Welcome to your CDP Climate Change Questionnaire 2019

C0. Introduction

C0.1

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

Akamai secures and delivers digital experiences for the world's largest companies. Akamai's intelligent edge platform surrounds everything, from the enterprise to the cloud, so customers and their businesses can be fast, smart, and secure. Top brands globally rely on Akamai to help them realize competitive advantage through agile solutions that extend the power of their multi-cloud architectures. Akamai keeps decisions, apps and experiences closer to users than anyone - and attacks and threats far away. Akamai's portfolio of edge security, web and mobile performance, enterprise access and video delivery solutions is supported by unmatched customer service, analytics and 24/7/365 monitoring. To learn why the world's top brands trust Akamai, visit www.akamai.com, blogs.akamai.com, or @Akamai on Twitter.

At Akamai, we believe the Internet represents boundless opportunity; it can bring the world closer together and facilitate greater understanding among people across the globe. We are proud to be a part of the essential fabric of the Internet, creating a better future for all. We also believe that operating our business with integrity, a small environmental footprint, and respect for human rights is fundamental to unlocking the potential of the Internet and an essential value for our customers and the communities in which we operate. Our environmental sustainability initiative is focused on addressing material environmental impacts of our energy consumption, greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, and electronic waste generation. Environmental stewardship is of growing importance to our customers as well, and our success helps them achieve their supply chain sustainability goals. Looking through the lens of sustainability provides a fresh perspective that stimulates new ways of thinking about our operations, markets, and supply chain, and inspires innovation.

C0.2

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

	Start date	End date	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years	Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing emissions data for
Row 1	January 1, 2018	December 31, 2018	Yes	1 year

C0.3

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

Afghanistan
Albania
Algeria
Angola
Antarctica
Antigua and Barbuda
Argentina
Armenia
Aruba
Australia
Austria
Azerbaijan
Bahamas
Bahrain
Bangladesh
Barbados
Belarus
Belgium
Belize
Bermuda
Bhutan
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Botswana
Brazil
British Virgin Islands
Brunei Darussalam
Bulgaria
Burundi
Cambodia
Cameroon
Canada
Central African Republic
Chad
Chile
China
China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
China, Macao Special Administrative Region
Christmas Island
Colombia
Congo
Costa Rica
Cote d'Ivoire

Croatia
Curaçao
Cyprus
Czechia
Democratic People's Republic of Korea
Denmark
Djibouti
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Egypt
El Salvador
Equatorial Guinea
Eritrea
Estonia
Ethiopia
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)
Faroe Islands
Fiji
Finland
France
French Guiana
Gabon
Gambia
Georgia
Germany
Ghana
Gibraltar
Greece
Grenada
Guadeloupe
Guam
Guatemala
Guernsey
Guinea
Guyana
Haiti
Honduras
Hungary
Iceland
India
Indonesia
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Iraq
Ireland
Isle of Man
Israel

Italy
Jamaica
Japan
Jersey
Jordan
Kazakhstan
Kenya
Kuwait
Kyrgyzstan
Laos, People's Democratic Republic of
Latvia
Lebanon
Liberia
Libya
Liechtenstein
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Madagascar
Malawi
Malaysia
Maldives
Malta
Marshall Islands
Martinique
Mauritius
Mexico
Monaco
Mongolia
Montenegro
Montserrat
Morocco
Mozambique
Namibia
Nepal
Netherlands
New Caledonia
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Niger
Nigeria
Norway
Oman
Pakistan
Panama
Papua New Guinea
Paraguay

Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Puerto Rico
Qatar
Republic of Moldova
Réunion
Romania
Russian Federation
Rwanda
Saint Lucia
Saint Martin (French part)
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
Serbia
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Singapore
Sint Maarten (Dutch part)
Slovakia
Slovenia
Solomon Islands
Somalia
South Africa
South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands
Spain
Sri Lanka
Sudan
Sweden
Switzerland
Syrian Arab Republic
Taiwan, Greater China
Tajikistan
Thailand
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Togo
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
Turkey
Turks and Caicos Islands
Uganda
Ukraine
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United Republic of Tanzania

United States of America
United States Virgin Islands
Uruguay
Uzbekistan
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
Viet Nam
Yemen
Zambia
Zimbabwe

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 consolidation approach to your Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas 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
Director on board	Directors who are members of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee provide oversight of the company's Environmental, Social and Governance matters. The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee has oversight to climate change because it is one of the ESG matters of relevance to the company.

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	The Board holds the CEO accountable for overall risk management.

C1.1b

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

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Please explain
Scheduled – some meetings	Reviewing and guiding major plans of action Reviewing and guiding business plans Monitoring and overseeing progress against goals and targets for addressing climate-related issues	Akamai has Board-level oversight for integrated environmental risk assessment , which considers any climate-related risks. When significant risks and mitigation strategies are identified, these risks are brought to the Board's attention for discussion and potential action. In 2018, the Board and it's members became more interactive with Sustainability through ongoing discussion of our environmental goals and strategies. The Board monitors progress regularly outside of quarterly meetings.

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
Environment/ Sustainability manager	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	As important matters arise
Sustainability committee	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	Annually

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 Director of Corporate Sustainability reports in through the Platform organization and is responsible for the measurement and management of Akamai's environmental impact as well as engagement with key stakeholders on our environmental goals and strategies. This responsibility includes monitoring climate-related issues such as increased costs due to regulatory changes, risks to infrastructure due to increased floods and storms, risks to our supply chain where disruption to our operations could occur and expectations of our customers and investors around environmental action. While the Director of Corporate Sustainability has the primary responsibility for monitoring environmental-related (including climate) risks across the company, other operational leads are also monitoring risks to their operations.

If the Director of Corporate Sustainability (or operational lead) identifies a significant risk (or opportunity), the Director brings it to the attention of the relevant operational executive (network platform; office facilities; HR; investor relations; sales) and the enterprise risk management team for review and assessment. The enterprise risk management team presents to the Board quarterly, and can escalate an issue if needed.

C1.3

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

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).

Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?

Executive officer

Types of incentives

Monetary reward

Activity incentivized

Other, please specify

Reduction in cost of goods

Comment

The executive responsible for Akamai's global network platform has a management by objective (MBO) to reduce cost of goods sold per unit of traffic for network operations that includes energy efficiency savings. Financial compensation is tied to achieving MBO's.

Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?

Business unit manager

Types of incentives

Monetary reward

Activity incentivized

Other, please specify

Reduce operational costs of facilities

Comment

The business unit manager responsible for Akamai's office operations has a management by objective (MBO) to reduce operational costs. Financial compensation is tied to achieving MBO's.

Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?

Environment/Sustainability manager

Types of incentives

Monetary reward

Activity incentivized

Emissions reduction project

Comment

The Director of Sustainability has a management by objective (MBO) to achieve a renewable energy target to cover 50% of global network operations using renewable energy and reduce absolute GHG emissions below 2015 levels by 2020. Financial compensation is tied to making progress towards and achieving MBO's.

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

(C2.1) Describe what your organization considers to be short-, medium- and long-term horizons.

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	1	3	This time horizon is aligned with other business practice time horizons. The time horizon reflects time horizon for quickly changing factors and those that have a higher likelihood of changing, and that present climate-change risks and opportunities, such as regulatory, customer/investor expectations.

			It is within the range of our operational contract terms for network and office operations, which are both fully outsourced. It is also within the range of our product development and innovation planning cycles.
Medium-term	3	10	This time horizon is aligned with other business practice time horizons. The time horizon reflects the time horizon for factors that present climate-change risks and opportunities that are evolving more slowly, or the evolution is less certain, such as risk to infrastructure. It also reflects the time it might take to develop and implement response/innovation strategies. This time horizon is within the range of our operational contract terms for network and office operations, which are both fully outsourced. It is also within the range of our long-term strategy development and planning cycles for infrastructure and product innovation.
Long-term	10	25	This time horizon is aligned with other business practice time horizons. The time horizon reflects the time horizon for factors that present climate-change risks and opportunities that are evolving slowly, or the evolution is uncertain, and should be monitored for a need to develop a response or innovation strategy.

C2.2

(C2.2) Select the option that best describes how your organization's processes for identifying, assessing, and managing climate-related issues are integrated into your overall risk management.

A specific climate change risk identification, assessment, and management process

C2.2a

(C2.2a) Select the options that best describe your organization's frequency and time horizon for identifying and assessing climate-related risks.

	Frequency of monitoring	How far into the future are risks considered?	Comment
Row 1	Six-monthly or more frequently	>6 years	With our newly revised modeling techniques, we are able to determine monthly electricity usage on a global level and determine actionable change to decrease our carbon footprint.

			Our new revised modeling techniques (includes individual data center, server and infrastructure data) provides more insight to align against our Scope 2 and Scope 3 impacts. Having more accurate data helps us to determine the greatest impact on our environmental footprint whether through carbon offset, network or hardware efficiency. As we exit each month, we use this data to track against our progress to meet our 2020 stated and future goals.

C2.2b

(C2.2b) Provide further details on your organization's process(es) for identifying and assessing climate-related risks.

The Director of Corporate Sustainability is responsible for helping to identify and monitor climate related risks to Akamai's global operations. Business unit leads, in concert with the enterprise risk management team, are responsible for identifying and monitoring overall risks to the organization for which they are responsible.

Climate change-related risks are prioritized using a materiality assessment. Materiality of climate change-related risk is quantified through measurement and monitoring of our annual energy consumption and Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 GHG emissions - we evaluate Scopes associated with our operations including network, office, travel and shipping. Risk items are assessed and prioritized based on size and scope of impact, our ability to address, requirements by outside stakeholders and a cost/benefit analysis. A substantive financial impact is defined as greater than 5% of a business unit's annual operating budget or anticipated revenues. Physical risks such as business continuity of our network and office operations are prioritized based on the impact to the business. These include impact to customers, lost revenue, damage to reputation, loss of competitive differentiation and a time frame of potential impact vs. cost/time frame to address risk analysis. Opportunities are prioritized based on the ROI from cost savings, revenue growth potential, alignment with core competencies and markets, resource requirements and time frame to develop (opportunity cost) and in alignment with our sustainability goals and targets.

Akamai has service contracts for our data center operations. Contract terms range from one to ten+ years and have termination clauses if there is damage to the facilities. This operational model provides Akamai with flexibility in siting and moving operations. We lease office space globally and contract terms range from one to ten years, with the option to sublet or downsize. The exception is Akamai's new headquarters in Cambridge, MA with a contract term of fifteen years. This operational model provides Akamai with flexibility in siting and moving office locations.

Climate risks are considered at an asset level, in this case IT equipment in colocation data center facilities, IT and data center infrastructure in Akamai owned and operated facilities, and office facilities, by considering potential changes in:

1. Flood and storm frequency and intensity

2. Regulatory changes, e.g., carbon tax, electronic waste management requirements
3. Availability of water and water quality used for data center operations, when available

These risks are assessed annually. Where Akamai has financial commitments past three years such as with leased office spaces, some colo data center contracts, and Akamai owned-operated data centers risks are assessed out to the contract term for that facility, e.g., 5-10 years.

For non-operational:

1. investor disclosure requirements and areas of concern

The process for assessing the potential size and scope of identified risks looks at the number of facilities at risk and the portion of our operations/employees and operational costs that could be affected by the risk(s). Akamai has an enterprise risk management system in place to assess the relative significance of climate-related risks in relation to other risks.

C2.2c

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

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Not relevant, explanation provided	Current regulations are already incorporated into business unit decision making and analysis.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	It is possible that future climate change-related regulatory or legislative initiatives, for example, a carbon or fuel tax could affect the costs of operating our network of servers and our other operations. Such costs could make us less profitable in future periods.
Technology	Not relevant, explanation provided	Akamai does not believe Technology evolution to be a risk, rather an opportunity. Akamai's services are not energy or GHG intensive. Nor do Akamai's services relate to reducing customer energy or GHG intensity, so Akamai is not competing with products and services that do. In addition, Akamai has a goal to decarbonize our network operations that would be in-line with market requirements around low-carbon/decarbonized products and services.
Legal	Not relevant, explanation provided	Akamai believes that climate-related litigation claims are not a material risk. Akamai's services are not energy- or GHG-intensive.
Market	Not relevant, explanation provided	Akamai does not believe shifts in supply and demand for certain commodities, products, and services to be a material risk. Similar to Technology shifts, Akamai's services are not energy- or GHG-

		intensive. Akamai's services are not related directly to reducing customer energy or GHG intensity. That is not a baseline expectation of our market. And Akamai is not competing with products and services that do, or may do in the future. In addition, generally our supply chain is not niche and services a global market.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	Akamai monitors changes in market trends, requirements and/or attitudes of our customers and investors relating to climate change. We use these determinants to assess reputational risk. Akamai is aware of the growing trend of customer's requiring suppliers to have climate-change management strategies in place, with goals and a demonstration of progress towards those goals. This is also true of Akamai's investors and talent pool. For example, some prospects and customers are including supplier renewable energy goals and/or energy efficiency goals in supplier assessments as part of the procurement process. Being able to understand and satisfy/exceed those expectations will help Akamai provide competitive differentiation and preserve/grow market share.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	Akamai believes that there is potential physical risk to our data centers due to increased flooding and extreme storms. This could cause business continuity issues for our network IT operations or for our employees. For example, a flood in a major city where Akamai has a large office could disrupt employees ability to operate for an extended period of time due to electricity outages, flooding of the office building, or direct impact to employees in their personal lives.
Chronic physical	Relevant, sometimes included	Akamai believes that climate related impacts such as sea-level rise and more persistent heat waves could increase the cost of our network operations. It would also affect our strategy in siting of data centers and have increased operational cost implications.
Upstream	Relevant, always included	Akamai believes that there is a potential business continuity risk to our suppliers due to extreme weather events which could cause a disruption to critical supply components, such as IT components and colocation data center operations. For example, a flood in a major city such as Houston could disrupt operations in one or more of our data centers that represent some fraction of our network capacity.

Downstream	Not relevant, explanation provided	Akamai does not believe its downstream value chain to be a material risk. Akamai's market is global corporations and governments that leverage the Internet for their core operations and will continue to do so regardless of the impacts of climate change. Furthermore, Akamai's distributed operations and operational resiliency means that even significant disruptions to downstream operations can be addressed quickly to avoid business continuity issues. Akamai does not sell products.

C2.2d

(C2.2d) Describe your process(es) for managing climate-related risks and opportunities.

Once a climate-related risk [or opportunity] is identified, it is assessed for the extent to and timeframe in which it may impact Akamai's revenues, operational costs, investor relations and reputation. Evaluation of action is done in the context of other other programs and initiatives that could compete for resources.

Example of Transitional (Reputational) Risk

In 2015, at the time the Senior Director of Corporate Sustainability identified a multi-year trend among our largest customers who were setting 100% renewable energy goals to decarbonize their operations and address climate change. It was predicted that this growing set of marquee customers would value decarbonized services in their supply chain and give preference to suppliers that also had renewable energy and GHG reduction goals. There was also an increase in large investors that were pressuring companies to set renewable energy and GHG reduction goals. Greenpeace continued to publish its "Clicking Clean" report that scored Akamai and other cloud services providers for their in/action on climate change, renewable energy use and energy efficiency. At that time, Akamai had no renewable energy nor absolute GHG reduction goal, while one of our competitors had set these goals.

The Senior Director of Corporate Sustainability brought the risk to the attention of the Senior Vice President of Network Operations who agreed that it was worth developing a business case for a renewable energy / GHG-reduction program. The Senior Director of Corporate Sustainability, with the support of this VP and Finance, brought a basic business case to the Executive Team. The Executive Team gave approval to undertake a year-long strategy project for procuring renewable energy for our global network operations. The project included an assessment of the mechanism(s) to procure renewable energy, what goal to set and what the potential costs would be. Based on the outcome of that project, Akamai's Executive Team and the Board approved a goal to procure renewable energy for 50% of our global network operations and reduce absolute GHG emissions below 2015 levels by 2020. Renewable energy procurement is done using long-term virtual power purchase agreements (VPPAs) - with developers building new projects in regions where Akamai has operations - in an amount equivalent to the expected annual consumption of its aggregate operations in that region.

Example of Acute Physical Risk

In 2016, Akamai began an initiative to build and operate our own data centers in select metropolitan regions. As part of this analysis, the Senior Director of Corporate Sustainability worked with the development team to discuss potential climate change risk due to infrastructure damage and loss of business continuity from 1) increased storm and flooding frequency/intensity and 2) sea level rise. The lead planner included this evaluation as part of design (protection from storms and flooding, such as high ground, power supply redundancy, and multi-homing of network connectivity).

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?

No

C2.3b

(C2.3b) Why do you not consider your organization to be exposed to climate-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

	Primary reason	Please explain
Row 1	Risks exist, but none with potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on business	Akamai does not believe that the identified climate-related risks have the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on our business due to the self-healing nature of our network. Akamai's operations are not energy or carbon intensive. Therefore, changes in regulation relating to GHG emissions presently are not believed to represent a substantial financial or compliance risk. This risk is assessed for the potential financial impact, and whether it exceeds a material threshold. Furthermore, Akamai's network operations are geographically-distributed. These distributed operations are fundamental to Akamai's service delivery model and reduce our exposure to physical risks. Data center operations are also distributed among many data center providers, further reducing business continuity risks. Another aspect of Akamai's operations are that the system is designed to be resilient at the server, rack, data center and regional level. That is, if there are outages at any of these levels traffic is diverted to operational parts of the network to maintain business continuity. Business continuity risks are evaluated for metropolitan regions where Akamai has significant capacity. To further address physical risks, Akamai evaluates colo and other leased facilities in these regions, and elsewhere, for their resiliency

		to physical damage and outages. Network operations centers, customer service centers and business applications are replicated geographically. Remote collaboration systems have been implemented to enable employees to work from anywhere. To address growing investor and customer demand for management of climate risks, Akamai has set a goal to reduce the absolute carbon emissions of our operations by procuring renewable energy to cover 50% of our global operations by 2020. Akamai believes that this not only mitigates reputational risk but it may provide us with a competitive advantage for prospects and customers who are requiring this action of their suppliers.

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, we have identified opportunities but are unable to realize them

C2.4b

(C2.4b) Why do you not consider your organization to have climate-related opportunities?

	Primary reason	Please explain
Row 1	Opportunities exist, but none with potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on business	Transition of the electricity grid to renewable energy will require demand-side management of consuming devices ranging from electric vehicles, pumps, motors, to dishwashers and air conditioners. This in-turn will require a smart grid that enables bi-directional communication with and control of distributed electricity consuming and supplier components. Akamai believes that as the power grid transitions to this state, it will rely on Internet communications and Internet-enabled technologies such as Internet of Things (IoT), blockchain and cybersecurity - all in Akamai's wheelhouse of capability. Akamai has identified the evolving smart grid ecosystem as a potential new market for our technology and capabilities. Akamai is already the leader in making the Internet fast, reliable and secure for our customers and our computing capabilities are highly-distributed - perfect for the smart grid whose consumers and energy resources are also highly distributed. Our cybersecurity business represents a large fraction of its annual revenues and continues to grow rapidly. Akamai is innovating in the areas of IoT and blockchain that will also bring additional value-added services to this space.

		For Akamai to invest resources in developing this opportunity, we will need to have the potential to generate more than a specific threshold in annual revenue (this threshold is confidential). Presently, the potential financial impact of this opportunity hasn't been evaluated to exceed this threshold.

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

(C3.1) Are climate-related issues integrated into your business strategy?

Yes

C3.1a

(C3.1a) Does your organization use climate-related scenario analysis to inform your business strategy?

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

C3.1c

(C3.1c) Explain how climate-related issues are integrated into your business objectives and strategy.

How the strategy is developed:

Consideration of climate-related risks are incorporated into Akamai's risk analysis process by those groups who are most likely to be affected. Monitoring and mitigation strategies are developed for risks that are identified as significant in both the short- and mid-term. Our primary considerations for risk assessment are:

1. Customers looking at their supplier's action around climate as a buying criterion
2. Higher costs from regulation on carbon emissions
3. Possible physical damage to our data centers and offices, resulting from more frequent and intense weather. In addition to regulatory and operational risks, Akamai sees opportunities to align with new markets responding to climate change

How our emissions targets are connected to the strategy:

In late 2008, Akamai began measuring and estimating our energy consumption and associated greenhouse gas emissions with the goal of reducing our impact. We identified that more than 93% of our direct and indirect energy consumption and carbon emissions is attributed to our network operations. Akamai's Platform Management team saw this as an opportunity to align business goals with our environmental goals by lowering operational costs and reducing climate impact. In 2010, Akamai set a target tied to our business strategy that would reduce the network energy and carbon intensity relative to network traffic (Gbps) by 30% annually. To achieve these goals, two key strategies have been to:

1. Design more energy efficient servers with higher performance per Watt and higher network traffic utilization per server
2. Push our colo data center facilities to achieve higher energy efficiency

Network intensity metrics are compared against annual reduction goals. In 2016, Akamai set a goal to reduce the absolute GHG emissions of our global network operations below 2015 levels by procuring renewable energy to cover 50% of the network's energy consumption. This goal includes our leased colo facilities or what we consider (from an environmental perspective) to be Scope 2 data center facilities.

The Network team (responsible for the global platform infrastructure - IT and colocation data centers – "colo") and Corporate Facilities collect energy usage data on an ongoing basis. The Sustainability team manages the data in an energy and carbon management system, developing intensity metrics and trending. This data is then shared with other business units to integrate climate change action to their business goals. The CEO and Sustainability team also shares this information with internal stakeholders, external stakeholders, publicly on our website, in our annual CDP disclosure and in our Sustainability Report.

How we align to business decisions:
In the reporting year, we have taken the following actions to address our climate change commitments:

- Risk of higher energy costs and potential costs from carbon regulation
  - Build-out of Akamai's own data centers in select metro regions to leverage significant energy and cost savings
  - Initiation of a project to move to a virtualized environment for select applications across Akamai's Platform and consolidate server infrastructure to reduce redundant overhead capacity
- Risk of infrastructure damage and operational outages
  - Analyze potential for flood and storm risk when assessing new colocation facilities and siting new Akamai-owned/operated data centers
- Repetitional risk/opportunity
  - Execution of power purchase agreements for two renewable energy projects that together cover 17% of Akamai's global network energy consumption
  - Include line item in RFP's for colocation data center facilities to provide renewable energy-power; in 2017, approximately 10.5% of the global network was powered by colo-procured renewable energy

We believe that these initiatives have resulted in, and will continue to result in, tens of millions of dollars in cost savings. We also believe that our decarbonization initiatives will provide us with competitive differentiation by providing clean-powered services.

C3.1g

(C3.1g) Why does your organization not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform your business strategy?

Akamai believes that our current climate-related strategy is sufficient and will continue to evolve over time as our business grows and expands into new markets and products.

Climate risks do not represent an overall substantive risk to the company at this time. We believe that it is important to be ready with the right strategy in the event that our business changes or rapidly expands. In the next two years, we plan to incorporate a climate-related scenario analysis into our assessment to better inform our business strategy.

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

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

Both absolute and intensity targets

C4.1a

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

Target reference number

Abs 1

Scope

Scope 1+2 (location-based) +3 (upstream)

% emissions in Scope

86

Targeted % reduction from base year

50

Base year

2015

Start year

2016

Base year emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

190,271.53

Target year

2020

Is this a science-based target?

No, but we anticipate setting one in the next 2 years

% of target achieved

18

Target status

Underway

Please explain

Target is to reduce absolute GHG emissions below 2015 levels by 2020 by procuring renewable energy and building colocation partnerships through the Future of Internet Power guideline (white paper) to cover 50% of our global network energy consumption of our paid leased facilities (IT + DC). The original Scope 2 target of 71% slightly rose due to revised numbers from new and more reliable data sets. The base year GHG emissions were slightly increased as well due to the new data sets taking a more accurate accounting of Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE) and server components across all of our leased data center operations. PUE has been included in our Scope 2 calculations, as we need the upstream power in our leased facilities in order for the data centers to operate and serve traffic. We have achieved 13% of our goal renewable goal due to our colocation partnerships that supply 100% renewable energy and direct-REC's that we purchased for our office operations in Cambridge. We saw a 29,349.56 reduction in our CO2e footprint in 2018.

% of emissions in Scope is less than 100% because the target is focused on GHG emissions associated with Akamai's global network and office operations . It makes up 86% of our total impact which includes:

1) Akamai operated and owned data centers and colocation facilities (including server hardware and average PUE)
2) Leased, colocation data centers (including server hardware and average PUE)
3) Leased office space (Includes lab space and average PUE to operate the lab space)

This does not include items in Scope 3:
1) Data Centers where Akamai has free space and power to support operations of network partners

ABS1 was originally reported in CDP 2017.

To further achieve this target , Akamai is investing in virtual power purchase agreements (vPPAs) in target regions where we have significant network operations. These projects will come online in 2019 and the beginning of 2020, at which time a reduction in Akamai's absolute GHG emissions is expected at a much higher level than levels seen in 2018. We are also working to develop a program in conjunction with the Future of Internet Power to work with our dana center partners on procuring affordable renewable energy to power their facilities.

C4.1b

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

Target reference number

Int 1

Scope

Scope 2 (market-based)

% emissions in Scope

86

Targeted % reduction from base year

30

Metric

Metric tons CO2e per unit of service provided

Base year

2015

Start year

2016

Normalized base year emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.33

Target year

2017

Is this a science-based target?

No, but we anticipate setting one in the next 2 years

% of target achieved

100

Target status

Expired

Please explain

% of emissions in Scope is less than 100% because the target is focused on GHG emissions associated with Akamai's global network IT operations that only includes Akamai's owned and operated IT infrastructure. The target excludes GHG emissions associated with Akamai's owned and operated data center infrastructure - exclusive of IT infrastructure - (1.2%) and office operations (7.6%).

INT1 was reported in prior CDP disclosures including 2018.

Akamai has an annual target to reduce our global network IT GHG emissions intensity by 30% relative to the network traffic supported. The normalized emissions at the end of the prior year are compared to the normalized emissions at the end of the reporting

year. The target is to reduce the intensity value by 30% each year. In 2018, we achieved a reduction of 26% of the normalized emissions.

Percent change in absolute Scope 2 emissions is if the 30% intensity reduction was achieved. However, this decrease is offset by the increase in the network capacity to accommodate growth in traffic.

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

-15

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

0

C4.2

(C4.2) Provide details of other key climate-related targets not already reported in question C4.1/a/b.

Target

Renewable electricity consumption

KPI – Metric numerator

Percent renewable energy against our global network power consumption

KPI – Metric denominator (intensity targets only)

Base year

2015

Start year

2016

Target year

2020

KPI in baseline year

12

KPI in target year

50

% achieved in reporting year

13

Target Status

Underway

Please explain

Akamai has a goal by 2020 to procure renewable energy to cover 50% of our global network operation energy consumption (Scope 2 IT + Scope 2 and Scope 3 data centers). The goal excludes Akamai's energy consumed by our office operations (although we are procuring renewable energy for some office facilities).

"Procured renewable energy" includes that procured:
1) by Akamai directly with renewable energy generators through virtual power purchase agreements (vPPA)
2) through renewable energy procurement by the colocation data center facilities in which Akamai hosts its network IT equipment
3) renewable energy supplied by the electricity grid where Akamai has network operations

In 2018, renewable energy-powered colo data centers represented 14% of Akamai global network energy consumption.

Renewable energy is considered energy supplied to facilities where Akamai has operations, to which renewable energy certificates (or equivalent) are attached and can be credibly verified. For example, U.S.-based large hydro is not included in this cohort.

Part of emissions target

This target is part of ABS1 and INT1.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

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	1	91,980
To be implemented*	0	0

Implementation commenced*	3	47,299.3
Implemented*	1	95,880.41
Not to be implemented	0	0

C4.3b

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

Initiative type

Energy efficiency: Processes

Description of initiative

Process optimization

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

66,530.85

Scope

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

0

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

0

Payback period

<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

>30 years

Comment

Akamai has put commitments in place to optimize our network by increasing efficiency year-over-year from 2015 operations levels. This effort will continue to help limit our carbon impact as our operations grow globally. Each year we will apply optimizations to our network without sacrificing service or capacity on our network. From 2015 our network capacity as grown by over 50%, while power consumption only increased by 6.9%.

Through the strategies we have developed to decrease our overall power impact through software, hardware and network efficiency, we see a 45% reduction in 2018 of

expected power levels from the 2015 base year if there was no efficiency applied. We are now able to serve more bits in a more optimized and power efficient way, while limiting our impact on the environment and still be able to serve our customers without sacrificing performance.

Although there is not direct monetary value of per MT of GHG reduced, we do have savings efficiency and a direct correlation of savings impact for the improvements made in our hardware and software by reducing our downstream operation costs including space and power which impacts our business operations from Cost of Goods Sold (COGS) perspective.

Initiative type

Other, please specify

Collocation Renewable Power Partnerships

Description of initiative

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

29,349.56

Scope

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)

0

Payback period

<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

This offset is attributed to the renewable energy partnerships we are building with our Data Center Providers across the globe. We are using the Future of Internet Power - Requirements for Supplier Procured Renewable Energy as a guideline to accomplish this with our providers.

Our goals of this program include:

1) Working with our providers directly to educate them the importance of using

renewable energy
2) Help our providers better understand the benefits of renewable energy for all of their customers
3) Provide an overview into how reduction claims can benefit the lessee of this spaces in colocation facilities

In order for Akamai to get closer to our renewable goals, we believe partnerships are important through programs like Green Power Pass and renewable energy passthrough . Akamai believes that all colocation providers can play an important role in the renewable energy procurement process and can help their customer get closer to their renewable goals.

We plan on expanding our role in these partnerships over the next 3 years o work toward a more connected partnership with all of our providers as this will not only have an impact on our energy goals, it will help make the colocation market place a more sustainable place to do business.

C4.3c

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

Method	Comment
Financial optimization calculations	This method is primarily used when assessing energy efficiency projects.
Other Customer Demand / Proactive Partnership	Customer demand for decarbonized/low-carbon services.
Other Investor Demand	Investor demand for corporate action and management of climate-related risks and opportunities.

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?

No

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

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

Scope 1

Base year start

January 1, 2009

Base year end

December 31, 2009

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

101

Comment

In 2009, Scope 1 was solely from the use of diesel fuel for backup electricity generation at two Akamai offices.

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

January 1, 2009

Base year end

December 31, 2009

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

55,181

Comment

Estimates of Akamai's Scope 2 includes electricity used by Akamai's global network IT equipment and offices as well as energy used for heating of Akamai's leased office space.

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start

January 1, 2015

Base year end

December 31, 2015

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

92,182

Comment

To ensure accuracy and a proper comparison from years past including all market-based emissions factors, we have pulled new data sets and developed new accounting models to ensure the highest level of accuracy in all future accounting. This will be worked on leading up to the next reporting year.

C5.2

(C5.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions.

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

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)

0

Start date

January 1, 2018

End date

December 31, 2018

Comment

Akamai is not generally affected by Scope 1, due to the nature of our operations and how we purchase colocation. In 2019, there will be a potential impact from two locations where we have diesel backup generators. These locations are our custom-built data center facilities in Northern Virginia and Northern New Jersey. Due to power redundancies on these grids, we do not expect either site to have a major impact on Scope 1.

Past year 1

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Start date

End date

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 have operations where we are able to access electricity supplier emission factors or residual emissions factors, but are unable to report a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment

In the 2018 reporting year, the market-based emissions factors the we have are not verifiable in most cases. We decided to forgo applying market-based factors for 2018 while we re-assess our sources of this data.

Procedure for selecting / applying market-based emission factors:

USA:
1) For states with limited "Direct Access" program (CA), it is assumed that the power is provided by the regulated utility provider rather than an opt-out provider (>90% of load is with regulated utility provider)
2) For all regulated power locations and Munis, the EPA Power Profiler was used to determine who the power provider is
3) Emission factors were then searched for and used, in order of preference:
a) emission factors for delivered power provided by the regulated utility or Muni (also via The Climate Registry reporting)
b) emission factors for delivered power provided by another regulatory body (e.g. RGGI in the Northeast)
c) emission factors for delivered power provided by a regional power market (PJM)
d) emission factors for delivered power provided by Green-e Energy residual mix emissions
4) If either one of these didn't work, IEA Emissions Factors 2018 edition was used to determine the mix of energy and emissions
4) If these fell short and an emission factor nor a grid mix were available, the default eGRID was used or estimated value

INTERNATIONAL:
First countries were categorized as regulated or de-regulated. Nearly all of Akamai's high-energy use locations (either by country or by city) are in de-regulated nations. Since no data on power providers was available, for de-regulated locations we used the national average emission factor. In addition, for countries where Akamai has operations, the regulated (or quasi-regulated) countries are island nations where the only grid mix data is national in any case (e.g. Japan, Singapore).

Therefore, the most recent national grid mix (same as "location based") is used for overseas locales with no power provider information. The one exception to this would be a preference to use "residual mix" data if provided. The Association of Issuing Bodies provides such data for European countries.

For facilities where Akamai has confirmed the procurement of renewable energy, renewable energy type, the period of procurement, and percent coverage, an electricity emissions factor value of zero was applied.

C6.3

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

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based

222,041.78

Start date

January 1, 2018

End date

December 31, 2018

Comment

Scope 2 emissions consist of electricity consumption at Akamai's leased office and global network IT operations as well as energy supplied by leased office landlords for heating (natural gas, coal) and backup power (diesel).

There is some incomplete data in our Market-based emissions factors due to our new energy accounting model and our transition from the old way of accounting to the new. We are working to verify our Market-based emissions factors as most are a product of Egrid, which we don't believe is sufficient for our reporting. We are in the process of searching for a more reliable reporting source and plan on returning to report our Market-based emissions next year.

In addition to what is detailed above, there are some significant increases in our GHG from 2017 to 2018 due to our new GHG accounting model. This was put in place to ensure we are capturing every MT GHG produced from our operations. Our new methodology removes the generally accepted power efficiency (across our network hardware of 60%) to ensure we are accurately accounting for peak load and variables in that peak load, at any given time. This update was implemented due to the continued network efficiency and growth across the platform year-over-year. As we develop a long-term strategy beyond our 2020 goals, our model will evolve to produce the best results for our accounting needs.

Past year 1

Scope 2, location-based

110,122

Start date

January 1, 2017

End date

December 31, 2017

Comment

Scope 2 emissions consist of electricity consumption at Akamai's leased office and global network IT operations as well as energy supplied by leased office landlords for heating (natural gas, coal) and backup power (diesel).

These numbers will be revisited and new modeling will be applied in the coming months to get continuity across our previous reporting years.

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 Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

0

Emissions calculation methodology

PUE figures are included in Scope 2 as proper building operation is critical. Our operations require physical security systems, protected space, building systems, HVAC, electricity and other critical components. This is why PUE is now included in our Scope 2 calculations

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

Explanation

Akamai has shifted our PUE figures from Scope 3 to Scope 2. All services related to our data center operations are considered critical - something that we directly pay for and is mostly itemized. We are now able to control overall usage of services based on our deployed footprint in those facilities. This is why we now include PUE figures in our Scope 2 accounting procedure.

Akamai needs these services in order for us to operate, validating the methodology and impact on proper building, cooling, space, security and ample power to all equipment directly part of our space and power leases.

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

1,256.32

Emissions calculation methodology

Akamai's network is made up of IT equipment, including roughly 250,000 servers and devices. In addition to the Scope 2 and 3 emissions associated with the powering and cooling of these servers, there are Scope 3 emissions associated with the manufacturing of servers. The Scope 3 emissions for this equipment are estimated for 2018 based on a fraction of the emissions associated with the use-phase and the expected energy consumption over a 5-year life cycle. There is sparse data on server carbon life cycle. Akamai cites several sources that attempt to estimate the embedded carbon of a server:

1) A 2013 analysis conducted by Life Cycle Analytics, for Akamai, of a representative Akamai server found that the embedded carbon was 368 kg CO2e which was 10% of its use phase
2) A December 2010 IBM-CMU study estimated that embedded carbon was approximately 6-7%
3) An analysis completed by the Swiss Technology and Society Lab (EMPA) using Akamai server configurations estimated that GHG emissions associated with the production phase were only 13-20% of the use phase

To be precise, Akamai uses an embedded carbon value that is 15% of the equipment's use over a 5-year life span. A purchased server's expected lifetime energy consumption is calculated as follows: Measured maximum power draw of server under load (MWh) x hours per year x 5-year expected life span. The estimated 5-year use phase electricity consumption of all servers and associated networking equipment and appliances purchased in 2018 is summed. The total electricity sum is converted to GHG using Akamai's weighted average network-wide electricity carbon emission factor (kgs CO2e/MWh) of 451 because the purchased servers are deployed around the world. This weighted average electricity CEF is calculated from the IEA and EGrid standards

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

Explanation

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

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

35,301.7

Emissions calculation methodology

Based on Akamai's global locations under Scope 3, we apply the international energy association (IEA) average as detailed in the World Energy Investment from 2017. This breaks down the average kgs per MWh globally. Akamai feels this methodology gives us an accurate high-end target in our data center deployments where we do not control the power or rack space for our servers.

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

0

Explanation

We gather our data directly from the server power consumption numbers, not directly from our space providers.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

1,128.3

Emissions calculation methodology

93% of Akamai’s upstream transportation and distribution spend is related to network operations for the distribution of network equipment and parts. The remainder is related to intra-company communications and equipment shipments. Scope 3 is estimated based on emissions data provided by a carrier (Carrier A) that represents 34% of Akamai's 2018 shipping spend. Scope 3 emissions related to the remaining carriers are assumed to be proportional to Akamai's percentage spend with each carrier.

For example, Carrier A serves our distribution 32% of our total hardware shipped. Estimating the remaining value would be an 68% or an additional 767.24 MT GHG based on yearly spend figures for our shipping services and total logistics volume. With the base 361.06 MT GHG figure provided from Carrier A, there would be an additional 767.24 in MT GHG for remaining partners (Carrier B and C) to make up 100% of the services paid for.

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

34

Explanation

Carrier A provides two GHG emission report, one for the shipping activities associated with our network equipment (by account number) and one for the shipping activities associated with our offices (by account number). The report states the methodology is to calculate the carbon emissions information to produce substantially accurate emissions data and that this methodology is consistent with the World Resources Institute (WRI) GHG Protocol. This includes industry standard emission factor utilities and transportation specific operational metrics. This carrier deems its methodology proprietary and confidential.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Explanation

Lease office waste stream metrics are provided by property management companies. These metrics represent approximately 33% of the estimated total waste stream. Decommissioned electronic equipment processing vendors provide metrics for 100% of this equipment that represents 7% of the total waste stream. This does not included equipment that is resold.

Business travel

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

15,630.65

Emissions calculation methodology

This emissions estimate includes flight business travel only and covers 94% of Akamai's employee population. Akamai's travel agencies provide quarterly per employee flight data including origination and destination airport codes and cabin class for each flight segment. The methodology to convert flight data to CO2e is as follows, for commercial airline flights:

1) the origination and destination airport codes entered are matched against the ICAO database and their latitude and longitudes identified
2) these latitudes and longitudes are then plugged into an algorithm that calculates the great circle distance. This algorithm is based on the Haversine formula, which is commonly available and used to calculate flight distance between two points taking into account the spherical shape of the earth. As an example, look at http://www.movable-type.co.uk/scripts/latlong.html.
3) after flight segment mileage has been calculated, the system automatically assigns the flights as long, medium or short-haul based on the standard distance categorization of flights
4) the system then looks at the seating type (economy, premium, business, etc.) and

applies the emission factor(s) for that flight. If no seating is available, then a default EF is applied
5) the calculations are done and the global warming potentials are applied to obtain a CO2e result

The flight data includes flights that were cancelled by employees and not flown. For flights on privately-owned jets, one of Akamai's executive's owns and operates a jet that that executive uses for Akamai- related business trips. That executive is not reimbursed by Akamai for this expense.

1) for each reporting year the company that manages the operations of the jet, paid for by the executive-owner, provides detailed flight data information for all trips the executive took during the year, including jet fuel consumed
2) the jet fuel consumed, in gallons, for each flight ("fuel burn"), is converted to CO2 by multiplying the jet fuel consumed by a jet fuel emission factor (9.57 kg CO2/gal)
3) the CO2 emissions for each flight are summed to obtain the total CO2 emissions for the reporting year. Because the executive owns and has operational control of the jet, Akamai categorizes the emissions for this travel as Scope 3, similar to an employee who drives her/his own car on business

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

100

Explanation

Employee commuting

Evaluation status

Not evaluated

Explanation

Akamai received commuter car service statistics from the car service vendor for reporting year 2017, although we were not able to get the reporting stats for the CDP report this year.

In 2017, approximately half of Akamai employees in India used a car service. 6.5% is the percentage of half of the India commuter-relative GHG to Akamai's total commuter-related GHG emissions. We believe this year all of our calculations are similar, but we do not have accurate data to make this specific determinant.

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Explanation

Akamai does not lease assets. In prior years, Akamai mis-categorized our colocation data center service provider agreements as Upstream leased assets. Scope 3 from these activities have been reflected under Purchased Goods and Services.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Explanation

Akamai does not employ downstream transportation and distribution.

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Explanation

At Akamai all services are virtually provided to our customers, online.

Use of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Explanation

At Akamai, all services are virtually provided to our customers, online. All virtual product usage impact comes directly from our data center calculations that include all the power required for our company to operate globally.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Explanation

At Akamai, all services are virtually provided to our customers, online. All virtual product usage impact comes directly from our data center calculations that include all the power required for our company to operate globally.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not evaluated

Explanation

Akamai does not have leased assets.

Franchises

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Explanation

Akamai does not have Franchises.

Investments

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Explanation

Scope 3 emissions related to Akamai's investments does not meet the material threshold.

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

Not evaluated

Explanation

N/A

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Not evaluated

Explanation

N/A

C6.7

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

No

C6.10

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

Intensity figure

0.0000834102

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions)

226,041.78

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

2,710,000,000

Scope 2 figure used

Location-based

% change from previous year

52.75

Direction of change

Increased

Reason for change

Our overall emissions increase is due to a modification in the source of data that we are using from originally indicated levels in 2015 and reported levels in 2016 and 2017. These levels increased due to a change in accounting for power used across our platform and the inclusion of relevant PUE calculations into our Scope 2 footprint to ensure we are accurately accounting for our impact.

If you apply this new method of accounting across our base year of 2015, you would have a 3.56% intensity improvement in 2018 from 2015 levels. As we continue to implement these new calculations, we will be able to see continued improvement coming from efficiency on the network to unit of revenue year over year.

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

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

No

C7.2

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

Country/Region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Other, please specify Global	0

C7.3

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

By business division
By activity

C7.3a

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

Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Global Real Estate and Workplace Productivity organization: office operations (backup power generation using diesel generators)	0
Platform - Akamai Global Network	0

C7.3c

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

Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Office Operations (backup power generation using diesel generators)	0
Global Network Operations	0

C7.5

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

Country/Region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)	Purchased and consumed electricity, heat, steam or cooling (MWh)	Purchased and consumed low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling accounted in market-based approach (MWh)
Africa	118.01		261.7	
Asia Pacific (or JAPA)	4,588.26		10,173.47	
China	3,663.17		8,122.32	
Europe	47,242.76		104,751.14	
India	2,212.75		4,906.29	
Japan	10,977.48		24,340.33	
Middle East	1,171.51		2,597.61	
North America	109,481.14		242,751.98	
Oceania	2,661.25		5,900.82	
South America	3,122.5		6,923.51	

C7.6

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

By business division

By activity

C7.6a

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

Business division	Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Platform (Global Network Operations)	185,238.88	
Global Real Estate and Workplace Productivity	4,486.48	

C7.6c

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

Activity	Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Global Network Operations (IT + Akamai owned-operated DC)	185,238.88	
Office Operations	4,486.48	

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?

Increased

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 energy consumption	29,349.56	Increased	12.98	Renewable Energy Partners and RECS made up for 29,349.56 MT GHG saved ÷ by our baseline GHG totals for scope 2 of 226,041.78 = resulted in 12.98% decrease of emissions. The change in emissions represents the difference in the GHG LB and GHG MB for the facilities where 100% renewable energy was consumed and where the renewable energy procurement was backed by renewable energy attribute certificates (RECs or similar) as well as where it could be verified via credible documentation. Grid mix renewables were not included in this calculation. Percentage represents change in emissions relative to Scope 2 LB GHG emissions.
Other emissions reduction activities				Not Applicable. Our other emissions reduction activities include a change in output as this is directly related to our increase in capacity. This includes the improvements we have made in capacity and network efficiency, if we were to have done nothing from our base year.
Divestment				Not Applicable
Acquisitions				Not Applicable. Akamai accurately calculated for any acquisitions that may have occurred over 2018 in the data we have provided. Office space, Network IT Hardware and associated PUE have been included in our reporting as Scope 2 and captured as leased space.
Mergers				Not Applicable
Change in output	66,530.85	Increased	34.97	Network Efficiencies across 34.97% includes a reduction in power growth while increasing our services and network bitcap (bits per second) x our revised base GHG MT figure of 190,271.53 = gives us a total GHG MT

				reduction due to network efficiencies and platform optimizations of 66,530.85. This was determined off our 2015 Network IT Scope 2 emissions, if no energy efficiency initiatives had been implemented against actual 2018 power and platform growth (MWh and bps respectfully). With the network efficiencies not in play, we would have seen an additional 66,000+ MT of CO2e due to growth and footprint expansion.
Change in methodology				Not Applicable
Change in boundary				Not Applicable
Change in physical operating conditions				Not Applicable
Unidentified				Not Applicable
Other				Not Applicable

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?

