (i.e. indirect GHG emissions) are from purchased electricity and natural gas in leased spaces.

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Other, please specify

Carbon Neutral

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

Carbon neutrality of Jacobs' Scope 1 and 2 emissions from site operations and Scope 3 business travel has been achieved by Jacobs in accordance with PAS 2060 for Fiscal Year 2020 (October 1, 2019 –September 30, 2020). Our allocation method is relatively simple as we are carbon neutral, resulting in an allocation of zero emissions. Our carbon inventory and carbon neutrality claim was third-party verified for FY20. More details can be found in our Jacobs Carbon Neutrality (PAS 2060 Qualifying Explanatory Statement) document and our third-party verification statement, both found at https://invest.jacobs.com/investors/Corporate-Governance--ESG-Data/default.aspx.

Requesting member

WestRock Company

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

Uncertainty (±%)

0

Major sources of emissions

Scope 3 emissions are from business travel including air travel, hotel accommodations, personal vehicles, and rental cars.

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Other, please specify

Carbon Neutral

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

Carbon neutrality of Jacobs' Scope 1 and 2 emissions from site operations and Scope 3 business travel has been achieved by Jacobs in accordance with PAS 2060 for Fiscal Year 2020 (October 1, 2019 –September 30, 2020). Our allocation method is relatively

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SC1.2

(SC1.2) Where published information has been used in completing SC1.1, please provide a reference(s).

SC1.3

(SC1.3) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Allocation challenges	Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges
Customer base is too large and diverse to accurately track emissions to the customer level	Jacobs gains little value from efforts to allocate emissions to each client. As a service provider, the majority of Jacobs emissions are attributed to employees occupying office space rather than product production activities. Jacobs also sees high project/client turnover as projects are completed and new ones are proposed. As part of our Climate Action Plan Jacobs has committed to be carbon neutral for Scope 1, 2, and 3 (business travel only) starting this reporting period, FY20. Consequently, Jacobs is not looking for ways to overcome the challenges associated with emissions allocations.

SC1.4

(SC1.4) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

No

SC1.4b

(SC1.4b) Explain why you do not plan to develop capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers.

Jacobs is an office-based consulting firm with clients and projects worldwide. Often, a single project is served by individual employees from multiple offices, who could possibly be located in different countries, making it difficult to allocate emissions. In collaboration with clients, Jacobs will at times track the emissions associated with certain large projects or major programs, generally for projects involving construction or other onsite work (such as remediation), but this tracking effort does not typically extend to all projects within the portfolio for a specific client.

As part of our Climate Action Plan Jacobs has committed to be carbon neutral for Scope 1, 2, and 3 (business travel only) starting this reporting period, FY20. Consequently, Jacobs is not looking for ways to overcome the challenges associated with emissions allocations.

SC2.1

(SC2.1) Please propose any mutually beneficial climate-related projects you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

SC2.2

(SC2.2) Have requests or initiatives by CDP Supply Chain members prompted your organization to take organizational-level emissions reduction initiatives?

No

SC4.1

(SC4.1) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

No, I am not providing data

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I am submitting to	Public or Non-Public Submission	Are you ready to submit the additional Supply Chain questions?
I am submitting my response	Investors Customers	Public	Yes, I will submit the Supply Chain questions now

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms