



Jacobs Solutions Inc.

2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2025

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C1. Introduction

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?

Select from:

☒ English

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

Select from:

☒ USD

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

☒ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

At Jacobs, we're challenging today to reinvent tomorrow— delivering outcomes and solutions for the world's most complex challenges. Leveraging a talent force of approximately 45,000, Jacobs provides end-to-end services to our clients in advanced manufacturing, cities & places, energy, environmental, life sciences, transportation and water. We are a leading science-based consultancy and advisory company, delivering resilient, digitally enabled solutions for our clients globally. Our strategy is driven by our visionary purpose of creating a more connected, sustainable world, applying our values and delivering on our brand promise of "Challenging today. Reinventing tomorrow." We are robustly positioned to respond to our clients' rapidly evolving needs, as challenges like urbanization, aging infrastructure and environmental resilience intersect. We challenge the accepted by redefining the asset lifecycle to deliver scalable end-to-end solutions globally and digitally across water and environmental, life sciences and advanced manufacturing, and critical infrastructure. PlanBeyond is our sustainable business approach, aligned with Jacobs' purpose to create a more connected, sustainable world. PlanBeyond 2025+ outlines our path forward and reflects our ongoing commitment to transparency, measurable outcomes and being a trusted solutions provider to those we serve. As a company with validated near-term SBTi targets since 2020 and a participant in the Net-Zero Road Test in 2021, we set a validated Net-Zero Target in line with the SBTi Corporate Net-Zero Standard. By doing so, Jacobs became the first professional consultancy and one of the world's first companies with a net-zero target approved by the SBTi. Since 2020, we have achieved carbon neutrality for our operations and business travel. This achievement has been third-party verified in line with PAS 2060:2014. During FY24, we continued to purchase renewable electricity and to invest in beyond value chain mitigation (BVCM) measures through the purchase of annual carbon offsets equivalent to our carbon footprint for our operations and business travel. Our near-term climate target that is validated by SBTi is currently a commitment to reduce absolute Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 50% by 2030 from a 2019 base year and to reduce absolute Scope 3 GHG emissions from business travel and employee commuting 50% over the same timeframe.

Our long-term net-zero target that is validated by SBTi is currently a commitment to reduce absolute Scopes 1, 2, and 3 GHG emissions 90% by 2040 from a 2019 base year. At this time, SBTi has made a draft Corporate Net-Zero Standard V2 available for consultation. Once finalized, Jacobs may elect to adopt this version of the SBTi Net Zero Standard for the purposes of calculating its GHG emission reduction targets. Consistent with its rebaseline policy, Jacobs near-term and long-term climate targets may be adjusted in light of the changes to the SBTi Corporate Net Zero Standard. Any such changes would comply with the requirements of the SLB Framework, including being approved by Jacobs' Sustainability and Risk Committee. The services Jacobs provided to our markets in fiscal year 2024 (FY24) fall into the following two operating segments: Infrastructure & Advanced Facilities and a majority investment in PA Consulting Group Limited (PA Consulting). Our Scope 1 emissions include stationary combustion and refrigerant emissions associated with our owned or operationally controlled office locations and mobile combustion and refrigerant emissions associated with owned and long-term leased fleet vehicles. Our Scope 2 emissions include purchased heating for leased office locations where we do not have operational control and purchased electricity for 100% of our global operations. Our scope 3 emissions relevant to Jacobs include business travel well-to-wheel (WTW), employee commuting WTW, upstream fuel and energy, purchased goods and services and investments.

[Fixed row]

(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

09/30/2024

(1.4.2) Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.4.3) Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.4.4) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

Select from:

☒ 1 year

(1.4.5) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

Select from:

☒ 1 year

(1.4.6) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

Select from:

☒ 1 year

[Fixed row]

(1.4.1) What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period?

9839355000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

(1.5.1) Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?

Select from:

☒ No

(1.5.2) How does your reporting boundary differ to that used in your financial statement?

Throughout this submission, unless otherwise noted, we apply an operational control approach as the boundary of all metrics, included in this CDP response. From an operational control perspective, this response includes all wholly-owned subsidiaries and direct and indirect majority-owned subsidiaries over which we exercise day-to-day personnel, capital and operational expenditure decision-making. As such, joint ventures where we do not have operational control are not within the boundaries of our reporting in this CDP response and therefore are not included in this response or our FY24 greenhouse gas (GHG) data. In alignment with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol, our investment in PA Consulting is included within our Scope 3 GHG emissions data, which includes GHG emissions outside of Jacobs' operational control. Except where explicitly noted, PA Consulting is not included in the information reported herein. For more information on our reporting boundary, see Section 1.4 of our FY24 Sustainability Report. Annual revenue reported in response to question 1.4.1 excludes PA Consulting and Joint Ventures. PA Consulting revenue is excluded because we do not include PA Consulting in our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. Financially consolidated and nonconsolidated joint ventures are excluded unless such joint ventures are within our operational boundary. Please see our FY24 Annual Report filed on Form 10-K with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission and available on our website for our FY24 revenue.

[Fixed row]

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

	Does your organization use this unique identifier?	Provide your unique identifier
Ticker symbol	Select from: ☒ Yes	NYSE: J

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☒ Iraq | ☒ Japan |
| ☒ China | ☒ Qatar |
| ☒ Egypt | ☒ Canada |
| ☒ India | ☒ France |
| ☒ Italy | ☒ Poland |
| ☒ Sweden | ☒ Romania |
| ☒ Armenia | ☒ Ukraine |
| ☒ Denmark | ☒ Malaysia |
| ☒ Germany | ☒ Thailand |
| ☒ Ireland | ☒ Australia |
| ☒ Indonesia | ☒ Philippines |
| ☒ Singapore | ☒ Switzerland |
| ☒ Kazakhstan | ☒ Saudi Arabia |
| ☒ Netherlands | ☒ Taiwan, China |
| ☒ New Zealand | ☒ Republic of Korea |

- ☒ Hong Kong SAR, China
- ☒ United Arab Emirates
- ☒ United States of America
- ☒ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

- ☒ No, but we plan to do so within the next two years

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.8) Primary reason for not mapping your upstream value chain or any value chain stages

Select from:

- ☒ Other, please specify: Jacobs has begun the value chain mapping process through our double materiality assessment and supply chain and client sustainability engagement initiatives

(1.24.9) Explain why your organization has not mapped its upstream value chain or any value chain stages

Between 2018 and 2022, Jacobs conducted several stakeholder relevance assessments, which involved feedback from select internal and external stakeholders, to inform the development and launch of PlanBeyond, our sustainable business approach, and to identify and prioritize the topics on which we focused both continuous improvement and new sustainability initiatives, as well as our voluntary sustainability reporting. We expect to be subject to the EU's Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) as currently drafted, although we note that the scope and content of the CSRD requirements and the reporting standards thereunder (ESRS) are currently subject to ongoing revision as part of the EU's "Omnibus Simplification Package". Therefore, beginning in the second half of FY23, we initiated a "Double Materiality Assessment" in accordance with the then current ESRS and associated guidelines, in preparation for and in support of Jacobs' future non-financial disclosures under the CSRD. At the time of publishing our FY24 Sustainability Report, we have completed our initial assessment of our Double Materiality Assessment and have received the Executive Leadership Team's approval and Board of Directors' endorsement to begin addressing regulatory readiness actions aligned with assessment outcomes. We are also monitoring the current EU efforts to update and simplify the ESRS and may in the future revise our approach to our assessment process.

[Fixed row]

(1.24.1) Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of?

(1.24.1.1) Plastics mapping

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(1.24.1.5) Primary reason for not mapping plastics in your value chain

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(1.24.1.6) Explain why your organization has not mapped plastics in your value chain

As a professional services firm, providing or selling "products" that rely on purchasing upstream plastic materials is not a significant part of Jacobs' business. Plastic use for Jacobs' own activities and operations (excluding clients) primarily occurs in our office space. We actively seek to reduce plastic products in our offices. Our facility managers are mindful of single-use plastics, including plastic cups, drink containers, knives and forks, even those sourced from external vendors, in accordance with our internal sustainability policies. As stated in our Global Environmental Management Commitment Statement, we promote circular economy principles that encourage responsible resource consumption and the reduce, re-use and recycle waste hierarchy. Practices described in our BMS Waste Management Work Instruction require our Facility and Project Managers to evaluate source reduction and recycling opportunities within our operations and projects and document them in the Office Operations Manual and Sustainable Workplace Plan or project-specific Waste Management Plan or project Sustainability and Resilience plan, as required. Jacobs promotes resource conservation and waste minimization through our circular economy service offerings across a wide array of clients, from strategic waste planning for local communities to enhancing the circularity of buildings, facilities and infrastructure through the application of circular design and planning, construction and manufacturing and deconstruction. We foster the development of public-private partnerships with emerging and established technologies to take the materials recovered from waste streams and utilize them as inputs to offset the reliance on raw materials.

[Fixed row]

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

3

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Timeframe aligned with business planning cycles.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

3

(2.1.3) To (years)

10

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Timeframe aligned with business and strategic planning and reporting cycles.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

10

(2.1.2) Is your long-term time horizon open ended?

Select from:
☒ Yes

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Timeframe aligned with business and strategic planning and reporting cycles.
[Fixed row]

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select from: ☒ Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Both risks and opportunities	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Upstream value chain
- ☒ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Full

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

- ☒ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- ☒ Not location specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

- ☒ Other commercially/publicly available tools, please specify: TCFD - Taskforce on Climate-related Financial Disclosures

Enterprise Risk Management

- ☒ Enterprise Risk Management
- ☒ Internal company methods

Other

- ☒ Materiality assessment
- ☒ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- ☒ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons
- ☒ Drought
- ☒ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
- ☒ Wildfires

Chronic physical

- ☒ Heat stress
- ☒ Water stress
- ☒ Sea level rise
- ☒ Temperature variability
- ☒ Water quality at a basin/catchment level
- ☒ Precipitation or hydrological variability
- ☒ Increased severity of extreme weather events
- ☒ Water availability at a basin/catchment level
- ☒ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
- ☒ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Policy

- ☒ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
- ☒ Changes to national legislation

Market

- ☒ Changing customer behavior

Reputation

- ☒ Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback

Technology

- ☒ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Customers
- ☒ Employees
- ☒ Investors
- ☒ NGOs
- ☒ Suppliers

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Jacobs has an assessment process in place whereby on an annual basis the company assesses environmental dependencies and impacts and subsequently publishes its assessments when the company's review is complete. The assessment process is structured around the TCFD recommendations and applied Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS) scenarios as lenses through which we can potentially better understand our main physical and transitional climate-related risks and opportunities across our operations and the markets and sectors we serve. The company's review process is a robust process that includes various stakeholders, discussions with shareholders and external advisors and, where appropriate, third-party verification. Jacobs' risk governance framework is a fully integrated system encompassing our entire business. This ERM framework includes the full engagement of our ELT at the highest level of management operational accountability, with oversight by the Jacobs' Board. The Board oversees the Company's approach to ERM, which is designed to support the achievement of strategic objectives, improve organizational performance, and enhance long-term shareholder and stakeholder value. The Board also provides guidance to and oversight of management throughout the year with respect to setting and implementing the Company's corporate strategy; this includes engaging with management to promote a corporate culture that integrates risk management into Jacobs' corporate strategy and day-to-day business operations to achieve outcomes consistent with the Company's targeted risk appetite and risk profile.

[Add row]

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

(2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed

Select from:

☒ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

Beginning in the second half of FY23, we initiated a “Double Materiality Assessment” in accordance with the ESRS and associated guidelines, in preparation for and in support of Jacobs’ future non-financial disclosures under the CSRD. In accordance with the ESRS, our Double Materiality Assessment has two dimensions: 1. Impact Materiality: matters pertaining to positive or negative, actual or potential impacts on people and/or the environment. 2. Financial Materiality: inter alia, information that if omitted, misstated or obscured could reasonably be expected to influence decisions made by users of a company’s financial reports. This assessment was completed in December 2024, with Executive Leadership Team and Board of Directors briefings on the process and outcomes completed in January 2025. See <https://invest.jacobs.com/governance/governance-documents-esg-data/default.aspx> for more information in section 4.11 of the FY24 Sustainability Report.

[Fixed row]

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?

	Identification of priority locations
	Select from: ☒ No, but we plan to within the next two years

[Fixed row]

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- ☒ Qualitative
- ☒ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

- ☒ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

- ☒ % decrease

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

- ☒ 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- ☒ Frequency of effect occurring
- ☒ Time horizon over which the effect occurs
- ☒ Likelihood of effect occurring
- ☒ Other, please specify: Magnitude and Investor Behavior

(2.4.7) Application of definition

During FY24: Short-term (0-3 years), medium-term (3-10 years) and long-term (10+ years) aligned with business and strategic planning and reporting cycles. Jacobs has an assessment process in place whereby on an annual basis the company assesses environmental dependencies and impacts and subsequently publishes its assessments when the company's review is complete. The assessment process is structured around the TCFD recommendations and applied Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS) scenarios as lenses through which we can potentially better understand our main physical and transitional climate-related risks and opportunities across our operations and the markets and sectors we serve. The company's review process is a robust process that includes various stakeholders, discussions with shareholders and external advisors and, where appropriate, third-party verification. Jacobs' risk governance framework is a fully integrated system encompassing our entire business. This ERM framework includes the full engagement of our ELT at the highest level of management operational accountability, with oversight by the Jacobs' Board. The Board oversees the Company's approach to ERM, which is designed to support the achievement of strategic objectives, improve organizational performance, and enhance long-term shareholder and stakeholder value. The Board also provides guidance to and oversight of management throughout the year with respect to setting and implementing the Company's corporate strategy; this includes engaging with management to promote a corporate culture that integrates risk management into Jacobs' corporate strategy and day-to-day business operations to achieve outcomes consistent with the Company's targeted risk appetite and risk profile. Beginning in the second half of FY23, we initiated a "Double Materiality Assessment" in accordance with the ESRS and associated guidelines, in preparation for and in support of Jacobs' future non-financial disclosures under the CSRD. In accordance with the ESRS, our Double Materiality Assessment has two dimensions: 1. Impact Materiality: matters pertaining to positive or negative, actual or potential impacts on people and/or the environment. 2. Financial Materiality: inter alia, information that if omitted, misstated or obscured could reasonably be expected to influence decisions made by users of a company's financial reports. See 2.2.7.2. for more details.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- ☒ Qualitative
- ☒ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

- ☒ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

- ☒ % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☒ 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- ☒ Frequency of effect occurring
- ☒ Time horizon over which the effect occurs
- ☒ Likelihood of effect occurring
- ☒ Other, please specify: Magnitude and Investor Behavior

(2.4.7) Application of definition

During FY24: Short-term (0-3 years), medium-term (3-10 years) and long-term (10+ years) aligned with business and strategic planning and reporting cycles. Jacobs has an assessment process in place whereby on an annual basis the company assesses environmental dependencies and impacts and subsequently publishes its assessments when the company's review is complete. The assessment process is structured around the TCFD recommendations and applied Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS) scenarios as lenses through which we can potentially better understand our main physical and transitional climate-related risks and opportunities across our operations and the markets and sectors we serve. The company's review process is a robust process that includes various stakeholders, discussions with shareholders and external advisors and, where appropriate, third-party verification. Jacobs' risk governance framework is a fully integrated system encompassing our entire business. This ERM framework includes the full engagement of our ELT at the highest level of management operational accountability, with oversight by the Jacobs' Board. The Board oversees the Company's approach to ERM, which is designed to support the achievement of strategic objectives, improve organizational performance, and enhance long-term shareholder and stakeholder value. The Board also provides guidance to and oversight of management throughout the year with respect to setting and implementing the Company's corporate strategy; this includes engaging with management to promote a corporate culture that integrates risk management into Jacobs' corporate strategy and day-to-day business operations to achieve outcomes consistent with the Company's targeted risk appetite and risk profile. Beginning in the second half of FY23, we initiated a "Double Materiality Assessment" in accordance with the ESRS and associated guidelines, in preparation for and in support of Jacobs' future non-financial disclosures under the CSRD. In accordance with the ESRS, our Double Materiality Assessment has two dimensions: 1. Impact Materiality: matters pertaining to positive or negative, actual or potential impacts on people and/or the environment. 2. Financial Materiality: inter alia, information that if omitted, misstated or obscured could reasonably be expected to influence decisions made by users of a company's financial reports. See 2.2.7.2. for more details.

[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☒ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☒ No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(3.1.3) Please explain

As a professional services firm, providing or selling "products" that rely on purchasing upstream plastic materials is not a significant part of Jacobs' business. Plastic use for Jacobs' own activities and operations (excluding clients) primarily occurs in our owned or leased office space. We actively seek to reduce plastic products in our offices. As described below, our facility managers are mindful of single-use plastics, including plastic cups, drink containers, knives, and forks, even those sourced from external vendors, in accordance with our internal sustainability policies. As stated in our Global Environmental Management Commitment Statement, we promote circular economy principles that encourage responsible resource consumption and the reduce, re-use and recycle waste hierarchy. Practices described in our BMS Waste Management Work Instruction require our Facility Managers to evaluate source reduction and recycling opportunities within our operations and projects and document them in the Office Operations Manual and Sustainable Workplace Plan or project-specific Waste Management Plan or project Sustainability

and Resilience Plan, as required. Jacobs also promotes resource conservation and waste minimization through our circular economy service offerings across a wide array of clients, from strategic waste planning for local communities to enhancing the circularity of buildings, facilities, and infrastructure through the application of circular design and planning, construction and manufacturing, and deconstruction. We foster the development of public-private partnerships with emerging and established technologies to take the materials recovered from waste streams and utilize them as inputs to offset the reliance on raw materials.

[Fixed row]

(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Market

☒ Changing customer behavior

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Downstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Our response to this Section 3.1 reflects Jacobs U.K. Limited's climate-related disclosures included in such company's FY24 annual report filed in the United Kingdom. The Company's Water market faces both physical and transitional risks from climate change. The physical aspects associated with the infrastructure of the market are primarily associated with the hot house scenario, while the delayed disorderly scenario is useful in exploring risks and opportunities with low-carbon transition. Based on the future operating environment for both scenarios, the risks and opportunities associated with the Water market were explored in workshops with the Company's UK and Europe Water market leaders and internal subject matter experts. The following was one risk identified during these workshops: a rapidly changing client base due to a delayed transition means we may struggle to keep or grow our market share.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Constraint to growth

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Short-term

☒ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Our response to this Section 3.1 reflects Jacobs U.K. Limited's climate-related disclosures included in such company's FY24 annual report filed in the United Kingdom. For the UK and Europe Water Market, some features of the two scenarios are similar, especially in the short-term until 2030 where climate action is

expected to be limited, impacting investment decisions. For the disorderly (delayed transition) scenario, there are higher uncertainties around the adoption and efficacy of technologies to meet the long-term needs and lack of resources and talents.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☒ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

☒ Other engagement, please specify

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

At the time of this submission, the company is still in the process of this cost calculation.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Jacobs has evaluated climate change-related risks and opportunities since the TCFD-aligned assessments began in 2020. The outcomes from these assessments have informed the global business and continuity and resilience planning (such as through the development of the globally applicable Resilience Manual and supporting Operational Resilience Plan, which guides decision-making on adaptive measures in response to climate change-related physical impacts), our client engagements and services, and the Jacobs overall FY22-24 Boldly Moving Forward Strategy in effect during FY24. We continue to consider such risks and opportunities as the science and understanding of climate change evolves, and as our business and clients navigate a highly dynamic operating environment.
[Add row]

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

Select from:

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

(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	Select from: ☒ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[Fixed row]

(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:
☒ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Markets
☒ Expansion into new markets

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

- ☒ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- ☒ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Our response to this Section 3.6 reflects Jacobs U.K. Limited's climate-related disclosures included in such company's FY24 annual report filed in the United Kingdom. The Company's Water market faces both physical and transitional risks from climate change. The physical aspects associated with the infrastructure of the market are primarily associated with the hot house scenario, while the delayed disorderly scenario is useful in exploring risks and opportunities with low-carbon transition. Based on the future operating environment for both scenarios, the risks and opportunities associated with the Water market were explored in workshops with the Company's UK and Europe Water market leaders and internal subject matter experts. The following was one opportunity identified during such workshops: using our diversified portfolio, we have the potential to open new revenue streams for clients delivering outcomes across markets.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- ☒ Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ Medium-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- ☒ Unknown

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Our response to this Section 3.6 reflects Jacobs U.K. Limited's climate-related disclosures included in such company's FY24 annual report filed in the United Kingdom. The company is focusing its response to climate change impacts based on an adaptive planning approach where regular horizon scanning will inform what the future environment will look like, and the company plans to develop mitigation and adaptation actions accordingly. The global OneWater approach recognizes water's role in the natural cycles of our planet; its connections to land, food, and energy; and perhaps most important, its influence on our cities, our societies, and our cultures. The company uses this perspective to help its clients and communities implement integrated solutions to solve the most pressing water management challenges. OneWater approaches are essential to tackling water-related risks from climate change.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☒ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

At the time of this submission, the company is still in the process of this cost calculation.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

The global climate risk assessment reports historically published have provided an in-depth exploration of the physical and transitional risks and opportunities in our markets. The assessments have evaluated contrasting future scenarios to support the objectives of the Jacobs overall FY22-24 Boldly Moving Forward corporate strategy in place during FY24, and with the goal to maximize our company climate response opportunities while managing risks to our business. Jacobs is a professional services company. Therefore, climate change is not expected to present significant physical risks to the company. The risks which arise from climate change are more significant to the customers we service. Overall and on balance, given the nature of our services, climate change generally presents more business opportunities than risks. In 2023, Jacobs initiated a double materiality assessment in preparation for compliance with the EU's Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive. The Company expects the outcomes of that assessment will, in due course, be integrated with ongoing market-level climate risk and opportunities assessments.

[Add row]

C4. Governance

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☒ More frequently than quarterly

(4.1.3) Types of directors your board or equivalent is comprised of

Select all that apply

☒ Executive directors or equivalent

☒ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☒ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

The Board should encompass individuals with a robust mix of backgrounds and perspectives. Recognizing that the overall composition of the Board is essential to the effective functioning of the Board, the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee will consider the mix of viewpoints, backgrounds, experience and other attributes in evaluating the composition of the Board and considering potential director candidates so as to achieve an appropriate mix of viewpoints, backgrounds, experiences and perspectives. The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee may consult with other directors and outside advisors and/or retain search firms to assist in the search for potential qualified candidates.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

corporate-governance-guidelines-sept-2024-final.pdf
[Fixed row]

(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: ☒ Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board’s oversight of environmental issues.

Climate change

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply
☒ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify: Sustainability and Risk Committee Charter

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☒ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☒ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis

☒ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☒ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☒ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☒ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

☒ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☒ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes

☒ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan

☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☒ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Sustainability and Risk Committee (formerly known as the ESG and Risk Committee) was formed as a standing committee of the Board in FY21 to further enhance the structure of the Board's oversight for sustainability and enterprise risk management ("ERM"). The Sustainability and Risk Committee assists the Board in overall oversight of sustainability and ERM matters, with certain specified areas being allocated to the Board's other standing committees. To ensure coordination and collaboration among the Board's committees, the membership of the Sustainability and Risk Committee includes the chair of each of the Board's committees. Additional discussion of the Board's role in ERM oversight can be found in the 2025 Proxy Statement (pg. 14-16), including risk oversight responsibilities aligned to each committee. The Board receives regular reports from the Sustainability & Risk Committee with respect to sustainability and ERM matters. See the Sustainability and Risk Committee charter on the Jacobs Investor Relations website for more information on the committee's responsibilities.

Biodiversity

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify: Sustainability and Risk Committee Charter

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

- ☒ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- ☒ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- ☒ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy
- ☒ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
- ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan
- ☒ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Sustainability and Risk Committee (formerly known as the ESG and Risk Committee) was formed as a standing committee of the Board in FY21 to further enhance the structure of the Board's oversight for sustainability and enterprise risk management (ERM). The Committee assists the Board in overall oversight of sustainability and ERM matters, with certain specified areas being allocated to the Board's other standing committees (refer to the charters of each Board committee posted on Jacobs' Investors Relations site here). To ensure coordination and collaboration among the Board's committees, the membership of the Sustainability and Risk Committee includes the chair of each of the Board's committees. Additional discussion of the Board's role in sustainability and ERM oversight can be found in the 2025 Proxy Statement (pg. 14-16), including risk oversight responsibilities aligned to each committee. The Board receives regular reports from the Sustainability & Risk Committee with respect to sustainability and ERM matters.

[Fixed row]

(4.2) Does your organization's board have competency on environmental issues?

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- ☒ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
- ☒ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
- ☒ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process
- ☒ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

- ☒ Experience in an organization that is exposed to environmental-scrutiny and is going through a sustainability transition

[Fixed row]

(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: ☒ Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☒ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- ☒ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Implementing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- ☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- ☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☒ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
- ☒ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The PlanBeyond Executive Steering Committee is our executive-level body that meets quarterly to agree on our approach, review progress against commitments, update our plans around sustainability risks and opportunities, and provide review and oversight across our disclosures and reporting. In FY24, the committee comprised the Chair and CEO and Executive Leadership Team, along with our Senior Vice President (SVP) for Sustainability and Enterprise Risk Management (ERM), SVP Investor Relations, SVP General Counsel and Secretary, and SVP Strategic Finance, Treasury and Head of Corporate Development – among other key leaders. Our SVP for Sustainability and ERM is the most senior employee dedicated to ERM and sustainability. It is through this committee that our CEO drives alignment between sustainability priorities and corporate strategy, investment, leadership and performance. Company management also provides periodic reports to relevant Board Committees and receives guidance and feedback on the approach for significant and emerging sustainability-related matters.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- ☒ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Implementing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- ☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☒ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
- ☒ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The PlanBeyond Executive Steering Committee is our executive-level body that meets quarterly to agree on our approach, review progress against commitments, update our plans around sustainability risks and opportunities, and provide review and oversight across our disclosures and reporting. In FY24, the committee comprised the Chair and CEO and Executive Leadership Team, along with our Senior Vice President (SVP) for Sustainability and Enterprise Risk Management (ERM), SVP Investor Relations, SVP General Counsel and Secretary, and SVP Strategic Finance, Treasury and Head of Corporate Development – among other key leaders. Our SVP for Sustainability and ERM is the most senior employee dedicated to ERM and sustainability. It is through this committee that our CEO drives alignment between sustainability priorities and corporate strategy, investment, leadership and performance. Company management also provides periodic reports to relevant Board Committees and receives guidance and feedback on the approach for significant and emerging sustainability-related matters. In addition, as a member of the PlanBeyond Steering Committee, during FY24 and FY25 our CEO oversaw the development of PlanBeyond 2025+, which was released in May 2025. PlanBeyond 2025+ includes a focus on nature-positive practices

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

- ☒ Other committee, please specify: PlanBeyond Executive Steering Committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ✓ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ✓ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ✓ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- ✓ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ✓ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ✓ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ✓ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
- ✓ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ✓ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ✓ Developing a climate transition plan
- ✓ Implementing a climate transition plan
- ✓ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- ✓ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- ✓ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ✓ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ✓ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
- ✓ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- ✓ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
- ✓ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify: Executive Steering Committee

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The PlanBeyond Executive Steering Committee is our executive-level body that meets quarterly to agree on our approach, review progress against commitments, update our plans around sustainability risks and opportunities, and provide review and oversight across our disclosures and reporting. In FY24, the committee comprised the Chair and CEO and Executive Leadership Team, along with our Senior Vice President (SVP) for Sustainability and Enterprise Risk Management (ERM), SVP Investor Relations, SVP General Counsel and Secretary, and SVP Strategic Finance, Treasury and Head of Corporate Development – among other key leaders. Our SVP for Sustainability and ERM is the most senior employee dedicated to RM and sustainability. Company management also provides periodic reports to relevant Board Committees and receives guidance and feedback on the approach for significant and emerging sustainability-related matters. Please see our Board Committee charters on our investors' website (<https://invest.jacobs.com/overview/default.aspx>) for more information on the responsibilities of each Board committee related to sustainability matters.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

☒ Other committee, please specify: PlanBeyond Executive Steering Committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☒ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Implementing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- ☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☒ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
- ☒ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Other, please specify: Executive Steering Committee

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The PlanBeyond Executive Steering Committee is our executive-level body that meets quarterly to agree on our approach, review progress against commitments, update our plans around sustainability risks and opportunities, and provide review and oversight across our disclosures and reporting. In FY24, the committee comprised the Chair and CEO and Executive Leadership Team, along with our Senior Vice President (SVP) for Sustainability and Enterprise Risk Management (ERM), SVP Investor Relations, SVP General Counsel and Secretary, and SVP Strategic Finance, Treasury and Head of Corporate Development – among other key leaders. Our SVP for Sustainability and ERM is the most senior employee dedicated to ERM and sustainability. Company management also provides periodic reports to relevant Board Committees and receives guidance and feedback on the approach for significant and emerging sustainability-related matters. Please see our Board

Committee charters on our investors' website (<https://invest.jacobs.com/overview/default.aspx>) for more information on the responsibilities of each Board committee related to sustainability matters.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☒ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify: Chief Legal and Administrative Officer

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- ☒ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Implementing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- ☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- ☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☒ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
- ☒ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Our Global Sustainability Team (formerly known as our Office of Global Climate Response & ESG), established in October 2021, reports to our current Chief Legal & Administrative Officer, (CLAO). The Global Sustainability Team led Jacobs' approach to sustainability and acts as one of the connecting points for our go-to-market environmental solutions within the framework of energy transition, decarbonization, adaptation, resilience, and regenerative and nature-based solutions (NBS). Our Health, Safety, Security and Environment (HSSE) organization, led by our Senior Vice President (SVP) of HSSE and Enterprise Quality, provides governance and oversight to our HSSE Program and BeyondZero, which establishes the processes, tools and culture to address environmental risks and opportunities presented by the projects we deliver. In FY24, risk management responsibility was delegated to the Senior Vice President (SVP) for Sustainability and Enterprise Risk Management (ERM), reporting to our Chief Legal and Administrative Officer (CLAO) who is responsible for monitoring and auditing risk management performance on an operational level. The CLAO is a member of the ELT and reports directly to our CEO. The CLAO oversees Jacobs' ERM framework and sustainability-related matters.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☒ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify: Chief Legal and Administrative Officer

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- ☒ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Implementing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- ☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☒ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
- ☒ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

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Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☒ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- ☒ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

- ☒ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Implementing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
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- ☒ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The PlanBeyond Executive Steering Committee is our executive-level body that meets quarterly to agree on our approach, review progress against commitments, update our plans around sustainability risks and opportunities, and provide review and oversight across our disclosures and reporting. In FY24, the committee comprised the Chair and CEO and Executive Leadership Team, including the CFO, along with our Senior Vice President (SVP) for Sustainability and Enterprise Risk Management (ERM), SVP Investor Relations, SVP General Counsel and Secretary, and SVP Strategic Finance, Treasury and Head of Corporate Development – among other key leaders. Our SVP for Sustainability and ERM is the most senior employee dedicated to ERM and sustainability. Company management also provides periodic reports to relevant Board Committees and receives guidance and feedback on the approach for significant and emerging sustainability-related matters. Please see our Board Committee charters for information on the responsibilities of each Board committee related to sustainability matters.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☒ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
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Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a climate transition plan
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- ☒ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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Select from:

☒ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

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Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Other

☒ Other, please specify: Senior Vice President, Sustainability and ERM

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
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(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Other, please specify: Reports to Chief Legal and Administrative Officer

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Jacobs has a dedicated Global Sustainability team that leads the Company's implementation of our sustainability goals and commitments. The team is led by our Vice President (VP), Global Head of Corporate Sustainability, reporting to our Senior Vice President (SVP) for Sustainability and Environmental Risk Management (ERM). The PlanBeyond Executive Steering Committee is our executive-level body that meets quarterly to agree on our approach, review progress against commitments, update our plans around sustainability-related risks and opportunities, and provide review and oversight across our disclosures and reporting. In FY24, the committee

comprised the Chair and CEO and Executive Leadership Team, along with our SVP for Sustainability and ERM, SVP Investor Relations, SVP General Counsel and Secretary, and SVP Strategic Finance, Treasury and Head of Corporate Development – among other key leaders. Our SVP for Sustainability and ERM is the most senior employee dedicated to sustainability.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Other

☒ Other, please specify: Senior Vice President, Sustainability and ERM

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
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(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Other, please specify: Reports to Chief Legal and Administrative Officer

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Jacobs has a dedicated Global Sustainability team that leads the Company's implementation of our sustainability goals and commitments. The team is led by our Vice President (VP), Global Head of Corporate Sustainability, reporting to our Senior Vice President (SVP) for Sustainability and Environmental Risk Management (ERM). The PlanBeyond Executive Steering Committee is our executive-level body that meets quarterly to agree on our approach, review progress against commitments, update our plans around sustainability-related risks and opportunities, and provide review and oversight across our disclosures and reporting. In FY24, the committee comprised the Chair and CEO and Executive Leadership Team, along with our SVP for Sustainability and ERM, SVP Investor Relations, SVP General Counsel and Secretary, and SVP Strategic Finance, Treasury and Head of Corporate Development – among other key leaders. Our SVP for Sustainability and ERM is the most senior employee dedicated to sustainability

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Other

- ☒ Other, please specify: Vice President, Global Sustainability

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

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- ☒ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Other, please specify: Reports to Senior Vice President, Sustainability and ERM

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Jacobs has a dedicated Global Sustainability team that leads the Company's implementation of our sustainability goals and commitments. In FY24, the team was led by our Vice President (VP), Global Head of Corporate Sustainability, reporting to our Senior Vice President (SVP) for Sustainability and Enterprise Risk Management (ERM).

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Other

☒ Other, please specify: Vice President, Global Sustainability

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- ☒ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements

Policies, commitments, and targets

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Strategy and financial planning

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- ☒ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Other, please specify: Reports to Senior Vice President, Sustainability and ERM

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Jacobs has a dedicated Global Sustainability team that leads the Company's implementation of our sustainability goals and commitments. In FY24, the team was led by our Vice President (VP), Global Head of Corporate Sustainability, reporting to our Senior Vice President (SVP) for Sustainability and Enterprise Risk Management (ERM).

[Add row]

(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?

Climate change

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

1.25

(4.5.3) Please explain

The Company includes a non-financial metric for the overall payout under our Leadership Performance Plan (LPP). For FY24, select officers and leaders of the Company, including, but not limited to, certain employees in Vice President (VP) and Director-level roles, were eligible to participate in the LPP. For FY24, this metric was part of a “Corporate Scorecard” which considered the Company’s reduction in GHG emissions (metric tonnes CO2 equivalent) to within a specified range achieved primarily by reducing business travel. See our 2025 Proxy Statement (pgs. 42-46) for more information. Our response to Section 4.5.1 only includes those individuals listed as Named Executive Officers in our 2025 Proxy Statement and are current officers of the company. Titles included in Section 4.5.1 reflect such individuals’ current title, not those at the time of filing of the 2025 Proxy Statement.

[Fixed row]

(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Emission reduction

☒ Reduction in absolute emissions

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☒ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Achievement of an absolute CO₂e emissions target is linked to a short-term performance incentive, with a relative weight of 5% of the annual target bonus (short-term incentive).

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

Linking a portion of executives' annual bonus to achievement of a CO₂e emissions reduction target incentivizes progress toward Jacobs' GHG reduction goals.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☒ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Emission reduction

☒ Reduction in absolute emissions

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☒ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

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(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

Linking a portion of executives' annual bonus to achievement of a CO₂e emissions reduction target incentivizes progress toward Jacobs' GHG reduction goals.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☒ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify: Chief Legal and Administrative Officer

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Emission reduction

☒ Reduction in absolute emissions

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☒ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Achievement of an absolute CO₂e emissions target is linked to a short-term performance incentive, with a relative weight of 5% of the annual target bonus (short-term incentive).

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

Linking a portion of executives' annual bonus to achievement of a CO₂e emissions reduction target incentivizes progress toward Jacobs' GHG reduction goals.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☒ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify: President, Global Operations

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Emission reduction

☒ Reduction in emissions intensity

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☒ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Achievement of an absolute CO₂e emissions target is linked to a short-term performance incentive, with a relative weight of 5% of the annual target bonus (short-term incentive).

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

Linking a portion of executives' annual bonus to achievement of a CO₂e emissions reduction target incentivizes progress toward Jacobs' GHG reduction goals.
[Add row]

(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Upstream value chain

- ☒ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Jacobs has various environmental policies, including PlanBeyond 2025+, BeyondZero, our Sustainability-Linked Bond Framework published in 2023 and our Global Environment Commitment Statement published in 2022, each of which are subject to evolving rules and regulations. Please see our website for copies of each of these documents which will provide you with additional information.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- ☒ Commitment to a circular economy strategy
- ☒ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- ☒ Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species
- ☒ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues
- ☒ Commitment to implementation of nature-based solutions that support landscape restoration and long-term protection of natural ecosystems
- ☒ Other environmental commitment, please specify: For a full list of commitments, please see Global Environmental Management Commitment Statement.
https://s205.q4cdn.com/384284279/files/doc_downloads/Environmental-Global/Global-Environmental-Manageme

Climate-specific commitments

- ☒ Commitment to net-zero emissions

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

- ☒ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- ☒ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Global-Environmental-Management-Commitment-Statement_2022.pdf

[Add row]

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

(4.10.1) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

☒ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)

☒ We Mean Business

☒ Other, please specify: Structural Engineers 2050 Commitment Program, Network for Engineering with Nature

(4.10.3) Describe your organization's role within each framework or initiative

Jacobs is a member of the Science-Based Targets Network Corporate Engagement Program, We Mean Business, Network for Engineering with Nature, and the Structural Engineers 2050 Commitment Program.

[Fixed row]

(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?

(4.11.1) External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Select all that apply

- ☒ Yes, we engaged directly with policy makers
- ☒ Yes, we engaged indirectly through, and/or provided financial or in-kind support to a trade association or other intermediary organization or individual whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation

(4.11.2) Indicate whether your organization has a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we have a public commitment or position statement in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

(4.11.3) Global environmental treaties or policy goals in line with public commitment or position statement

Select all that apply

- ☒ Paris Agreement

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

Global-Environmental-Management-Commitment-Statement_2022.pdf

(4.11.5) Indicate whether your organization is registered on a transparency register

Select from:

- ☒ Unknown

(4.11.8) Describe the process your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your environmental commitments and/or transition plan

Sustainability at Jacobs means providing thoughtful solutions that meet the needs of today while enabling economies, communities and the environment to thrive tomorrow. It requires us to consider both the impact we have on the world around us and the resilience we need to navigate dynamic risks and disruptions. PlanBeyond® is our sustainable business approach, aligned with Jacobs' purpose to create a more connected, sustainable world. With our sustainability journey evolving and improving over time, we've established deep and trusted relationships with our clients and seized business opportunities aligned with our global strategy. PlanBeyond 2025+ continues to build upon this strong foundation and way of doing business. This updated PlanBeyond approach outlines our path forward. It reflects our ongoing commitment to transparency, measurable outcomes and being a trusted solutions provider to those we serve. Together with our clients, partners and people, we're not just responding to change — we're shaping what's next. Along with our policies and guidelines, our Jacobs Code of Conduct helps us make the right decisions for our company, our communities and ourselves. The Code of Conduct is a helpful, high-level guide for how we behave. Our Code of Conduct is reviewed annually, and we require our employees to complete training on our Code of Conduct. Our purpose and values are a cornerstone of our culture and are foundational to our Code of Conduct. Our purpose is to create a more connected, sustainable world. One of our values is "we do things right". This means we always act with integrity – taking responsibility for our work, caring for our people, and staying focused on safety and sustainability. We make investments in our clients, people, and communities, so we can grow together.

[Fixed row]

(4.11.1) On what policies, laws, or regulations that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Row 1

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

FY2025 National Defense Authorization Act – annual law to authorize Department of Defense programs. Jacobs engages regularly to support grant programs and policies to improve the Department of Defense's climate resilience and sustainability of military installations.

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Environmental impacts and pressures

☒ Other environmental impacts and pressures, please specify: Climate transition plans

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☒ United States of America

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ Neutral

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Regular meetings

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

Growing public concern about climate change has resulted in the increased focus of local, state, regional, national and international regulatory bodies on greenhouse gas ("GHG") emissions and climate change issues. Governmental policies designed to address climate change could increase the costs of projects for our clients or, in some cases, prevent a project from going forward, thereby potentially reducing the need for our services, which would in turn have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Further, climate legislation across all geographies poses a similar risk to us and our clients as we operate globally. However, further policy changes and climate legislation could also increase the overall demand for our services as our clients and partners work to comply with such policies, such as by decarbonizing their industries, transitioning from fossil fuels to renewable energy sources and developing integrated and sustainable solutions, which could have a positive impact on our business.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

[Add row]

(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year.

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

☒ Other global trade association, please specify: Network for Engineering with Nature®

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☒ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Jacobs joined the Network for Engineering with Nature®, an organization bringing together researchers, practitioners and academics to drive alignment between nature and engineering. Through collaboration, education, real-world application and the setting up of transdisciplinary research teams, the network strives to deliver economic, environmental and social benefits by utilizing natural infrastructure. We've already worked with key members of the network for several years, collaborating on projects like the rebuilding of the Tyndall Air Force Base in the aftermath of Hurricane Michael. With the US Army Corps of Engineers, we also jointly developed the publication Engineering With Nature® Supporting Mission Resilience and Infrastructure Value at Department of Defense Installations. Joining the network as a partner organization allows us to collaborate across the industry, understand best practice and lessons learned, as well as identify opportunities for internships and mentoring.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

[\[Add row\]](#)

(4.12) Have you published information about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☒ In mainstream reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Water

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☒ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☒ Risks & Opportunities

☒ Strategy

☒ Emission targets

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

6-8, 20-55, 81

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

24-ar.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Our FY24 Annual Report includes details on our FY22-24 Corporate Strategy including the following: Our strategy is driven by our visionary purpose of creating a more connected, sustainable world, applying our values and delivering on our brand promise of “Challenging today. Reinventing tomorrow.” To help us challenge the accepted and shape the new standards our future needs, our three growth accelerators — Climate Response, Consulting & Advisory and Data Solutions services — create connections between the global market trends, our client solutions and our company purpose. Our Climate Response accelerator focuses on the end-to-end solutions we co-create with clients in energy transition, decarbonization, adaptation and resilience, and regenerative and nature-based climate solutions. Today our clients are facing a rapidly changing world - navigating multifaceted challenges such as the increasing pace of technological change, budget and supply chain limitations, global climate change events and complex geopolitical conditions. Through our Consulting & Advisory capabilities, we deepen our involvement with our clients to help them conceptualize, shape and realize their future. For details on our current corporate strategy released in FY25, please visit our Investor Relations website.

Row 3

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☒ In voluntary communications

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☒ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☒ Governance

☒ Risks & Opportunities

☒ Strategy

☒ Emission targets

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

How We Operate

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

How We Operate - PlanBeyond 2025+.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

PlanBeyond 2025+ is Jacobs' approach to sustainability.

Row 4

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☒ In voluntary communications

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Water

☒ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☒ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☒ Strategy

☒ Governance

☒ Emission targets

☒ Emissions figures

☒ Risks & Opportunities

☒ Value chain engagement

☒ Biodiversity indicators

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

11, 29-31, 40-44, 47-50, 66, 69-78, 83-99

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

FY24-Sustainability-Report_FINAL.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Jacobs reports on various topics related to sustainability and corporate responsibility in its annual Sustainability Report.
[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☒ Not defined

[Fixed row]

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ Customized publicly available climate physical scenario, please specify: Our scenario analyses have been informed by quantitative analysis in IPCC climate change projections and the qualitative NGFS scenario framework

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Business division

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Policy

☒ Market

☒ Liability

☒ Reputation

☒ Technology

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2021

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2025

☒ 2030

☒ 2040

☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Macro and microeconomy

☒ Other macro and microeconomy driving forces, please specify: transition to a low-carbon economy

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Our scenario analyses have been informed by quantitative analysis in IPCC climate change projections and the qualitative NGFS scenario framework.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

We have adapted NGFS narratives to consider climate-related risks and opportunities for each of our sectors described in our FY23 Climate Risk Assessment. The orderly transition scenario has lower physical risks and moderated transition risks. This pathway assumes that global climate action begins quickly and escalates in a steady but consistent manner, with relatively little variation across Jacobs' regions. The comprehensiveness and consistency of global climate action moderates transition risks. While there is a high chance that dangerous human interference in the climate system is avoided, growing climate change physical effects are experienced.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ Customized publicly available climate physical scenario, please specify: Our scenario analyses have been informed by quantitative analysis in IPCC climate change projections and the qualitative NGFS scenario framework

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Business division

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☒ Policy | ☒ Acute physical |
| ☒ Market | ☒ Chronic physical |
| ☒ Liability | |
| ☒ Reputation | |
| ☒ Technology | |

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- ☒ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2021

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2025
☒ 2030
☒ 2040
☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Direct interaction with climate

- ☒ Other direct interaction with climate driving forces, please specify: General impacts of dynamic global geopolitical environment

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Our scenario analyses have been informed by quantitative analysis in IPCC climate change projections and the qualitative NGFS scenario framework.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

We have adapted NGFS narratives to consider climate-related risks and opportunities for each of our sectors described in our FY23 Climate Risk Assessment. The orderly transition scenario has lower physical risks and moderated transition risks. This pathway assumes that global climate action begins quickly and escalates in a steady but consistent manner, with relatively little variation across Jacobs' regions. The comprehensiveness and consistency of global climate action moderates transition risks. While there is a high chance that dangerous human interference in the climate system is avoided, growing climate change physical effects are experienced.

[Add row]

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management
- ☒ Strategy and financial planning
- ☒ Resilience of business model and strategy
- ☒ Capacity building
- ☒ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

Our FY23 Climate Risk Assessment focused on our Aviation, Rail & Transit, Ports & Maritime, and Health sectors. The following summary can be found in the FY23 assessment. See our FY23 Climate Risk Assessment here for more details: <https://invest.jacobs.com/governance/sustainability/default.aspx> The focus of this report has been to provide a deeper exploration of physical and transitional risks and opportunities in our global Aviation, Rail & Transit, Ports & Maritime, and Health sectors, including an update to our previous annual reports focus on our Water sector, under contrasting future scenarios to support the objectives of our FY22-24 company strategy, and ensure we are maximizing our company climate response opportunities. Generally, the opportunities are likely to be greater if the global economy transitions to net zero early and in an orderly manner. If we follow a 4°C trajectory, Jacobs could see limited net opportunities in response to the increasing physical risks and the limited transition to a low-carbon economy. If we follow a 1.5°C trajectory, then the limited net opportunities from the same physical risks could be supplemented by significant sector opportunities connected with the rapid transition to a low-carbon economy. We continue to support clients around the world to undertake their own climate risk assessments in line with TCFD recommendations and implement climate mitigation and adaptation strategies. We are expanding our assessment of climate risks and opportunities to the remainder of our business, with an eye towards ongoing changes in the financial and non-financial disclosures and regulatory landscape. The integration of climate risk and opportunity considerations into our company strategy and planning is a priority for Jacobs and is supported by our Sustainability & Risk Board Committee which was established in April 2021.

[Fixed row]

(5.2) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan?

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

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

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.2.4) Plan explicitly commits to cease all spending on, and revenue generation from, activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to add an explicit commitment within the next two years

(5.2.6) Explain why your organization does not explicitly commit to cease all spending on and revenue generation from activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

As a company that delivers over 20,000 projects a year in 40+ countries, integrating sustainability and resilience into our solutions is our greatest differentiator and opportunity for impact.

(5.2.7) Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan

Select from:

☒ We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.8) Description of feedback mechanism

We engage regularly with clients, investors, employees and other stakeholders throughout our value chain to gain insights to sustain agility and responsiveness to evolving expectations. In alignment with our double materiality approach, our priorities and investments are continually informed by the impacts, risks and opportunities most material to our business as identified through our engagement with our stakeholders.

(5.2.9) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

☒ More frequently than annually

(5.2.10) Description of key assumptions and dependencies on which the transition plan relies

The key assumptions and dependencies are outlined in PlanBeyond 2025+. <https://jacobs.foleon.com/planbeyond/planbeyond2025/>

(5.2.11) Description of progress against transition plan disclosed in current or previous reporting period

Guided by our industry-leading climate initiatives, we continue to implement a suite of strategic actions to achieve our commitments. With verified science-based net zero targets across Scopes 1, 2 and 3 emissions by 2040, we are systematically reducing our carbon footprint through strategies including purchasing 100% low-carbon renewable electricity in FY24, reducing fuel consumption, using data-driven platforms to inform lower carbon travel decisions and emphasizing carbon reduction strategies with our people. We keep ourselves accountable for taking action to reduce our environmental footprint, and we support our suppliers identifying opportunities to reduce carbon emissions and be more climate resilient. Through these initiatives, we build credibility with our clients and stakeholders as a leader in sustainability for our own operations and positive driver of sustainable decision making in the broader industry.

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

FY24-Sustainability-Report_FINAL.pdf, How We Operate - PlanBeyond 2025+.pdf

(5.2.13) Other environmental issues that your climate transition plan considers

Select all that apply

- ☒ Forests
- ☒ Water
- ☒ Biodiversity

(5.2.14) Explain how the other environmental issues are considered in your climate transition plan

Jacobs is committed to building our reputation as an industry leader by reducing our carbon footprint and influencing positive change in the larger systems – economic, social or environmental – that shape our industry as a whole. Our ongoing focus on shared accountability, employee wellbeing, thoughtful leadership and nature-positive practices will guide continued investment in material operational priorities aligned with secular trends in our end markets, as well as our purpose and values. Jacobs is transforming how we approach sales and project delivery by embedding sustainability into every phase of the asset lifecycle. This includes a global framework for identifying, evaluating and managing impacts and risks for every opportunity. We foster dialogue with our clients before contracts are signed to align project scope to their sustainability goals and discuss how Jacobs' global sustainability and resilience expertise can best serve their needs. We are also committed to sustainable procurement practices in our project delivery, and we support our suppliers in meeting their sustainability goals, while also prioritizing the procurement of more sustainable and ethically sourced materials. We screen suppliers to meet our required standards, including human rights due diligence and flow down client requirements and expectations to our suppliers to foster alignment, efficiency and scaled positive impact. In developing requirements for our suppliers across vast geographies, we are streamlining our procedures to ensure our compliance with global requirements while also minimizing our administrative burden. We further create positive impact by continually improving design and delivery processes. This includes the deployment of global frameworks and tools to strategically integrate sustainability in our solutions using data-driven, science-based approaches for managing climate impacts and risks, resilience, materials and waste reduction, biodiversity, ecosystem protection, water stewardship, decarbonization, social value and more.

[Fixed row]

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?

(5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:

☒ Yes, strategy only

(5.3.2) Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy

Select all that apply

☒ Upstream/downstream value chain

☒ Operations

(5.3.3) Primary reason why environmental risks and/or opportunities have not affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify: In progress

(5.3.4) Explain why environmental risks and/or opportunities have not affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Beginning in the second half of FY23, we initiated a “Double Materiality Assessment” in accordance with the ESRS and associated guidelines, in preparation for and in support of Jacobs’ future non-financial disclosures under the CSRD. In accordance with the ESRS, our Double Materiality Assessment has two dimensions: 1. Impact Materiality: matters pertaining to positive or negative, actual or potential impacts on people and/or the environment. 2. Financial Materiality: inter alia, information that if omitted, misstated or obscured could reasonably be expected to influence decisions made by users of a company’s financial reports. This assessment was completed in December 2024, with Executive Leadership Team and Board of Directors briefings on the process and outcomes completed in January 2025. We anticipate sharing the outcomes from our double materiality assessment in due course. We anticipate sharing the outcomes from our double materiality assessment in due course. See <https://invest.jacobs.com/governance/governance-documents-esg-data/default.aspx> for more information in section 4.11 of the FY24 Sustainability Report.

[Fixed row]

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Jacobs has evaluated climate change-related risks and opportunities since the TCFD-aligned assessments began in 2020. The outcomes from these assessments have informed the global business and continuity and resilience planning (such as through the development of the globally applicable Resilience Manual and supporting Operational Resilience Plan, which guides decision-making on adaptive measures in response to climate change-related physical impacts), our client engagements and services, and the Jacobs overall FY22-24 Boldly Moving Forward Strategy in effect during FY24. We continue to consider such risks and opportunities as the science and understanding of climate change evolves, and as our business and clients navigate a highly dynamic operating environment. With our new sustainability approach, PlanBeyond 2025+, Jacobs is transforming how we approach sales and project delivery by embedding sustainability into every phase of the asset lifecycle. This includes a global framework for identifying, evaluating and managing impacts and risks for every opportunity.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Jacobs has evaluated climate change-related risks and opportunities since the TCFD-aligned assessments began in 2020. The outcomes from these assessments have informed the global business and continuity and resilience planning (such as through the development of the globally applicable Resilience Manual and supporting Operational Resilience Plan, which guides decision-making on adaptive measures in response to climate change-related physical impacts), our client engagements and services, and the Jacobs overall FY22-24 Boldly Moving Forward Strategy in effect during FY24. We continue to consider such risks and opportunities as the science and understanding of climate change evolves, and as our business and clients navigate a highly dynamic operating environment. With our new sustainability approach, PlanBeyond 2025+, our Culture of Caring is expanding to encompass not only traditional job site health and safety, but also psychological wellbeing, mental health, security, business resilience and environmental management. By recognizing the deep interconnectivity between caring for people and caring for the planet, we also create shared accountability for sustainability in our operations while helping employees feel connected to tangible local actions. We also know it's essential to prepare for disruptions that may affect operational continuity, so we anticipate and respond in ways that safeguard our people, the environment, assets and reputation.

[Add row]

(5.4) In your organization’s financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s climate transition	Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization’s climate transition
	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select all that apply ☒ Other methodology or framework

[Fixed row]

(5.4.1) Quantify the amount and percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition.

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify: Jacobs evaluated groups of projects for alignment with sustainability or community enhancement objectives and capabilities.

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Revenue/Turnover

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

8500000000

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

73.7

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition

In calculating the estimate of Jacobs' ESG-aligned revenue, Jacobs evaluated groups of projects for alignment with sustainability or community enhancement objectives and capabilities. Project groupings were determined through a market classification scheme using a standardized enterprise-wide taxonomy. Revenue attributable to a project group was determined to be ESG-aligned revenue if, in the judgment of Jacobs, the primary capabilities being delivered by Jacobs are aligned with a sustainability or community enhancement related objective. While Jacobs believes this methodology provides a reasonable estimation of the percentage of revenue that is aligned to ESG, there are inherent limitations with this approach. For example, if the primary scope of the project group does not align to a sustainability or community enhancement objective, but Jacobs earns some revenue from ESG-related work for the project group, that revenue is not included in the reported total of ESG-aligned revenue. Conversely, if the primary capabilities being delivered by Jacobs are aligned to a sustainability or community enhancement objective, but some revenue does not directly relate to an ESG scope, the full revenue of the project group, including the ancillary non-ESG revenue, is included in the reported total of ESG-aligned revenue. It is also noted that certain stakeholders may have differing views as to the alignment of certain types of projects to sustainability or community enhancement objectives. In prior years Jacobs provided revenue from nuclear power and nuclear remediation in the calculation of ESG-

aligned revenue. Following the consummation of the Separation Transaction, revenue from these categories is de minimus and no longer included in this calculation. As shown on Figure 1, our estimated ESG-aligned revenue for FY24 was approximately \$8.5 billion United States Dollars (USD), which is approximately 73.7% of Jacobs’ FY24 revenue including PA Consulting (but, for the avoidance of doubt, excluding revenue attributable to the SpinCo Business).
[Add row]

(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Environmental externality priced
	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select all that apply ☒ Carbon

[Fixed row]

(5.10.1) Provide details of your organization’s internal price on carbon.

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:
☒ Internal fee

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply
☒ Incentivize consideration of climate-related issues in decision making
☒ Setting and/or achieving of climate-related policies and targets

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

- ☒ Benchmarking against peers
- ☒ Alignment to scientific guidance
- ☒ Social cost of climate-related impact
- ☒ Alignment with the price of a carbon tax
- ☒ Price/cost of voluntary carbon offset credits
- ☒ Cost of required measures to achieve climate-related targets

(5.10.1.4) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

We established an internal carbon price of \$50 per metric tonne CO2e based on a review of global carbon pricing data when it was set in FY22.

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 3, Category 6 - Business travel

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

- ☒ Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

- ☒ Static

(5.10.1.10) Minimum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

(5.10.1.11) Maximum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

50

(5.10.1.12) Business decision-making processes the internal price is applied to

Select all that apply

- ☒ Operations
- ☒ Procurement

(5.10.1.13) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, for some decision-making processes, please specify: Business travel

(5.10.1.14) % total emissions in the reporting year in selected scopes this internal price covers

32

(5.10.1.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(5.10.1.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

On January 1, 2022, we introduced an internal carbon price of \$50 USD per metric tonne of CO2e applied to non-billable (internal) business travel at Jacobs. The carbon cost is charged to the applicable operational leaders and is intended to influence our employees to consider sustainable decision-making around travel by evaluating if the travel is necessary in operating our business and supporting our clients. A proprietary travel booking tool provides estimated carbon emissions and price for employee-planned travel to influence travel behaviors. The funds generated by carbon pricing are directed into a Carbon Reduction Fund administered by the Global Sustainability Team, and recommendations for investment are reviewed by the PlanBeyond Executive Steering Committee. The total amount varies each year depending upon the emissions generated by non-billable business travel.

[Add row]

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> ☒ Climate change
Customers	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> ☒ Climate change
Investors and shareholders	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> ☒ Climate change
Other value chain stakeholders	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> ☒ Climate change

[Fixed row]

(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?

	Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment
Climate change	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ No, we do not currently assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, but we plan to do so within the next two years

[Fixed row]

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Procurement spend

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Please see Section 5.11.7 which details the supplier prequalification process where we request climate-related information from our suppliers. While we request this information, our ultimate decision-making about whether to utilize a supplier is not impacted by whether they have climate-related goals established or any other climate-related criteria. Over time we intend to engage with our suppliers with which we have the largest amount of procurement spend on their climate resilience and goals.

[Fixed row]

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Climate change

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to introduce environmental requirements related to this environmental issue within the next two years

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Jacobs' Supply Management is focused on ensuring project delivery, reducing supply chain and performance risk, and building strategic relationships with our suppliers to help drive incremental value for our clients, teams and community. During the supplier qualification process detailed in Section 5.11.7 below, we also gather data on the supplier's GHG emissions and climate action targets. Our Supply Chain Management and Procurement teams will work with our major suppliers on climate resilience and goals.

[Fixed row]

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization's supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☒ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

- ☒ Provide training, support and best practices on how to measure GHG emissions
- ☒ Provide training, support and best practices on how to set science-based targets
- ☒ Support suppliers to develop public time-bound action plans with clear milestones
- ☒ Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact
- ☒ Support suppliers to set their own environmental commitments across their operations
- ☒ Provide training, support and best practices on how to make credible renewable energy usage claims

Innovation and collaboration

- ☒ Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

☒ 51-75%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

We keep ourselves accountable for taking action to reduce our environmental footprint, and we support our suppliers identifying opportunities to reduce carbon emissions and be more climate resilient. Through various initiatives, we build credibility with our clients and stakeholders as a leader in sustainability for our own operations and a positive driver of sustainable decision making in the broader industry. Additionally, in certain jurisdictions, disclosures regarding our sustainability efforts and those of our suppliers are a requirement to participate in competitive bidding for future projects.

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☒ Unknown

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify: Other information collection - prequalification questionnaire and requirement to comply with our supplier code of conduct.

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Information collection

☒ Other information collection activity, please specify: We require every supplier to respond to our pre-qualification questionnaire at least once every two years and to agree to our Supplier Code of Conduct in every contract awarded to our suppliers.

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

We request 100% of our suppliers provide sustainability and climate change information as part of our prequalification process. Suppliers answer sustainability questions in the following categories: Planning, Products and Services, Energy, Carbon, Transportation, or other sustainability details like waste management. There are detailed qualitative and quantitative questions on topics including energy use, renewables, emissions, reduction initiatives, and targets. The questions allow Jacobs to identify those suppliers who Jacobs can help identify opportunities to reduce carbon emissions and become more climate resilient. Suppliers approved from the prequalification process must agree to our supplier Code of Conduct which includes working to deliver sustainable, efficient and effective goods, services and solutions. The supplier Code of Conduct also specifies that suppliers must ensure 100% of goods, services and solutions supplied to Jacobs comply with applicable laws and regulations.

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☒ Unknown

[Add row]

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☒ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks

☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

We engage regularly with clients, investors, employees and other stakeholders throughout our value chain to gain insights to sustain agility and responsiveness to evolving expectations. In alignment with our double materiality approach, our priorities and investments are continually informed by the impacts, risks and opportunities most material to our business as identified through our engagement with our stakeholders. We're harnessing science-backed, cutting-edge artificial intelligence and digital platforms to integrate impact and resilience throughout the end-to-end project lifecycle. Our proprietary tools like Evolve and CarbonFirst enable us to prioritize relevant, measurable sustainability goals from the outset – equipping clients with tailored, actionable insights that inform better decision-making from design through delivery. We're leveraging the best practices from these enterprise tools on our major projects and programs to scale adoption and value generation across all our projects. Through our global knowledge-sharing system, ADAPT, we connect our sales and delivery teams directly to best-in-class practitioners and resources to maximize innovation, delivery excellence and long-term resilience in every solution.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

One measure of engagement effectiveness and success is ESG-aligned revenue. In calculating the estimate of Jacobs' ESG-aligned revenue, Jacobs evaluated groups of projects for alignment with sustainability or community enhancement objectives and capabilities. Project groupings were determined through a market classification scheme using a standardized enterprise-wide taxonomy. Revenue attributable to a project group was determined to be ESG-aligned revenue if, in the judgment of Jacobs, the primary capabilities being delivered by Jacobs are aligned with a sustainability or community enhancement related objective.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☒ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

We engage regularly with clients, investors, employees and other stakeholders throughout our value chain to gain insights to sustain agility and responsiveness to evolving expectations. In alignment with our double materiality approach, our priorities and investments are continually informed by the impacts, risks and opportunities most material to our business as identified through our engagement with our stakeholders.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Sustainability's role as both a differentiator and value generator for our clients broadened our long-term relationships and emphasized the importance of delivering holistic solutions across our vast value chain. These strides reinforced our position as an industry-leader in sustainability, contributing to our growth and recognitions such as being included on the Dow Jones Sustainability World Index and being designated ISS Prime Status, demonstrating our continued evolution to our stakeholders.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify: Employees

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☒ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks

☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☒ 51-75%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

We understand that achieving our sustainability commitments ultimately relies on the understanding and action of our people; therefore, cultural enablement is vital to our PlanBeyond approach. Through a suite of strategies and resources, we provide our people with what they need to understand and act within their roles to drive impact, both within the company and for our clients. By fostering a culture of collaboration and continuous learning, we empower our people and teams to think creatively and execute with confidence. This includes company-wide training on our values and how to embed sustainability into operations and solutions, as well as access to our global sustainability and resilience resource hub, frameworks and tools targeted toward specific audiences including sales, project delivery and technical experts. Our Culture of Caring further complements and reinforces PlanBeyond, promoting health, safety, security, well-being and a deep sense of responsibility to both our people and the planet; our culture extends beyond our own operations into the work we do for clients.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

One example of engagement effectiveness and success is business travel emissions. Efforts to reduce our business travel carbon include creating a dashboard whereby each employee can track their own carbon footprint, and we can track our travel carbon footprint as a whole. Operational leaders are accountable for tracking, monitoring and reporting business travel in alignment with this new reporting tool. We have a target to reduce absolute Scope 3 GHG emissions from business travel and employee commuting by 50% by 2030 from a 2019 base year. In FY24, we had a 44% decrease in business travel emissions from FY19 to FY24.
[Add row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

As stated in our response to question 1.5.2, throughout this submission, unless otherwise noted, we apply an operational control approach as the boundary of all metrics included in this CDP response. From an operational control perspective, this response includes all wholly-owned subsidiaries and direct and indirect majority-owned subsidiaries over which we exercise day-to-day personnel, capital and operational expenditure decision-making. As such, joint ventures where we do not have operational control are not within the boundaries of our reporting in this CDP response and therefore are not included in this response or our FY24 greenhouse gas (GHG) data. In alignment with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol, our investment in PA Consulting is included within our Scope 3 GHG emissions data, which includes GHG emissions outside of Jacobs' operational control. Except where explicitly noted, PA Consulting is not included in the information reported herein. For more information on our reporting boundary, see Section 1.4 of our FY24 Sustainability Report.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify: Not relevant.

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

We have not included any plastics data in this CDP report. Plastic use for Jacobs' own activities and operations (excluding clients) primarily occurs in our owned or leased office space. As a professional services firm, providing or selling "products" that rely on purchasing upstream plastic materials is not a significant part of Jacobs' business. Plastic use for Jacobs' own activities and operations (excluding clients) primarily occurs in our office space. We actively seek to reduce plastic products in our offices. Our facility managers are mindful of single-use plastics, including plastic cups, drink containers, knives and forks, even those sourced from external vendors, in accordance with our internal sustainability policies. As stated in our Global Environmental Management Commitment Statement, we promote

circular economy principles that encourage responsible resource consumption and the reduce, re-use and recycle waste hierarchy. Practices described in our BMS Waste Management Work Instruction require our Facility and Project Managers to evaluate source reduction and recycling opportunities within our operations and projects and document them in the Office Operations Manual and Sustainable Workplace Plan or project-specific Waste Management Plan or project Sustainability and Resilience plan, as required. Jacobs promotes resource conservation and waste minimization through our circular economy service offerings across a wide array of clients, from strategic waste planning for local communities to enhancing the circularity of buildings, facilities and infrastructure through the application of circular design and planning, construction and manufacturing and deconstruction. We foster the development of public-private partnerships with emerging and established technologies to take the materials recovered from waste streams and utilize them as inputs to offset the reliance on raw materials.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

As stated in our response to question 1.5.2, throughout this submission, unless otherwise noted, we apply an operational control approach as the boundary of all metrics included in this CDP response. From an operational control perspective, this response includes all wholly-owned subsidiaries and direct and indirect majority-owned subsidiaries over which we exercise day-to-day personnel, capital and operational expenditure decision-making. As such, joint ventures where we do not have operational control are not within the boundaries of our reporting and therefore are not included in this response. For more information on our reporting boundary, see Section 1.4 of our FY24 Sustainability Report.
[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

Select from:

☒ No

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

(7.1.1.1) Has there been a structural change?

Select all that apply

☒ Yes, a divestment

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

SpinCo Business

(7.1.1.3) Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

On September 27, 2024, Jacobs completed the spin-off of its Critical Mission Solutions and Cyber & Intelligence government services businesses (the "SpinCo Business") and subsequent merger of the SpinCo Business with Amentum Parent Holdings LLC, forming an independent, publicly traded company called Amentum Holdings, Inc. (NYSE: AMTM) ("Amentum") (the "Separation Transaction"). See our FY24 Sustainability Report for more information on the Separation Transaction.
[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

(7.1.2.1) Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?

Select all that apply

☒ Yes, a change in methodology

(7.1.2.2) Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)

As detailed in Section 7.1.1.3, Jacobs completed the Separation Transaction during FY24. Jacobs has determined that the Separation Transaction is a significant change as contemplated by the SLB Framework and completed the Rebaseline in accordance with the rebaselining policy detailed in Section 7.1.3.3 to recalculate its base year data to reflect Jacobs without the SpinCo Business. As such, all SpinCo Business data and emissions have been removed. In addition to the removal of the SpinCo Business data and emissions, as part of the Rebaseline detailed in our FY24 Sustainability Report and this submission, Jacobs reflected certain other structural changes, and improvements to its emissions calculation methodology in the recalculated base year data. Such improvements were also applied to FY23 and FY24 data reported in our FY24 Sustainability Report and this submission. Jacobs has had minor structural changes due to acquisitions completed since FY19. At the time of each of the acquisitions, Jacobs determined that such acquisition was not significant and did not warrant a recalculation of our Baseline. However, in connection with the Rebaseline, emissions related to these acquisitions have been added to our Baseline data. Jacobs implemented improvements to its calculation methodology and data quality and collection methods that are now reflected in the Baseline data, where data are available. In 2023, Jacobs partnered with a third-party consultant, Advito, to utilize Advito's International Organization for Standardization (ISO) Certified GATE4 business travel emission calculation methodology to improve our Scope 3 business travel emission calculations. However, the divestment of the SpinCo Business discussed in 7.1.1 of this response is the most significant change to emissions accounting. As a result, we have calculated different emissions for Scope 3 business travel emissions compared to emissions calculated using our prior calculation methodology. We have applied the new methodology to our Baseline data as part of the Rebaseline. This new methodology is also reflected in our FY23 and FY24 data included herein. For more information on the above, please see our FY24 Sustainability Report.

[Fixed row]

(7.1.3) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in 7.1.1 and/or 7.1.2?

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.1.3.2) Scope(s) recalculated

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 2, location-based

☒ Scope 2, market-based

☒ Scope 3

(7.1.3.3) Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold

The below is a summary of Jacobs' Rebaselining Policy and does not purport to be complete. The terms of the Sustainability-Linked Bond (SLB) included below are qualified in their entirety by the SLB Prospectus Supplement, FY24 Sustainability Report and FY24 SLB Progress Report (available on our Investor Relations website) Please refer to these for more information. Capitalized terms are defined in the SLB Framework. Jacobs' rebaselining policy permits Jacobs, in good faith, at its sole discretion and without consent of our SLB noteholders, to make adjustment to the boundary of either KPI linked to the SLB, or to other aspects of the scope or calculation methodology of either KPI, or the Baseline, as applicable, in the event of significant or structural changes at Jacobs (including acquisitions, divestiture, mergers or other corporate action with similar effect), changes in calculation methodology used by Jacobs, its peers or the market in general or adopted as industry standards or required by law, changes in data availability due to improved calculation methodologies or better data collection processes or accessibility or the discovery of data errors. Jacobs internal recalculation policy and significance threshold for purposes of the SLB and our GHG emissions reporting defines significant as a structural or methodological change which management reasonably believes, based on the facts available to management without the need to conduct a complete carbon inventory, will result in a greater than 5% change to any of the following: 5% of combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, 5% of an individual Scope 3 category, or 5% of any other individual verified metric category Under this policy, when a significant structural or methodological change occurs, Jacobs maintains the discretion to make other similar updates which may not have individually met the threshold set forth in the rebaselining policy for being significant. Jacobs reserves the right to make additional adjustments to reflect changes in the KPI calculation methodology used by Jacobs, its peers or the market in general or adopted as industry standards with any such adjustments to be guided by the GHG Protocol, SBTi Net Zero Standard and/or other applicable market standards or regulatory requirements and that in the aggregate maintain or increase the proposed level of ambition of the SPTs stated in the SLB Framework. Any such changes must be approved by the Jacobs Sustainability Committee.

(7.1.3.4) Past years' recalculation

Select from:

☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ IEA CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion
- ☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance
- ☒ US EPA Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting Rule
- ☒ The Climate Registry: General Reporting Protocol
- ☒ US EPA Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID)

- ☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard
- ☒ 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories
- ☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)
- ☒ US EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership: Indirect Emissions From Purchased Electricity
- ☒ US EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership: Direct Emissions from Mobile Combustion Sources
- ☒ US EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership: Direct Emissions from Stationary Combustion Sources
- ☒ Defra Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including streamlined energy and carbon reporting guidance, 2019
- ☒ US EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership: Direct Fugitive Emissions from Refrigeration, Air Conditioning, Fire Suppression, and Industrial Gases
- ☒ Other, please specify: Advito proprietary ISO Certified GATE4 methodology

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

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:

- ☒ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:

- ☒ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

(7.3.3) Comment

Scope 2 (location-based) and Scope 2 (market-based) values are third-party verified. The verification statement for FY24 emissions can be viewed on our Jacobs Investor Relations microsite at https://s205.q4cdn.com/384284279/files/doc_downloads/Verification-Statements/2025/06/FY24-ESG-Verification-Statement_Jacobs.pdf.

[Fixed row]

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15814

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Value is third-party verified. The verification statement for FY19 emissions can be viewed at https://s205.q4cdn.com/384284279/files/doc_downloads/Verification-Statements/2025/06/FY19-Rebaseline-Verification-Statement_Jacobs.pdf. Our carbon accounting methodology, emission factors and reporting follow widely accepted and publicly available protocols and guidance currently available. Unless otherwise noted, we use the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting standard (GHG Protocol) to calculate Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions using Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Fifth Assessment Report global warming potential factors. All GHGs, including carbon dioxide (CO2), methane (CH4), nitrous oxide (N2O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulfur hexafluoride (SF6) and nitrogen trifluoride (NF3), are included in calculations of metric tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents (CO2e). As is typical in calculating GHG emissions, emissions estimation methodologies provide some inherent uncertainty in total annual emission estimates due to scientific uncertainty in both the emission factors and the estimation methodologies, as well as uncertainty as to data accuracy. See section 2.2 of our FY24 Sustainability Report for more information. Scope 1 emission sources include stationary combustion emissions and refrigerant emissions associated with Jacobs' owned or operationally controlled office locations and mobile combustion and refrigerant emissions associated with owned and long-term leased fleet vehicles. Our Scope 1 emissions include purchased heating for leased office locations where we do have operational control. Scope 1 emissions are estimated based on fuel consumption or vehicle mileage and published emission factors.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

40467

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Value is third-party verified. The verification statement for FY19 emissions can be viewed at https://s205.q4cdn.com/384284279/files/doc_downloads/Verification-Statements/2025/06/FY19-Rebaseline-Verification-Statement_Jacobs.pdf. Our carbon accounting methodology, emission factors and reporting follow widely accepted and publicly available protocols and guidance currently available. Unless otherwise noted, we use the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting standard (GHG Protocol) to calculate Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions using Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Fifth Assessment Report global warming potential factors. All GHGs, including carbon dioxide (CO2), methane (CH4), nitrous oxide (N2O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulfur hexafluoride (SF6) and nitrogen trifluoride (NF3), are included in calculations of metric tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents (CO2e). As is typical in calculating GHG emissions, emissions estimation methodologies provide some inherent uncertainty in total annual emission estimates due to scientific uncertainty in both the emission factors and the estimation methodologies, as well as uncertainty as to data accuracy. See section 2.2 of our FY24 Sustainability Report for more information. We measure our Scope 2 emissions using both the location- and market-based methods. Such emissions include purchased heating for leased locations where we do not have operational control and purchased electricity for 100% of our global operations. We do not have access to actual energy data associated with the majority of our 250+ leased locations. We estimate energy consumption for most of our leased locations by using Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey data published by the U.S. Energy Information Administration. See our FY24 Sustainability Report for more information.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

37271

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Verification statements for FY19 base year emissions can be viewed on our Jacobs Investor Relations site at https://s205.q4cdn.com/384284279/files/doc_downloads/Verification-Statements/2025/06/FY19-Rebaseline-Verification-Statement_Jacobs.pdf. Our carbon accounting methodology, emission factors and reporting follow widely accepted and publicly available protocols and guidance currently available. Unless otherwise noted, we use the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting standard (GHG Protocol) to calculate Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions using Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Fifth Assessment Report global warming potential factors. All GHGs, including carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆) and nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃), are included in calculations of metric tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents (CO₂e). As is typical in calculating GHG emissions, emissions estimation methodologies provide some inherent uncertainty in total annual emission estimates due to scientific uncertainty in both the emission factors and the estimation methodologies, as well as uncertainty as to data accuracy. See section 2.2 of our FY24 Sustainability Report for more information. We measure our Scope 2 emissions using both the location- and market-based methods. Such emissions include purchased heating for leased locations where we do not have operational control and purchased electricity for 100% of our global operations. We do not have access to actual energy data associated with the majority of our 250+ leased locations. We estimate energy consumption for most of our leased locations by using Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey data published by the U.S. Energy Information Administration. See our FY24 Sustainability Report for more information.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

57068

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Verification statements for FY19 base year emissions can be viewed at https://s205.q4cdn.com/384284279/files/doc_downloads/Verification-Statements/2025/06/FY19-Rebaseline-Verification-Statement_Jacobs.pdf. Our carbon accounting methodology, emission factors and reporting follow widely accepted and publicly available protocols and guidance currently available. Unless otherwise noted, we use the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting standard (GHG Protocol) to calculate Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions using Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Fifth Assessment Report global warming potential factors. All GHGs, including carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆) and nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃), are included in calculations of metric tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents (CO₂e). As is typical in calculating GHG emissions, emissions estimation methodologies provide some inherent uncertainty in total annual emission estimates due to scientific uncertainty in both the emission factors and the estimation methodologies, as well as uncertainty as to data accuracy. See section 2.2 of our FY24 Sustainability Report for more information. Emissions associated with purchased goods and services are estimated using annual indirect spend data combined with emission

factors from the U.S. Environmentally Extended Input-Output database. FY19 Purchased Goods and Services Market-based data is not available. Therefore, in alignment with the GHG Protocol, the Location-based value is used as a proxy and included in relevant Market-based totals. In question 7.8 of this response, both Market- and Location-based Scope 3 category 1: Purchased Goods and Services Emissions are provided for FY24.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Capital goods emissions are less than 1% of our total Scope 3 emissions and are most often included in our purchased goods and services data, and therefore we do not consider such emissions relevant to our organization as a separate category.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

12443

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Verification statements for FY19 base year emissions can be viewed at https://s205.q4cdn.com/384284279/files/doc_downloads/Verification-Statements/2025/06/FY19-Rebaseline-Verification-Statement_Jacobs.pdf. Our carbon accounting methodology, emission factors and reporting follow widely accepted and publicly available protocols and guidance currently available. Unless otherwise noted, we use the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting standard (GHG Protocol) to calculate Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions using Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Fifth Assessment Report global warming potential factors. All GHGs, including carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆) and nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃), are included in calculations of metric tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents (CO₂e). As is typical in calculating GHG emissions, emissions estimation methodologies provide some inherent uncertainty in total annual emission estimates due to scientific uncertainty in both the emission factors and the estimation methodologies, as well as uncertainty as to data accuracy. See section 2.2 of our FY24 Sustainability Report for more information. The market-based value is reported here. The location-based value for FY24 is 9,307 MT CO₂e. Well-to-tank factors were applied for each fuel type from DEFRA (UK Department of Environment, Food & Rural Affairs) to calculate fuel-related upstream emissions. Upstream emissions for electricity are determined using location- and market- based approaches. Emissions associated with non-renewable energy applied the International Energy Agency (IEA) upstream generation electricity emission factors. Emissions associated with renewable energy are assumed to be negligible and not estimated in accordance with DEFRA guidance. Upstream production T&D (Transmission & Distribution) emissions associated with non-renewable energy applied IEA emission factors to calculate

emissions. T&D emissions from distribution of purchased electricity are also calculated using both location and market-based approaches. T&D emissions for non-renewable electricity applied IEA T&D emission factors. T&D emissions for renewable energy are zero according to The Climate Registry electricity sector guidance.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We do not consider this emissions source relevant to our business as a professional services company.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.3) Methodological details

As a professional services company, waste is not significant to Jacobs' own operations.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

91022

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Verification statements for FY19 base year emissions can be viewed at https://s205.q4cdn.com/384284279/files/doc_downloads/Verification-Statements/2025/06/FY19-Rebaseline-Verification-Statement_Jacobs.pdf. Our carbon accounting methodology, emission factors and reporting follow widely accepted and publicly available protocols and guidance currently available. Scope 3 emissions for business travel and employee commuting reflect calculations in accordance with the Net Zero Standard, rather than the GHG Protocol, using the WTW methodology, which reflects both the direct use emissions from fuel combustion (referred to as tank-to-wheel (TTW)) and upstream emissions related to fuel production and distribution (referred to as WTT), as well as electricity generation emissions for electric vehicles (EVs). This calculation method differs from the current GHG Protocol, which utilizes only the TTW emission calculation methodology. All GHGs, including carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆) and nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃), are included in calculations of metric tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents (CO₂e). Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Fifth Assessment Report global warming potential factors are used. As is typical in calculating GHG emissions, emissions estimation

methodologies provide some inherent uncertainty in total annual emission estimates due to scientific uncertainty in both the emission factors and the estimation methodologies, as well as uncertainty as to data accuracy. See section 2.2 of our FY24 Sustainability Report for more information. Jacobs uses business travel emission factors for air travel that include both direct emissions from the combustion of fuel, and an estimate of indirect effects of non-CO2 emissions from air travel (e.g., water vapor, contrails) that contribute to effective radiative forcing (RF). In 2023, Jacobs partnered with a third-party consultant, Advito, to utilize Advito's International Organization for Standardization (ISO) Certified GATE4 business travel emission calculation methodology to improve our Scope 3 business travel emission calculations. This methodology was applied to our FY19 base year calculation following our rebaseline set forth in our FY24 Sustainability Report.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

65897

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Verification statements for FY19 base year emissions can be viewed at https://s205.q4cdn.com/384284279/files/doc_downloads/Verification-Statements/2025/06/FY19-Rebaseline-Verification-Statement_Jacobs.pdf. Our carbon accounting methodology, emission factors and reporting follow widely accepted and publicly available protocols and guidance currently available. Scope 3 emissions for business travel and employee commuting reflect calculations in accordance with the Net Zero Standard, rather than the GHG Protocol, using the WTW methodology, which reflects both the direct use emissions from fuel combustion (referred to as tank-to-wheel (TTW)) and upstream emissions related to fuel production and distribution (referred to as WTT), as well as electricity generation emissions for electric vehicles (EVs). This calculation method differs from the current GHG Protocol, which utilizes only the TTW emission calculation methodology. All GHGs, including carbon dioxide (CO2), methane (CH4), nitrous oxide (N2O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulfur hexafluoride (SF6) and nitrogen trifluoride (NF3), are included in calculations of metric tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents (CO2e). Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Fifth Assessment Report global warming potential factors are used. As is typical in calculating GHG emissions, emissions estimation methodologies provide some inherent uncertainty in total annual emission estimates due to scientific uncertainty in both the emission factors and the estimation methodologies, as well as uncertainty as to data accuracy. See section 2.2 of our FY24 Sustainability Report for more information. The Company calculates employee commuting emissions using its best estimates for calculating such emissions based on established methodologies in place and data available at the time of calculating the emissions. FY24 emissions are calculated based on daily office attendance data and geographical average commuting patterns. Daily office attendance was not available in FY19; therefore, emissions were calculated using Jacobs Human Resources data. Emission estimates account for employee commuting mode and travel distances by commuting mode. Company-specific data was unavailable, therefore both mode and travel distances are estimated using data sources related to geographical average commuting patterns, as recommended by the GHG Protocol for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions for an average data method.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Jacobs includes upstream leased assets emissions in Scope 1 and 2 emissions data reported herein in line with our operating boundary approach and reporting standards and framework set forth in Section 1.4 of our FY24 Sustainability Report.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We do not consider this emissions source relevant to our business as a professional services company.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We do not consider this emissions source relevant to our business as a professional services company.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We do not consider this emissions source relevant to our business as a professional services company.

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

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We do not consider this emissions source relevant to our business as a professional services company.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Jacobs does not operate any franchises.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1115

(7.5.3) Methodological details

In alignment with the GHG Protocol, our 65% stake investment in PA Consulting is included within our Scope 3 GHG emissions data starting in FY19 to provide comparable emissions over time. We include 65% of PA Consulting's Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions in our Scope 3 investment emissions.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Jacobs has no relevant Other (upstream) emission sources.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Jacobs has no relevant Other (downstream) emission sources.
[Fixed row]

(7.6) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15342

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Value is third-party verified. The verification statement for FY24 emissions can be viewed at https://s205.q4cdn.com/384284279/files/doc_downloads/Verification-Statements/2025/06/FY24-ESG-Verification-Statement_Jacobs.pdf Our carbon accounting methodology, emission factors and reporting follow widely accepted and publicly available protocols and guidance currently available. Unless otherwise noted, we use the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting standard (GHG Protocol) to calculate Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions using Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Fifth Assessment Report global warming potential factors. All GHGs, including carbon dioxide (CO2), methane (CH4), nitrous oxide (N2O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulfur hexafluoride (SF6) and nitrogen trifluoride (NF3), are included in calculations of metric tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents (CO2e). As is typical in calculating GHG emissions, emissions estimation methodologies provide some inherent uncertainty in total annual emission estimates due to scientific uncertainty in both the emission factors and the estimation methodologies, as well as uncertainty as to data accuracy. See section 2.2 of our FY24 Sustainability Report for more information. Scope 1 emission sources include stationary combustion emissions and refrigerant emissions associated with Jacobs' owned or operationally controlled office locations and mobile combustion and refrigerant emissions associated with owned and long-term leased fleet vehicles. Our Scope 1 emissions include purchased heating for leased office locations where we do have operational control. Scope 1 emissions are estimated based on fuel consumption or vehicle mileage and published emission factors.

Past year 1

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13526

(7.6.2) End date

09/30/2023

(7.6.3) Methodological details

FY23 data included here reflects Jacobs without the SpinCo Business. Such data also reflects methodology updates described in Section 2.2.2 of our FY24 Sustainability Report. Although such FY23 data included in this response was subject to a detailed internal review, such FY23 data has not undergone third-party verification, and, as a result, Jacobs cautions readers that such data is being provided in good faith solely to facilitate year-over-year comparison. Our carbon accounting methodology, emission factors and reporting follow widely accepted and publicly available protocols and guidance currently available. Unless otherwise noted, we use the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting standard (GHG Protocol) to calculate Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions using Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Fifth Assessment Report global warming potential factors. All GHGs, including carbon dioxide (CO2), methane (CH4), nitrous oxide (N2O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulfur hexafluoride (SF6) and nitrogen trifluoride (NF3), are included in calculations of metric tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents (CO2e). As is typical in calculating GHG emissions, emissions estimation methodologies provide some inherent uncertainty in total annual emission estimates due to scientific uncertainty in both the emission factors and the estimation methodologies, as well as uncertainty as to data accuracy. See section 2.2 of our FY24 Sustainability Report for more information. Scope 1 emission sources include stationary combustion emissions and refrigerant emissions associated with Jacobs' owned or operationally controlled office locations and mobile combustion and refrigerant emissions associated with owned and long-term leased fleet vehicles. Our Scope 1 emissions include purchased heating for leased office locations where we do have operational control. Scope 1 emissions are estimated based on fuel consumption or vehicle mileage and published emission factors.

[Fixed row]

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

Reporting year

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

19731

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1735

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Values are third-party verified. The verification statement for FY24 emissions can be viewed at https://s205.q4cdn.com/384284279/files/doc_downloads/Verification-Statements/2025/06/FY24-ESG-Verification-Statement_Jacobs.pdf. Our carbon accounting methodology, emission factors and reporting follow widely accepted and publicly available protocols and guidance currently available. Unless otherwise noted, we use the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting standard (GHG Protocol) to calculate Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions using Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Fifth Assessment Report global warming potential factors. All GHGs, including carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆) and nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃), are included in calculations of metric tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents (CO₂e). As is typical in calculating GHG emissions, emissions estimation methodologies provide some inherent uncertainty in total annual emission estimates due to scientific uncertainty in both the emission factors and the estimation methodologies, as well as uncertainty as to data accuracy. See section 2.2 of our FY24 Sustainability Report for more information. We measure our Scope 2 emissions using both the location- and market-based methods. Such emissions include purchased heating for leased locations where we do not have operational control and purchased electricity for 100% of our global operations. We do not have access to actual energy data associated with the majority of our 250+ leased locations. We estimate energy consumption for most of our leased locations by using Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey data published by the U.S. Energy Information Administration. Actual electricity and estimated electricity data are also used to calculate the amount of renewable electricity we purchase. We purchase 100% renewable electricity through our utility providers where feasible for offices where we are directly responsible for procuring energy. We purchase the remainder of our renewable electricity through third-party providers of EACs in each of the geographies we operate in to cover 100% of our electricity consumption. See our FY24 Sustainability Report for more information.

Past year 1

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

20604

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

2009

(7.7.3) End date

09/30/2023

(7.7.4) Methodological details

FY23 data included here reflects Jacobs without the SpinCo Business. Such data also reflects methodology updates described in Section 2.2.2 of our FY24 Sustainability Report. Although such FY23 data included in this response was subject to a detailed internal review, such FY23 data has not undergone third-party verification, and, as a result, Jacobs cautions readers that such data is being provided in good faith solely to facilitate year-over-year comparison. Our carbon

accounting methodology, emission factors and reporting follow widely accepted and publicly available protocols and guidance currently available. Unless otherwise noted, we use the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting standard (GHG Protocol) to calculate Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions using Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Fifth Assessment Report global warming potential factors. All GHGs, including CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, HFCs, PFCs, SF₆, and NF₃, are included in calculations of metric tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents (CO₂e). As is typical in calculating GHG emissions, emissions estimation methodologies provide some inherent uncertainty in total annual emission estimates due to scientific uncertainty in both the emission factors and the estimation methodologies, as well as uncertainty as to data accuracy. See section 2.2 of our FY24 Sustainability Report for more information. We measure our Scope 2 emissions using both the location- and market-based methods. Such emissions include purchased heating for leased locations where we do not have operational control and purchased electricity for 100% of our global operations. We do not have access to actual energy data associated with the majority of our 250+ leased locations. We estimate energy consumption for most of our leased locations by using Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey data published by the U.S. Energy Information Administration. Actual electricity and estimated electricity data are also used to calculate the amount of renewable electricity we purchase. In FY23, we purchased 100% renewable electricity through our utility providers where feasible for offices where we are directly responsible for procuring energy. We purchased the remainder of our renewable electricity through third-party providers of EACs in each of the geographies we operate in to cover 100% of our electricity consumption. See our FY24 Sustainability Report for more information.

[Fixed row]

(7.8) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

57080

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Spend-based method

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

46

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions value is third-party verified. The percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners is not verified. The verification statement for FY24 emissions can be viewed at https://s205.q4cdn.com/384284279/files/doc_downloads/Verification-Statements/2025/06/FY24-ESG-Verification-Statement_Jacobs.pdf. Our carbon accounting methodology, emission factors and reporting follow widely accepted and publicly available protocols and guidance currently available. Unless otherwise noted, we use the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting standard (GHG Protocol) to calculate Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions using Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Fifth Assessment Report global warming potential factors. All GHGs, including carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆) and nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃), are included in calculations of metric tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents (CO₂e). As is typical in calculating GHG emissions, emissions estimation methodologies provide some inherent uncertainty in total annual emission estimates due to scientific uncertainty in both the emission factors and the estimation methodologies, as well as uncertainty as to data accuracy. See section 2.2 of our FY24 Sustainability Report for more information. Emissions associated with purchased goods and services are calculated using annual indirect spend data combined with emission from suppliers through the CDP Supply Chain program and the U.S. Environmentally Extended Input-Output database or supplier specific emission factors. Emission factors include Scope 1, Scope 2 and upstream Scope 3 emissions from our suppliers in accordance with the GHG Protocol. The market-based value is reported here. The location-based value for FY24 is 57,616 metric tons CO₂e.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

In 2024, Jacobs performed an updated Scope 3 screening using FY24 data and determined based on the screening that we do not consider this emissions source relevant to our business as a professional services company.

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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

4057

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Fuel-based method

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

84

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions value is third-party verified. The percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners is not verified. The verification statement for FY24 emissions can be viewed at https://s205.q4cdn.com/384284279/files/doc_downloads/Verification-Statements/2025/06/FY24-ESG-Verification-Statement_Jacobs.pdf. Our carbon accounting methodology, emission factors and reporting follow widely accepted and publicly available protocols and guidance currently available. Unless otherwise noted, we use the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting standard (GHG Protocol) to calculate Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions using Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Fifth Assessment Report global warming potential factors. All GHGs, including CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, HFCs, PFCs, SF₆, and NF₃ are included in calculations of metric tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents (CO₂e). As is typical in calculating GHG emissions, emissions estimation methodologies provide some inherent uncertainty in total annual emission estimates due to scientific uncertainty in both the emission factors and the estimation methodologies, as well as uncertainty as to data accuracy. See section 2.2 of our FY24 Sustainability Report for more information. The market-based value is reported here. The location-based value is 9,307 MT CO₂e. Well-to-tank factors were applied for each fuel type from DEFRA (UK Department of Environment, Food & Rural Affairs) to calculate fuel-related upstream emissions. Upstream emissions for electricity are determined using location- and market- based approaches. Emissions associated with non-renewable energy applied the International Energy Agency (IEA) upstream generation electricity emission factors. Emissions associated with renewable energy are assumed to be negligible and not estimated in accordance with DEFRA guidance. Upstream production T&D (Transmission & Distribution) emissions associated with non-renewable energy applied IEA emission factors to calculate

emissions. T&D emissions from distribution of purchased electricity are also calculated using both location and market-based approaches. T&D emissions for non-renewable electricity applied IEA T&D emission factors. T&D emissions for renewable energy are zero according to The Climate Registry electricity sector guidance.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

In 2024, Jacobs performed an updated Scope 3 screening using FY24 data and determined based on the screening that we do not consider this emissions source relevant to our business as a professional services company.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

In 2024, Jacobs performed an updated Scope 3 screening using FY24 data and determined based on the screening that we do not consider this emissions source relevant to our business as a professional services company.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

50695

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Supplier-specific method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions value is third-party verified. The percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners is not verified. The verification statement for FY24 emissions can be viewed at https://s205.q4cdn.com/384284279/files/doc_downloads/Verification-Statements/2025/06/FY24-ESG-Verification-Statement_Jacobs.pdf. Our carbon accounting methodology, emission factors and reporting follow widely accepted and publicly available protocols and guidance currently available. Scope 3 emissions for business travel and employee commuting reflect calculations in accordance with the Net Zero Standard, rather than the GHG Protocol, using the WTW methodology, which reflects both the direct use emissions from fuel combustion (referred to as tank-to-wheel (TTW)) and upstream emissions related to fuel production and distribution (referred to as WTT), as well as electricity generation emissions for electric vehicles (EVs). This calculation method differs from the current GHG Protocol, which utilizes only the TTW emission calculation methodology. All GHGs, including carbon dioxide (CO2), methane (CH4), nitrous oxide (N2O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulfur hexafluoride (SF6) and nitrogen trifluoride (NF3), are included in calculations of metric tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents (CO2e). Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Fifth Assessment Report global warming potential factors are used. As is typical in calculating GHG emissions, emissions estimation methodologies provide some inherent uncertainty in total annual emission estimates due to scientific uncertainty in both the emission factors and the estimation methodologies, as well as uncertainty as to data accuracy. See section 2.2 of our FY24 Sustainability Report for more information. Jacobs uses business travel emission factors for air travel that include both direct emissions from the combustion of fuel, and an estimate of indirect effects of non-CO2 emissions from air travel (e.g., water vapor, contrails) that contribute to effective radiative forcing (RF). In 2023, Jacobs partnered with a third-party consultant, Advito, to utilize Advito's International Organization for Standardization (ISO) Certified GATE4 business travel emission calculation methodology to improve our Scope 3 business travel emission calculations.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

17131

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Hybrid method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions value is third-party verified. The verification statement for FY24 emissions can be viewed at https://s205.q4cdn.com/384284279/files/doc_downloads/Verification-Statements/2025/06/FY24-ESG-Verification-Statement_Jacobs.pdf. Our carbon accounting methodology, emission factors and reporting follow widely accepted and publicly available protocols and guidance currently available. Scope 3 emissions for business travel and employee commuting reflect calculations in accordance with the Net Zero Standard, rather than the GHG Protocol, using the WTW methodology, which reflects both the direct use emissions from fuel combustion (referred to as tank-to-wheel (TTW)) and upstream emissions related to fuel production and distribution (referred to as WTT), as well as electricity generation emissions for electric vehicles (EVs). This calculation method differs from the current GHG Protocol, which utilizes only the TTW emission calculation methodology. All GHGs, including carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆) and nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃), are included in calculations of metric tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents (CO₂e). Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Fifth Assessment Report global warming potential factors are used. As is typical in calculating GHG emissions, emissions estimation methodologies provide some inherent uncertainty in total annual emission estimates due to scientific uncertainty in both the emission factors and the estimation methodologies, as well as uncertainty as to data accuracy. See section 2.2 of our FY24 Sustainability Report for more information. The Company calculates employee commuting emissions using its best estimates for calculating such emissions based on established methodologies in place and data available at the time of calculating the emissions. FY24 emissions are calculated based on daily office attendance data and geographical average commuting patterns. Emission

estimates account for employee commuting mode and travel distances by commuting mode. Company-specific data was unavailable, therefore both mode and travel distances are estimated using data sources related to geographical average commuting patterns, as recommended by the GHG Protocol for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions for an average data method.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

In 2024, Jacobs performed an updated Scope 3 screening using FY24 data and determined based on the screening that we do not consider this emissions source relevant to our business as a professional services company.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

In 2024, Jacobs performed an updated Scope 3 screening using FY24 data and determined based on the screening that we do not consider this emissions source relevant to our business as a professional services company.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

In 2024, Jacobs performed an updated Scope 3 screening using FY24 data and determined based on the screening that we do not consider this emissions source relevant to our business as a professional services company.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

In 2024, Jacobs performed an updated Scope 3 screening using FY24 data and determined based on the screening that we do not consider this emissions source relevant to our business as a professional services company.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

In 2024, Jacobs performed an updated Scope 3 screening using FY24 data and determined based on the screening that we do not consider this emissions source relevant to our business as a professional services company.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

In 2024, Jacobs performed an updated Scope 3 screening using FY24 data and determined based on the screening that we do not consider this emissions source relevant to our business as a professional services company.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

In 2024, Jacobs performed an updated Scope 3 screening using FY24 data and determined based on the screening that we do not consider this emissions source relevant to our business as a professional services company.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

410

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Investment-specific method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

In alignment with the GHG Protocol, our 65% stake investment in PA Consulting is included within our Scope 3 GHG emissions data starting in FY19 to provide comparable emissions over time. We include 65% of PA Consulting's Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions in our Scope 3 investment emissions. At the conclusion of Jacobs external assurance, PA Consulting had not reported their 2024 emissions as their financial year reporting is calendar year, therefore their calendar year 2023 emissions are included as Jacobs FY24 emissions for the purposes of this Report. We intend to update their 2024 emissions with our next report.

[Fixed row]

(7.8.1) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

(7.8.1.1) End date

09/30/2023

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

31080

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

3581

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

46766

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

16013

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

462

(7.8.1.19) Comment

FY23 data included here reflects Jacobs without the SpinCo Business. Such data also reflects methodology updates described in Section 2.2.2 of our FY24 Sustainability Report. Although such FY23 data included in this response was subject to a detailed internal review, such FY23 data has not undergone third-party verification, and, as a result, Jacobs cautions readers that such data is being provided in good faith solely to facilitate year-over-year comparison.

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

FY24-ESG-Verification-Statement_Jacobs.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

All pages.

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ISO14064-3

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☒ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

FY24-ESG-Verification-Statement_Jacobs.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

All pages.

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☒ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

FY24-ESG-Verification-Statement_Jacobs.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

All pages.

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
- ☒ Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
- ☒ Scope 3: Business travel
- ☒ Scope 3: Employee commuting
- ☒ Scope 3: Investments

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

FY24-ESG-Verification-Statement_Jacobs.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

All pages.

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ISO14064-3

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

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

Select from:

☒ Increased

(7.10.1) 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 renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Jacobs purchased 100% renewable electricity in FY23 and FY24 while reducing our electricity consumption from FY23 to FY24, despite an increase in revenue. Therefore, we do not have a decrease in emissions due to renewable energy consumption to report here. At 100% renewable electricity both years and a decrease in electricity demand, we saw Scope 2 purchased electricity market-based (MB) emissions were 0 metric tons CO2e in FY23 and 0 metric tons CO2e in FY24.

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1973

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

13

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*In FY24, we experienced a 13% absolute increase in our Scope 1 direct emissions compared to FY23. Fleet emissions increased from FY23 to FY24. This was primarily due to business growth which resulted in a larger fleet and more project distance traveled. In FY23, Jacobs' mobile combustion emissions were 13,173 metric tons CO2e. In FY24, Jacobs' mobile combustion emissions were 15,146 metric tons CO2e. This represents an increase of 1,973 metric tons CO2e. We divided this difference by the FY23 gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 MB emissions total to determine the % emissions change $(1,973/15,535)*100 = 13\%$. FY23 data included here reflects Jacobs without the SpinCo Business. Such data also reflects methodology updates described in Section 2.2.2 of our FY24 Sustainability Report. Although such FY23 data included in this response was subject to a detailed internal review, such FY23 data has not undergone third-party verification, and, as a result, Jacobs cautions readers that such data is being provided in good faith solely to facilitate year-over-year comparison.*

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

431

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

3

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*Excluding fleet emissions reported under “Change in output” and electricity emissions reported under “Change in renewable energy consumption”, the remainder of our Scope 1 and 2 Market-based emissions decreased from FY23 to FY24. The remaining emissions consist of Scope 1 stationary combustion and fugitive refrigerants and Scope 2 purchased heating. This decrease is due to a combination of changes in Jacobs’ real estate footprint, seasonal energy demand fluctuations, equipment maintenance, and other business activities. In FY23, these emissions were 2,362 metric tons CO₂e, and in FY24, these emissions were 1,931 metric tons CO₂e. This represents a decrease of 431 metric tons CO₂e. We divided this difference by the FY23 gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 market-based emissions total to determine the % emissions change $(431/15,535)*100 = 3\%$. FY23 data included here reflects Jacobs without the SpinCo Business. Such data also reflects methodology updates described in Section 2.2.2 of our FY24 Sustainability Report. Although such FY23 data included in this response was subject to a detailed internal review, such FY23 data has not undergone third-party verification, and, as a result, Jacobs cautions readers that such data is being provided in good faith solely to facilitate year-over-year comparison.*

[Fixed row]

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(7.12) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

Select from:

☒ No

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ CO2

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

15217

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ CH4

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

11

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ N2O

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

31

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 4

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ HFCs

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

83

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

[Add row]

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

Armenia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3.21

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Australia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

156.89

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1418.97

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

18.98

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

89.26

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

530.27

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

252.76

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

8.87

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Denmark

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.35

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Egypt

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.35

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.06

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

62.14

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

23.88

Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

101.06

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10.67

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1694.94

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Indonesia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

49.07

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Iraq

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

10.94

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

83.27

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

329.21

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

162.21

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

63.52

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Japan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.15

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.02

Kazakhstan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

16.35

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Malaysia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

160.02

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Netherlands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

4.44

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

New Zealand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

21.24

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Philippines

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

235.16

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Poland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1623.26

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

54.27

Qatar

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

113.29

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

48.88

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Republic of Korea

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.44

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

9.13

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.66

Romania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

11.9

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.22

Saudi Arabia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

947.25

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

95.9

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Singapore

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

36.8

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Sweden

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.33

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Switzerland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.17

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Taiwan, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

5.78

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Thailand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

27.74

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Ukraine

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

4.58

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

United Arab Emirates

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

792.13

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

509.44

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

153.28

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1093.65

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

327.92

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12995.8

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

11553.45

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

894.19

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

☒ By activity

(7.17.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	<i>Stationary Combustion</i>	113
Row 2	<i>HFC Fugitive Emissions</i>	83
Row 3	<i>Mobile Combustion</i>	15146

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☒ By activity

(7.20.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	<i>Purchased Heating in Leased Buildings</i>	1735	1735
Row 2	<i>Electricity Consumption</i>	17996	0

[Add row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15342

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

19731

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1735

(7.22.4) Please explain

We apply an operational control approach as the boundary of our sustainability reporting, including the information in this submission. From an operational control perspective, this includes all wholly owned subsidiaries and direct and indirect majority-owned subsidiaries over which we exercise day-to-day personnel, capital and operational expenditure decision-making. As such, joint ventures where we do not have operational control are not within the boundaries of this report and therefore are not included in our GHG data included in this report. In alignment with the GHG Protocol, our investment in PA Consulting is included within our Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions data, which include GHG emissions outside of Jacobs operational control. We use the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting standard (GHG Protocol) to calculate Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions using Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Fifth Assessment Report global warming potential factors. For the purposes of conveying information to our stakeholders, we calculate our annual GHG revenue intensity metric for our combined Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions and upstream Scope 3 emissions. For more information on our GHG emissions intensity metrics, see Table 7 of our FY24 Sustainability Report.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

*Jacobs does not report Scope 1 or 2 for any other entities beyond those included in 7.22 Consolidated Accounting Group.
[Fixed row]*

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

Select from:

☒ No

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

Select from:

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

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

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Select from: ☒ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Select from: ☒ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Select from: ☒ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Select from: ☒ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	Select from: ☒ No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Select from: ☒ No

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

62684

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

62684.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

45524

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

45524.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired heat

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

9481

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

9481.00

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

45524

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

72166

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

117690.00

[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

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

[Fixed row]

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

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No comment.

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No comment.

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No comment.

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No comment.

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

62126

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Includes diesel and motor gasoline.

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

558

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Includes Scope 1 natural gas and excludes Scope 2 purchased heating of our leased office space.

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

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No comment.

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

62684

(7.30.7.8) Comment

This value represents the total MWh for non-renewable fuels purchased and consumed by Jacobs, including stationary combustion energy associated with Jacobs' owned or operationally controlled office locations and mobile combustion energy associated with owned and long-term leased fleet vehicles.

[Fixed row]

(7.30.14) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in 7.7.

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Australia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

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

1220

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Australia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Within market boundary.

Row 2

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Australia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy mix, please specify: Solar, wind, hydropower, and biomass

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

875

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ Australian LGC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Australia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Within market boundary. Purchased directly from local utility provider.

Row 3

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Australia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy mix, please specify: Grid renewables

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

61

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ Australian LGC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Australia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Within market boundary. Purchased by the Data Center on Jacobs behalf.

Row 4

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ China

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

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

14

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ China

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

2023

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Within market boundary.

Row 5

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

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

158

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ China

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

2023

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Interconnected grid between Hong Kong and China.

Row 6

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ India

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Wind

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

2365

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ India

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

2016

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Within market boundary.

Row 7

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Indonesia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

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

62

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Indonesia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Within market boundary.

Row 8

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Japan

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

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

1

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Japan

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Within market boundary.

Row 9

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Republic of Korea

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

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

18

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ China

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

2023

(7.30.14.10) Comment

The EAC applied here is I-REC - China which is outside the market boundary. There was no viable regional option for renewables in the Republic of Korea at the time of purchase. For FY24 the Republic of Korea represents less than 0.5% of Jacobs' total electricity use.

Row 10

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Malaysia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

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

258

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Malaysia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Within market boundary.

Row 11

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ New Zealand

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy mix, please specify: Wind, hydropower, and solar

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

288

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ NZECS

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ New Zealand

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

1965

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Purchased directly from local utility provider. Utility provider is 100% renewable and Jacobs receives an Energy User Statement of Position with NZECS information.

Row 12

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Philippines

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Geothermal

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

331

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Philippines

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

1994

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Within market boundary.

Row 13

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Singapore

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

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

96

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Singapore

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Within market boundary.

Row 14

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Taiwan, China

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

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

10

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ TIGR

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Taiwan, China

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Within market boundary.

Row 15

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Thailand

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

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

59

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Thailand

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

2019

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Within market boundary.

Row 16

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Armenia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Wind

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

15

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Turkey

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

2013

(7.30.14.10) Comment

REC applied is within market boundary as there is an interconnected grid between Armenia and Turkey.

Row 17

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Denmark

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Wind

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

3

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Italy

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

2012

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Within market boundary.

Row 18

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ France

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Wind

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

1

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Italy

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

2012

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Within market boundary.

Row 19

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Germany

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Wind

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

78

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Italy

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

2012

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Within market boundary.

Row 20

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Germany

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy mix, please specify: Green product through supplier

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

32

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Germany

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Within market boundary. Purchased by the Data Center on Jacobs behalf.

Row 21

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Ireland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy mix, please specify: Wind, solar, biomass, and hydropower

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

241

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Ireland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Within market boundary. Purchased directly from local utility provider.

Row 22

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Ireland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

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

286

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Ireland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

2023

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Within market boundary.

Row 23

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Italy

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Wind

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

225

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Italy

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

2012

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Within market boundary.

Row 24

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Kazakhstan

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

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

33

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Kazakhstan

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

2020

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Within market boundary.

Row 25

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Netherlands

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Wind

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

14

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Italy

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

2012

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Within market boundary.

Row 26

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Poland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Wind

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

2411

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Poland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Within market boundary.

Row 27

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Romania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Wind

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

43

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Italy

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

2012

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Within market boundary.

Row 28

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Sweden

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Wind

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

29

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Italy

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

2012

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Within market boundary.

Row 29

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Switzerland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Wind

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

7

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Italy

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

2012

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Within market boundary.

Row 30

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Ukraine

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Wind

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

16

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Italy

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

2012

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Within market boundary.

Row 31

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Wind

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

2004

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ REGO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

2012

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Within market boundary.

Row 32

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy mix, please specify: Green product through supplier

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

700

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ REGO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Within market boundary. Purchased by the Data Center on Jacobs behalf.

Row 33

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy mix, please specify: Wind, solar, and hydropower

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

994

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ REGO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Within market boundary. Purchased directly from local utility provider.

Row 34

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Iraq

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

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

16

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ United Arab Emirates

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

2018

(7.30.14.10) Comment

REC applied is within market boundary as there is an interconnected grid between Iraq and the United Arab Emirates.

Row 35

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Qatar

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

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

103

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ United Arab Emirates

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

2018

(7.30.14.10) Comment

REC applied is within market boundary as there is an interconnected grid between Qatar and the United Arab Emirates.

Row 36

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Saudi Arabia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

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

157

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ United Arab Emirates

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

2018

(7.30.14.10) Comment

REC applied is within market boundary as there is an interconnected grid between Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.

Row 37

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Egypt

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

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

1

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ United Arab Emirates

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

2018

(7.30.14.10) Comment

REC applied is within market boundary as there is an interconnected grid between Egypt and the United Arab Emirates.

Row 38

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ United Arab Emirates

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

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

1073

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ United Arab Emirates

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

2018

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Within market boundary.

Row 39

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Canada

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Wind

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

1496

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ US-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ United States of America

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

2014

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Within market boundary.

Row 40

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Wind

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

25186

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ US-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ United States of America

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

2014

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Within market boundary.

Row 41

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Wind

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

2311

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ US-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ United States of America

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Within market boundary. Purchased by the Data Center on Jacobs behalf.

Row 42

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

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

2233

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ US-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ United States of America

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Within market boundary. Purchased by the Data Center on Jacobs behalf.

[Add row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Armenia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

15.52

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

15.52

Australia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2155.63

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

103.71

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2259.34

Canada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1495.38

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

1381.17

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2876.55

China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

14.47

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

14.47

Denmark

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3.23

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3.23

Egypt

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0.86

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.86

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1.22

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1.22

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

109.62

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

130.51

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

240.13

Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

157.75

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

157.75

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2365.26

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2365.26

Indonesia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

62.64

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

62.64

Iraq

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

16.46

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

16.46

Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

526.97

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

886.41

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1413.38

Italy

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

224.76

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

224.76

Japan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0.27

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0.11

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.38

Kazakhstan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

33.43

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

33.43

Malaysia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

257.89

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

257.89

Netherlands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

14.2

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

14.20

New Zealand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

288.09

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

288.09

Philippines

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

330.79

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

330.79

Poland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2411.23

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

296.56

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2707.79

Qatar

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

102.52

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

102.52

Republic of Korea

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

18.53

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

3.58

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

22.11

Romania

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

42.89

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

1.19

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

44.08

Saudi Arabia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

156.57

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

156.57

Singapore

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

96

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

96.00

Sweden

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

28.56

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

28.56

Switzerland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6.55

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

6.55

Taiwan, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

10.13

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

10.13

Thailand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

58.9

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

58.90

Ukraine

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

15.81

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

15.81

United Arab Emirates

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1073.41

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1073.41

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3698.19

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

1791.9

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

5490.09

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

29730.17

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

4886.29

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

34616.46
[Fixed row]

(7.45) 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.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.00000174

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

17077

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☒ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

9839355000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

2.96

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Increased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☒ Change in output

(7.45.9) Please explain

We calculate our annual GHG revenue intensity metric for our combined Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. PA Consulting revenue is excluded because we do not include PA Consulting in our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. Financially consolidated and nonconsolidated joint ventures are also excluded unless such joint ventures are within our operational boundary. Please see our FY24 Sustainability Report for important disclaimers regarding the information reported herein. For FY23, this was 1.69 metric tonnes of CO₂e per million USD for market-based emissions. This was based on an annual FY23 revenue of approximately 9.20 billion USD. FY23 revenue and GHG data included herein reflect Jacobs without the SpinCo Business as reflected in Section 2.6 of our FY24 Sustainability Report. For FY24, this was 1.74 metric tonnes of CO₂e per million USD for market-based emissions. This was based on an annual FY24 revenue of approximately 9.84 billion USD as stated in Section 2.6 of our FY24 Sustainability Report. In FY24, we experienced a 13% absolute increase in our total Scope 1 direct emissions compared to FY23. This was primarily due to business growth which resulted in a larger fleet and more project distance traveled. Prior to applying carbon mitigation measures, in FY24, we experienced a 3% absolute decrease in our total Scope 1 direct emissions compared to FY19.

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☒ Absolute target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Target-Assessment-Report-Jacobs_Final.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

12/07/2020

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Methane (CH₄)

☒ Nitrous oxide (N₂O)

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

☒ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)

☒ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

09/30/2019

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

15814

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

37271

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

0.000

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

53085.000

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

100

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

100

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

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

09/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

50

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

26542.500

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

15342

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

1735

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

17077.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☒ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

135.66

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Scope 1 emissions include stationary combustion emissions and refrigerant emissions associated with Jacobs' owned or operationally controlled office locations and mobile combustion and refrigerant emissions associated with owned and long-term leased fleet vehicles. Our Scope 1 emissions include purchased heating for leased office locations where we do have operational control. We measure our Scope 2 indirect purchased electricity GHG emissions according to both the location-

and market-based method. Scope 2 emissions include purchased heating for leased office locations where we do not have operational control and purchased electricity for 100% of our global operations.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

We are committed to sustainability throughout our own operations which we consider to be fundamental to "walking the talk" as we integrate sustainability into client solutions. The way we operate reflects our values, builds trust and prepares us for a future we believe is shaped by disruption and transformation. We believe that this enables us to mitigate risk, improve efficiency, drive innovation, delight clients, attract and retain top talent, and deliver long-term financial performance. Guided by our industry-leading climate initiatives, we continue to implement a suite of strategic actions to achieve our commitments.

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

In FY24, we experienced a 13% absolute increase in our total Scope 1 direct emissions compared to FY23. This was primarily due to business growth which resulted in a larger fleet and more project distance traveled. Prior to applying carbon mitigation measures, in FY24, we experienced a 3% absolute decrease in our total Scope 1 direct emissions compared to FY19. Fleet vehicles comprise over 98% of our current Scope 1 energy emissions. The remaining emissions come from leased office space where we have limited ability to impact emission sources. Therefore, for Scope 1 emissions we are primarily focused on reducing fleet emissions and implementing plans to reduce fleet vehicle energy consumption and emissions by replacing older, less fuel-efficient vehicles and purchasing more electric or hybrid vehicles. Our North American fleet is our largest fleet and largest consumption of energy from Scope 1 sources. In partnership with our Global Sustainability Team, our North American fleet management team is working to increase the overall percentage of EVs in our fleet. We are consolidating our various global fleet management systems and creating uniform procurement practices that can be applied globally across all our regions. We are also evaluating our ability to support EV adoption by working with our project and real estate teams to identify locations with existing charging infrastructure and where we can accelerate the installation of charging infrastructure to support use of EVs. As part of our approach to reducing fleet emissions, we have installed telematics in our new vehicles. Our limited information and control over office space energy consumption has impacted our ability to directly reduce our office energy consumption with energy efficiency updates. To date, energy and emissions have been primarily reduced through reduction of our global real estate portfolio. Moreover, we continue to recommend co-working solutions to our local business teams as an alternative to traditional office space. In FY24, we supplied 100% renewable electricity for our electricity needs through a variety of sources globally such as green tariffs, RECs, and EACs, with a goal of creating demand for new or additional renewable electricity resources at or near our operations.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ No

Row 2

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Target-Assessment-Report-Jacobs_Final.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

12/07/2020

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☒ Methane (CH ₄) | ☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF ₆) |
| ☒ Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O) | ☒ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF ₃) |
| ☒ Carbon dioxide (CO ₂) | |
| ☒ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) | |
| ☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) | |

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel
- ☒ Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

09/30/2019

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

91022

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

65897

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

156919.000

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

156919.000

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

100.0

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

100.0

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

68.96

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

100.0

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

09/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

50

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

78459.500

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

50695

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

17131

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

67826.000

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

67826.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☒ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

113.55

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Jacobs is committed to reducing absolute Scope 3 GHG emissions from business travel and employee commuting 50% by 2030 from a 2019 base year. This near-term target is validated by SBTi. Scope 3 emissions for business travel and employee commuting reflect calculations in accordance with the Net Zero Standard, rather than the GHG Protocol, using the WTW methodology, which reflects both the direct use emissions from fuel combustion (referred to as tank-to-wheel (TTW)) and upstream emissions related to fuel production and distribution (referred to as WTT), as well as electricity generation emissions for electric vehicles (EVs). This calculation method differs from the current GHG Protocol, which utilizes only the TTW emission calculation methodology.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

We are committed to sustainability throughout our own operations which we consider to be fundamental to "walking the talk" as we integrate sustainability into client solutions. The way we operate reflects our values, builds trust and prepares us for a future we believe is shaped by disruption and transformation. We believe that this enables us to mitigate risk, improve efficiency, drive innovation, delight clients, attract and retain top talent, and deliver long-term financial performance. Guided by our industry-leading climate initiatives, we continue to implement a suite of strategic actions to achieve our commitments.

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

As anticipated, there has been an increase in our Scope 3 business travel emissions in FY24 compared to FY23 as we continue to grow our business and travel to operate our business and meet the needs of our clients. Despite this, we have achieved an overall decrease in Scope 3 business travel emissions of 44% from FY19 to FY24. We intend to continue to make progress towards our emission reduction targets for business travel and employee commuting through the following: Increased use of video conferencing for internal and external business meetings; Online versus in-person trainings; Virtual professional and industry association conferences, Reduced transportation vehicle emissions; Alternative, cleaner transportation methods; Hybrid remote office working options to reduce unnecessary employee commuting; Encouraging employees to transition to low-carbon travel options (such as, train versus airplane for shorter trips, EVs for rental cars or rideshare services, public transportation and so forth). Jacobs uses business travel emission factors for air travel that include both direct emissions from the combustion of fuel (CO₂, N₂O and CH₄), and an estimate of indirect effects of non-CO₂ emissions from air travel (e.g., water vapor, contrails) that contribute to effective radiative forcing (RF). Jacobs has revised its calculation methodology for Scope 3 business travel emissions to utilize the Advito ISO Certified GATE4 methodology. Jacobs also utilizes Advito to provide consulting services to identify opportunities for business travel carbon emissions reductions. Efforts to reduce our business travel carbon include creating a dashboard to track our travel carbon footprint. Operational leaders are accountable for tracking, monitoring and reporting business travel in alignment with this new reporting tool.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ No

Row 3

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Abs 3

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

02/16/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Methane (CH₄)

☒ Nitrous oxide (N₂O)

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

☒ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)

☒ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 1
- ☒ Scope 2
- ☒ Scope 3

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

- ☒ Market-based

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)
- ☒ Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel
- ☒ Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

09/30/2019

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

15814

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

37271

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

12443

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

91022

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

65897

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

169362.000

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

222447.000

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

100

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

100

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

100

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

100

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

100

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

74.43

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

79.27

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

09/28/2029

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

70

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

66734.100

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

15342

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

1735

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

4057

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

50695

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

17131

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

71883.000

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

88960.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☒ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

85.73

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Under our Sustainability Linked Bond, we established a Sustainability Performance Target (SPT 1) to achieve at least a 70% reduction in absolute Scope 1, 2 and 3 (Business Travel, Employee Commuting, and Upstream Fuel components only) GHG emissions by fiscal year-end 2029, relative to a FY19 baseline year.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

SPT1 under our Sustainability-Linked Bond represents an interim point towards achieving our current SBTi validated targets. See Section 2.2 of our FY24 Sustainability Report for information on our sustainability objectives.

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

As of fiscal year-end 2024, Jacobs estimates that it has reduced emissions by 60% from the Baseline, with a total of 88,960 metric tonnes of CO2e in FY24. Jacobs' plan for achieving this target is outlined in the SBTs disclosed as Abs1 and Abs2.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ No

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☒ Targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production

☒ Net-zero targets

(7.54.1) Provide details of your targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Row 1

(7.54.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Low 1

(7.54.1.2) Date target was set

09/30/2020

(7.54.1.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.54.1.4) Target type: energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.54.1.5) Target type: activity

Select from:

☒ Consumption

(7.54.1.6) Target type: energy source

Select from:

☒ Low-carbon energy source(s)

(7.54.1.7) End date of base year

09/30/2019

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

88011

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

15

(7.54.1.10) End date of target

09/30/2024

(7.54.1.11) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy at end date of target

100

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

100

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

100.00

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Achieved and maintained

(7.54.1.16) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Abs1, Abs3, and NZ1

(7.54.1.17) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify: Although this target is not an SBTi validated target, this target supports our SBTi target to reduce Scope 2 emissions.

(7.54.1.19) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In FY24, we purchased 100% renewable electricity through our utility providers where feasible for offices where we are directly responsible for procuring energy. We purchased the remainder of our global renewable electricity through third-party providers of RECs or EACs in each of the geographies we operate in to cover 100% of our annual electricity consumption.

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

We are committed to sustainability throughout our own operations which we consider to be fundamental to "walking the talk" as we integrate sustainability into client solutions. The way we operate reflects our values, builds trust and prepares us for a future we believe is shaped by disruption and transformation. We believe that this enables us to mitigate risk, improve efficiency, drive innovation, delight clients, attract and retain top talent, and deliver long-term financial performance. Guided by our industry-leading climate initiatives, we continue to implement a suite of strategic actions to achieve our commitments.

(7.54.1.22) List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

Our commitment to 100% renewable electricity during FY24, and continuing during FY25, means that our electricity needs are expected to be supplied through a variety of sources such as green tariffs, renewable energy certificates (RECs), and energy attribute certificates (EACs) with a goal of creating demand for new or additional renewable electricity resources at or near our operations. In FY24, we purchased 100% renewable electricity through our utility providers where feasible for

offices where we are directly responsible for procuring energy. We purchased the remainder of our global renewable electricity through third-party providers of RECs or EACs in each of the geographies we operate in to cover 100% of our annual electricity consumption globally starting with FY20. We are a partner in the U.S. EPA Green Power Partnership, a voluntary program, where the goal is to increase the use of green power among organizations in the U.S. to reduce the environmental impacts associated with conventional electricity use. In FY22, Jacobs entered into a three-year agreement for an annual purchase of Green-e Energy Certified RECs from U.S. wind or solar energy generation facilities. The quantity of RECs purchased annually covers or exceeds the entire annual electricity use for our U.S. and Canadian offices. The agreement was made to buy renewable energy from a trust whose purpose is to sell RECs or REC-related products for which the proceeds are invested in the development and construction of new wind, solar-powered or other renewable generation facilities. FY24 renewable electricity purchases were sourced according to where our electricity consumption occurs globally.

[Add row]

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

03/21/2022

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☒ Abs1

☒ Abs2

☒ Abs3

☒ Low1

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

09/30/2040

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.54.3.7) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Net-Zero_Approval_Letter__Jacobs.pdf

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 2

☒ Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Methane (CH₄)

☒ Nitrous oxide (N₂O)

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

☒ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)

☒ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Our long-term net-zero target that is validated by the SBTi is currently as follows: We commit to reduce absolute Scopes 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions 90% by 2040 from a 2019 base year (Scope 1, 2 market-based and Scope 3 Business Travel, Employee Commuting, Upstream Fuel and Energy, Purchased Goods and Services, and Investments).

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

We are committed to sustainability throughout our own operations which we consider to be fundamental to "walking the talk" as we integrate sustainability into client solutions. The way we operate reflects our values, builds trust and prepares us for a future we believe is shaped by disruption and transformation. We believe that this enables us to mitigate risk, improve efficiency, drive innovation, delight clients, attract and retain top talent, and deliver long-term financial performance. Guided by our industry-leading climate initiatives, we continue to implement a suite of strategic actions to achieve our commitments.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

☒ Yes, and we have already acted on this in the reporting year

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

☒ Yes, we are currently purchasing and cancelling carbon credits for beyond value chain mitigation

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

We continue to progress towards achieving our net-zero science-based reduction target of 90% from 2019 by 2040. Current SBTi Net Zero Guidance requires companies to neutralize any remaining emissions after emission reduction targets are met. We expect to comply with such SBTi guidance subject to availability and applicable rules and regulations at such time, including utilizing offsets for our remaining GHG emissions if such target is met.

(7.54.3.16) Describe the actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain

Since 2020, we have achieved carbon neutrality for our operations and business travel. This achievement has been third-party verified in line with PAS 2060:2014 specifications. During FY24, and continuing in FY25, we continue to purchase renewable electricity and to invest in beyond value chain mitigation (BVCM) measures through the purchase of annual carbon offsets equivalent to our carbon footprint for our operations and business travel. Offsets were purchased from the following registries: Verified Carbon Standard, American Carbon Registry, and Gold Standard.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

Jacobs' Net-Zero target is reviewed in accordance with the SBTi Corporate Net-Zero Standard. At this time, SBTi has made a draft Corporate Net-Zero Standard V2 available for consultation. Once finalized, Jacobs may elect to adopt this version of the SBTi Net Zero Standard for the purposes of calculating its GHG Emissions.
[Add row]

(7.55) 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.

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.55.1) 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
Under investigation	1	<i>Numeric input</i>
To be implemented	1	3195
Implementation commenced	1	16
Implemented	1	7
Not to be implemented	0	<i>Numeric input</i>

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☒ Lighting

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

7

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

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

13100

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

167400

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

This initiative consists of LED Lighting upgrades at 3 facilities in the United Kingdom.

[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Internal price on carbon

(7.55.3.2) Comment

On January 1, 2022, we introduced an internal carbon price of \$50 USD per metric tonne of CO2e applied to non-billable business travel at Jacobs. The carbon cost is charged to the applicable operational leaders and is intended to influence our employees to consider sustainable decision-making around travel by evaluating if the travel is necessary in operating our business and supporting our clients. A proprietary travel booking tool provides estimated carbon emissions and price for employee-planned travel to influence travel behaviors. The funds generated by carbon pricing are directed into a Carbon Reduction Fund administered by the Global Sustainability Team and recommendations for investment are reviewed by the PlanBeyond Executive Steering Committee. The total amount varies each year depending upon the emissions generated by non-billable business travel.

[Add row]

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☒ Group of products or services

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

Select from:

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

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other

☒ Other, please specify: Professional services

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

We consider our sustainability and resilience "products" as the range of solutions we provide that support the climate transition across our end markets (that is, spanning digital products to professional services, or a combination of both). We have hundreds of SMEs, and thousands of practitioners across our water, environment, infrastructure, and energy markets who support decarbonization, climate resilience and other sustainability solutions, including ESG advisory, sustainability strategy, emissions accounting, renewable energy, sustainable infrastructure, circular economy, social value, climate resilience and transition planning.

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

Select from:

☒ No

[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.79.1) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits retired by your organization in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☒ Forest ecosystem restoration

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☒ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

Kuamut Rainforest Conservation Project - VCS2609: The following description is from <https://registry.terra.org/app/projectDetail/VCS/2609> and such description has not been verified by Jacobs: The Kuamut Rainforest Conservation Project ('Kuamut Project') aims to protect and restore 83,381 ha of tropical forest in Sabah, Malaysia. The project is located in the Tongod and Kinabatangan Districts of Sabah, Malaysia. The project area is part of a long-term approximately 1-million-hectare concession granted to Yayasan Sabah on a 99-year lease arrangement with the Sabah Forestry Department (acting on behalf of the State Government of Sabah). Yayasan Sabah is a State-owned para-governmental charitable foundation that was formed in 1966 with the aim of 'improving the lives of Malaysians living in Sabah'. Prior to the start of the project, the project area was designated as production forest (Class II). The area had been repeatedly logged in the past and was designated for further commercial exploitation. Project additionality is explicitly demonstrated by preventing 84,000 hectares of commercial logging over 30 years. Had the project not intervened, the resulting carbon emissions over this period would have contributed 16 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂e) into the atmosphere. In addition to its contribution to preventing the release of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, the project is protecting an important biodiverse habitat. Despite its ex-logged state, the area is known to support very high populations of elephants, banteng and orangutan, and endangered bird species including Helmeted Hornbill, Bornean Peacock Pheasant and Storms Stork.

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

8000

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☒ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2019

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☒ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☒ VCS/Verra (Verified Carbon Standard)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☒ Investment analysis

☒ Barrier analysis

☒ Market penetration assessment

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☒ Monitoring and compensation

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☒ Activity-shifting

☒ Market leakage

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

Verra's VCS v3.0 and CCB Standards v3.0 provides specific details regarding the other issues, such as stakeholder engagement to avoid or mitigate potential negative impacts, the program requires the project to address.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

Serial Number And Retirement Date: 16540-770239596-770247595-VCS-VCU-1491-VER-MY-14-2609-01012019-31122019-1 on 27/02/2025 No adjustments have been issued for these carbon credits. Pricing information is confidential. The global sustainability team has responsibility for selecting the carbon credit purchases and takes a variety of factors into consideration.

Row 2

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☒ Forest ecosystem restoration

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☒ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

18 Reserves Forest Carbon Project - ACR586: The following description is from <https://fonsinlandsis.com/project/18-reserves-forest-carbon-project/> and such description has not been verified by Jacobs: The 18 Reserves project maintains carbon stocks and finances restoration activities on 9,000 acres of forestland around Cleveland, Ohio. The carbon project is a subset of Cleveland Metropark's 23,700 acres, which include over 300 miles of trails, eight lakefront parks, and a nationally acclaimed zoo. This project conservatively set aside 40% of acreage and carbon volumes in the baseline as no-harvest to recognize the importance of forest aesthetics to recreational users of the forest.

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

2000

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☒ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2021

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☒ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☒ ACR (American Carbon Registry)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

- ☒ Investment analysis
- ☒ Market penetration assessment

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

- ☒ Monitoring and compensation

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

- ☒ Activity-shifting
- ☒ Market leakage

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

ACR Standard v6.0 provides specific details regarding the other issues, such as stakeholder engagement to avoid or mitigate potential negative impacts, the program requires the project to address.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

Serial Number And Retirement Date: ACR-US-586-2021-1673-1 to ACR-US-586-2021-1673-2000 on 27/02/2025 No adjustments have been issued for these carbon credits. Pricing information is confidential. The global sustainability team has responsibility for selecting the carbon credit purchases and takes a variety of factors into consideration.

Row 3

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

- ☒ Agriculture

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☒ Carbon removal

(7.79.1.3) Project description

Zhangye Improved Grassland Management Project - VCS2748: The following description is from <https://registry.terra.org/app/projectDetail/VCS/2748> and such description has not been verified by Jacobs: Zhangye Improved Grassland Management Project (hereafter as “the project”) is located in Zhangye City, the northwest of Gansu Province and in the middle of Hexi corridor where the Qinghai Tibet Plateau and Mongolia Plateau meet. The project’s aim is to restore the local degraded grassland ecosystem by seeding grass and building fence on the degraded grassland, increase carbon sequestration and contribute to local development by introducing sustainable grazing and management of grassland. The project covers Gaotai County, Shandan County, Mingle County, Sunan County, Ganzhou district and Shandan Racecourse. According to the baseline survey, before the implementation of the project, the grassland in the region has been facing serious degradation and even desertification due to the impact of climate change and human activities. Totally, 261,059.80 ha of degraded grassland have been managed scientifically by fence building and reseeded of local high-quality forage. In general, rest grazing and rotational grazing are implemented in slightly degraded areas (the total grass yield decreased by 30%-50% compared with that before degradation), and reseeded is implemented in severely degraded areas. Besides these main restoration measures, the project also alleviate soil desertification and restore grassland vegetation to improve soil carbon storage and local biodiversity through grassland management measures, such as daily management measures from other protect projects like rodent and pest control and grassland fire prevention to ensure the long-term sustainable management of the project area. The project is estimated to generate GHG emission removals of 29,440,243 tCO₂e in 40 years, with an average annual GHG emission removal of 736,006 tCO₂e.

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

48479

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☒ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2020

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☒ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☒ VCS/Verra (Verified Carbon Standard)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☒ Barrier analysis

☒ Market penetration assessment

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☒ Monitoring and compensation

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☒ Activity-shifting

☒ Market leakage

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

Verra's VCS v3.0 and CCB Standards v3.0 provides specific details regarding the other issues, such as stakeholder engagement to avoid or mitigate potential negative impacts, the program requires the project to address.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

Serial Number And Retirement Date:14009-545601908-545646907-VCS-VCU-291-VER-CN-14-2748-01012020-31122020-1 on 27/02/2025 No adjustments have been issued for these carbon credits. Pricing information is confidential. The global sustainability team has responsibility for selecting the carbon credit purchases and takes a variety of factors into consideration.

Row 4

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☒ Mangrove protection and restoration

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☒ Carbon removal

(7.79.1.3) Project description

Delta Blue Carbon - 1 - VCS2250: The following description is from <https://registry.terra.org/app/projectDetail/VCS/2250> and such description has not been verified by Jacobs: The project is designed to promote climate change mitigation and adaptation, conserve and maintain biodiversity, improve livelihoods of local communities, ensure coastal areas protection and create alternative livelihoods. This a 60-years project renewable for up to 100 years and is being implemented over an area of 350,000 ha in the Districts of Thatta and Sujawal in the Indus Delta Area, Sindh Province, Pakistan. The project will deliver GHG removals through afforestation/reforestation/revegetation of 226,000 ha of degraded Tidal wetlands.

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

2000

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☒ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2020

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☒ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☒ VCS/Verra (Verified Carbon Standard)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☒ Standardized Approaches

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☒ Monitoring and compensation

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

- ☒ Activity-shifting
- ☒ Market leakage

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

Verra's VCS v3.0 and CCB Standards v3.0 provides specific details regarding the other issues, such as stakeholder engagement to avoid or mitigate potential negative impacts, the program requires the project to address.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

Serial Number And Retirement Date:13916-537169713-537171712-VCS-VCU-466-VER-PK-14-2250-01012020-31122020-1 on 27/02/2025 No adjustments have been issued for these carbon credits. Pricing information is confidential. The global sustainability team has responsibility for selecting the carbon credit purchases and takes a variety of factors into consideration.

Row 5

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

- ☒ Clean cookstove distribution

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

- ☒ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

TASC Clean Cooking PoA – VPA 3 (Zambia): The following description is from: <https://registry.goldstandard.org/projects/details/3649> and such description has not been verified by Jacobs: The goal of the proposed project is to distribute improved cookstoves (ICS) in households in Zambia. The African Stove Company Ltd. (TASC) is the coordinating/managing entity (CME) of the PoA and is the sole implementer of the VPA. TASC's mission is financing and developing high-impact climate mitigation projects. The VPA is retroactive in nature, as the first ICS was distributed in Zambia on the 21st of September 2021.

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

6293

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☒ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2021

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☒ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☒ Gold Standard

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☒ Standardized Approaches

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☒ No risk of reversal

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☒ Activity-shifting

☒ Market leakage

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

Gold Standard (GS4GG) provides specific details regarding the other issues, such as stakeholder engagement to avoid or mitigate potential negative impacts, the program requires the project to address.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

Serial Number And Retirement Date:GS1-1-ZM-GS11596-16-2023-27354-10177-25176 on 27/02/2025 No adjustments have been issued for these carbon credits. Pricing information is confidential. The global sustainability team has responsibility for selecting the carbon credit purchases and takes a variety of factors into consideration.

Row 6

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☒ Cement

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☒ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

CO2 UTILIZATION IN CONCRETE - Removals & Reductions - CarbonCure - U.S & Canada Project #2 - VCS4018: The following description is from <https://registry.terra.org/app/projectDetail/VCS/4018> and such description has not been verified by Jacobs: This project activity will capture waste CO2 which would have otherwise been emitted into the atmosphere, or atmospheric CO2 which would otherwise be in the atmosphere, and utilize that gas as a feedstock in the production of concrete. These project activities reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by sequestering CO2 via the production of concrete. This manufacturing process has the additional benefit of requiring less Portland cement, which further reduces emissions, because the cement production process is highly energy and carbon intensive. The project activity will take place at the location where the concrete is first manufactured (mixed with cement, water, aggregates, etc.). At its peak, this project activity will result in approximately 542,500 metric tons of CO2 reduced over the crediting period, the average annual emission reductions being 67,813 tCO2eq.

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1000

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☒ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2019

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☒ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☒ VCS/Verra (Verified Carbon Standard)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☒ Standardized Approaches

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☒ No risk of reversal

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify: No sources of leakage have been identified for this project activity per VM0043.

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

Verra's VCS v4.1 provides specific details regarding the other issues, such as stakeholder engagement to avoid or mitigate potential negative impacts, the program requires the project to address.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

Serial Number And Retirement Date:17409-829400845-829401844-VCS-VCU-466-VER-US-4-4018-01012022-31122022-0 on 30/01/2025 No adjustments have been issued for these carbon credits. Pricing information is confidential. The global sustainability team has responsibility for selecting the carbon credit purchases and takes a variety of factors into consideration.

[Add row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

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

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

☒ Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify: We integrate regenerative and nature-based solutions to restore natural capital, reduce carbon footprints, enhance biodiversity and promote sustainable resource management into client projects when possible.

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?
	Select from: ☒ No

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

	Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity	Comment
Legally protected areas	Select from: ☒ Data not available	Data not available
UNESCO World Heritage sites	Select from: ☒ Data not available	Data not available
UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves	Select from: ☒ Data not available	Data not available
Ramsar sites	Select from: ☒ Data not available	Data not available
Key Biodiversity Areas	Select from: ☒ Data not available	Data not available
Other areas important for biodiversity