Location-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 undertakes this energy-related activity

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	No

C8.2a

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

	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total MWh
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	65,076.62	438,984.41	504,061.03
Total energy consumption	65,076.62	438,984.41	504,061.03

C8.2f

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

Basis for applying a low-carbon emission factor

Other, please specify

Suppler procured / owned RECs

Low-carbon technology type

Solar PV

Wind

Hydropower

Region of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling

Other, please specify

Mix of Global Locations

MWh consumed associated with low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling

57,076.62

Emission factor (in units of metric tons CO2e per MWh)

0

Comment

A subset of Akamai's colocation data center providers procure renewable energy for their facilities. Akamai has reviewed and evaluated the quality of the documentation for this procurement and quantified the MWH covered by renewable energy. For each facility, the renewable energy procurement covers 100% of the facility's total 2018 electricity consumption and is supported by energy attribute certificates. The procurement mechanisms vary but include green tariff contracts with the facilities' energy providers, the direct purchase and retirement of energy attribute certificates and VPPA contracts with renewable energy providers in which the colo supplier owns and retires the energy attribute certificates. In calculating Akamai's share of this renewable energy procurement, we quantify the total 2018 electricity consumption of our network IT equipment hosted in these data center facilities including the energy - considered to be included in the PUE that powers the building systems such as HVAC, Security and Lighting systems and is considered part of our Scope 2 boundary.

Basis for applying a low-carbon emission factor

Energy attribute certificates, Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs)

Low-carbon technology type

Solar PV
Wind
Biomass (including biogas)

Region of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling

North America

MWh consumed associated with low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling

8,000

Emission factor (in units of metric tons CO2e per MWh)

0

Comment

Sterling Planet REC purchase for 2018 to power our corporate headquarters in Cambridge, MA on 100% renewable energy. The REC purchase guarantees that an equal amount of renewable energy is delivered to the electric grid where our office is located.

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

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

Description

Energy usage

Metric value

15.84

Metric numerator

% renewable energy coverage of network operations

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

% change from previous year

64.65

Direction of change

Decreased

Please explain

In addition to our own renewable energy procurement goal, in 2018 Akamai began tracking the renewable energy procurement of our colocation data center facilities. Where we obtained reliable evidentiary documentation of percent renewable energy procurement, percent coverage and coverage period, we summed the energy consumption of both our network IT equipment and the facilities' energy consumption across all facilities. The result is a percent renewable energy coverage for our global network operations (direct network IT and supplier colocation). In future years, Akamai will better track projects as they come online and add that renewable energy coverage to our renewable energy percentage.

The decrease in percentage from 2017 to 2018 primarily reflects that Akamai included all building services required to power its operations, now in Scope 2. This caused an overall decrease in percentage. Even with the decrease, the amount of renewable energy o used by our network through partnerships and REC's grew by 46% year-over-year.

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 and/or Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope

Scope 1

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Underway but not complete for reporting year-previous statement of process attached

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

Akamai CDP Verification Statement RY2017 (1).pdf

Page/ section reference

Page 1, Emissions Data Verified

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Scope

Scope 2 location-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Underway but not complete for reporting year-previous statement of process attached

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

Akamai CDP Verification Statement RY2017 (1).pdf

Page/ section reference

Page 1, Emissions Data Verified

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Scope

Scope 2 market-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Underway but not complete for reporting year-previous statement of process attached

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

Akamai CDP Verification Statement RY2017 (1).pdf

Page/ section reference

Page 1, Emissions Data Verified

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 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope

Scope 3- all relevant categories

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Underway but not complete for reporting year – previous statement of process attached

Attach the statement

Akamai CDP Verification Statement RY2017 (1).pdf

Page/section reference

Page 1, Emissions Data Verified

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

C10.2

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

No, we do not verify any other climate-related information reported in our CDP disclosure

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

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

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

C11.2

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

No

C11.3

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

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

C12. Engagement

C12.1

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

Yes, our suppliers

Yes, our customers

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

95

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

19

% Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

0

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Akamai's network mainly resides in third-party colocation facilities, which are globally diverse and represent over 81% of our power consumption . While Akamai owns and operates all of our IT infrastructure, we lease space, power and facilities operations from third-party companies.

To ensure we are accurately accounting for PUE totals in each one of these facilities, we take a high-end average (based on data submitted by our suppliers and any relevant billing) and apply it to our carbon accounting. Since 2017, this data now includes our Scope 2 emissions as Akamai needs these services to operate our colocation facilities. We then apply these figures to get our total impact across the portfolio.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Information returned in the surveys enables Akamai to accurately quantify the energy and associated GHG emissions of the data center component of our global network operations. Furthermore, Akamai uses the surveys to educate our suppliers and facility managers about sustainability performance metrics in the hopes of motivating suppliers to join us in environmental reductions. Success is measured by the percentage and quality of facility surveys completed. Akamai surveys the top colocation data center facilities, which represent 75% of our global server deployment. Typically the facility response rate is over 95%.

Comment

% total procurement is relative to our global network platform which represents 75% of our Scope 2 emissions.

Type of engagement

Innovation & collaboration (changing markets)

Details of engagement

Other, please specify

Product offering and Greenpower pass through (Product Innovation)

% of suppliers by number

2

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

% Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Akamai is partnering with one of our data center providers to develop contract language and a documentation process to help data center providers procure renewable energy for their facilities and, in turn, benefit their own tenants. The contract language and documentation are meant to provide tenants with sufficient and required evidence to claim the zero-carbon attributes of the colo's renewable energy procurement as a "downstream" user of the energy. This is true for any landlord/tenant scenario where the landlord is procuring renewable energy on behalf of the tenant.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Akamai has a direct benefit from this work as we are able to benefit from our data center's procurement of renewable energy. This effort will also facilitate and accelerate the procurement of renewable energy by data center suppliers, in general. Our measurement of success for this effort is the uptake of renewable energy contracts by data center providers. In 2017, the number of suppliers providing decarbonized services - and relevant evidentiary documentation - represented 10% of Akamai's global network energy consumption.

Comment

Type of engagement

Other, please specify

Education and Information Sharing

Details of engagement

Other, please specify

Share information about our products and relevant certification schemes (i.e.

% of suppliers by number

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

% Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

These customers have strong GHG management programs that include their supply chains. Akamai proactively provides these customers with a customer-specific report about the energy and GHG emissions associated with their use of Akamai's network services.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Through engagement with these customers, Akamai has an opportunity to bring about awareness of our own renewable energy and GHG reduction goals and initiatives. We have conversations with our customers about how we can provide added value through environmental offsets. Our measurement of success for this effort includes the number of customers we engage each year around sustainability and the number of follow-up conversations we have as a result of these engagements. We will also look at the extent to which these engagements provide Akamai with a competitive differentiator.

Comment

Type of engagement

Innovation & collaboration (changing markets)

Details of engagement

Other, please specify

Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce climate change impacts

% of suppliers by number

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

% Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

These customers are members of a working group that is managed by a global non-profit organization. They work with a network of companies to further environmental and social initiatives in the business world. The group has a common supply chain and is using its collective influence to move the supply chain to provide decarbonized operations. The group also develops whitepapers that help to educate the supply chain about the specific needs of its customers and the GHG inventory protocols associated with this industry. Akamai has been a lead author on several of these whitepapers. The group meets quarterly and has phone meetings throughout the year.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

The impact of this work leads to faster and broader decarbonization of Akamai's key supply chain, more than Akamai could ever achieve on our own. In addition, Akamai's involvement in this working group has elevated our reputation as a thought-leader in corporate decarbonization strategies for data centers. Success is measured by the number of companies involved in this initiative and the supply chain response. In 2018, the number of suppliers providing decarbonized services represented 13% of Akamai's global network energy consumption.

Akamai has a goal to procure renewable energy for 50% of our global network operations by 2020. We will share our knowledge with others who can benefit from the colo renewable energy work and help to accelerate their own renewable energy progress. We will continue to share this knowledge through presentations at conferences (REBA, GreenBiz, VERGE, Sustainable Brands, Renewable Energy Buyers Summit, Data Center Dynamics, etc.). Akamai has a strong belief that partnerships to mutually reach our renewable energy goals will be the foundation of all parties' successful sustainability programs.

Comment

C12.1b

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

Type of engagement

Other, please specify

Provide Scope 3 data there % of network consumption

Details of engagement

% of customers by number

10

% Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

0

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

In working directly with several customers, Akamai has been requested to provide Scope 3 data that shows a direct impact on that customer's network usage. These customers use the given data in reporting on their own Scope 3 emissions.

This is a net-benefit Akamai can provide to our customers, by capturing their actual network use data. With the usage data - and applying in-depth modeling - we can then determine and share with our customers how much power they consume, their upstream GHG impact and in what geographies the power/impact came from. This can help our customers get closer to understanding their own Scope 3 emissions and offers them a deeper opportunity to report on their own environmental reductions.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Producing reporting based on customer need and providing granular data of Scope 3 emissions from using the Akamai network with a level of accuracy above 95%.

C12.1c

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

Akamai is committed to building partnerships that help us move our Sustainability strategy forward and have mutual-benefit. As an example, we are actively seeking and working with partner companies to further our renewable strategy across the globe by forming innovative purchasing partnerships similar to what we accomplished with Apple, Etsy and SwissRe in 2017. We are also building deeper partnerships with our e-waste partners to ensure 100% of our equipment is being recycled or reused through e-cycle certified facilities. We are also working with our internal Procurement team to reduce our impact in-office and manage waste at our Akamai-owned offices. These are some of several examples on how we our engaging partners in our value chain.

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

Other

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
Clean energy generation	Support	Akamai participated in meetings with several federal lawmakers as part of the Federal Advocacy Day sponsored by Ceres and BSR.	Support for select policies on climate and clean energy.

C12.3b

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

No

C12.3e

(C12.3e) Provide details of the other engagement activities that you undertake.

As appropriate, Akamai will sign on to letters of support to state and federal elected officials in support of clean energy and climate legislation and policies, typically through Ceres, WRI, and WWF.

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?

Akamai coordinates internally to ensure that all of our direct and indirect policy activities are consistent with our overall climate change strategy. Akamai's Vice President of Public Policy reviews policy-related initiatives for such consistency in coordination with Akamai's Director of Corporate Sustainability.

C12.4

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

Publication

In voluntary sustainability report

Status

Underway – previous year attached

Attach the document

environmental-sustainability-at-akamai.pdf

Page/Section reference

Pages 6 - 8: Low carbon Network Target, Network Energy and Carbon Targets, Electronic waste management and Akamai's Absolute GHG emissions targets.

Content elements

Strategy
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

C14. 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.

Akamai is using new sources of data that may have modified or changed our pervious year's responses, including increases in our power consumption and GHG emissions. This change was to ensure we are more accurately capturing our power usage and carbon emissions across the Akamai global network . We hope this refinement will help us to make more future purchases that reflect the greatest impact in the right geographies for Akamai. As we integrate this new methodology into our practices, there will be additional updates to our reporting.

C14.1

(C14.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Director, Corprate Sustainability	Environment/Sustainability manager

SC. Supply chain module

SC0.0

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

This introduction information is provided in addition to that provided in C0.

Akamai's network consists of owned and operated IT infrastructure, housed in third-party colocation data centers. Under the operational control approach for our greenhouse gas emissions inventory, Akamai considers the emissions associated with the operations of our IT infrastructure to be Scope 2, while the emissions associated with the operations of colocation data center infrastructure (cooling, power, lighting) to be Scope 3. These combined operations account for approximately 90% of Akamai's Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions and 72% of Akamai's Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions (77% if embedded carbon of network IT infrastructure is included).

As an Akamai customer, you can use part or all of our global network platform. We determine your Scope 3 emissions based on that % use of our global network on a monthly and regional basis.

The basic methodology is as follows:
1) Akamai estimates the percentage of the server network used by a customer on a monthly basis by geographic region, for the reporting year. This is relative to all other customers' monthly use of the regional infrastructure
2) These monthly and regional percentages are multiplied by Akamai's GHG emissions attributable to the operation of our network IT and colo data center infrastructure in each of these regions. These customer-specific emissions are then summed across regions and months

Detailed accounting of Akamai's monthly and regional energy, GHG emissions, electricity and fuel emissions factors are maintained in an external energy and environmental management system.

Upon request, customers can obtain, the "Akamai Services Scope 3 Methodology" document for details on per customer GHG emissions estimates.

Details about the methodology used to estimate Akamai's global network operations' energy and Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions, can be found here:
https://www.akamai.com/us/en/about/corporate-responsibility/sustainability/programs/network-efficiency/network-energy-ghg-methodology.jsp

SC0.1

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

	Annual Revenue
Row 1	2,710,000,000

SC0.2

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

Yes

SC0.2a

(SC0.2a) Please use the table below to share your ISIN.

	ISIN country code (2 letters)	ISIN numeric identifier and single check digit (10 numbers overall)
Row 1	US	00971T1016

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.

SC1.2

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

Scope 3 data and allocation of carbon emissions per customer should be requested directly with the Akamai Sustainability team, due to the secure nature of this data. This is not public information that we are willing to share with 3rd parties including the CDP even as a proxy. We are happy to provide this data directly to our customers by individual request.

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
Other, please specify Accurate customer network usage	Akamai's network carbon emissions are calculated at the server and facility level and then rolled up to a less granular regional level for accounting purposes, e.g., North America, EMEA, etc. The customer percentage usage of our network is at a server level relative to other customers' usage. That usage is then rolled up to a regional level where regional GHG emissions are allocated per

	customer based on the network resources used. We are continuing to develop more accurate ways of providing this data to our customers. In the past year, we have figured out ways to provide a higher level of accuracy but not down to a facility level as of yet.
Managing the different emission factors of diverse and numerous geographies makes calculating total footprint difficult	Akamai's network energy consumption is calculated at the server and rolled up to the facility level. Emissions are calculated using the electricity emission factors associated with these facilities, which number in the thousands. It is difficult to maintain accurate emission factors for each location. Currently, market-based and residual-mix emission factors are implemented when published values are available. Otherwise, location-based emission factors are used.

SC1.4

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

Yes

SC1.4a

(SC1.4a) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities.

We are considering development work that would improve the granularity of customer network usage from a continental level to a country and state level. This would improve the accuracy and allocation of carbon emissions to customers.

We will continue to look for and use external and expert sources for market-based and residual-mix emission factors, as they become available.

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

SC3.1

(SC3.1) Do you want to enroll in the 2019-2020 CDP Action Exchange initiative?

No

SC3.2

(SC3.2) Is your company a participating supplier in CDP's 2018-2019 Action Exchange initiative?

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

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

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms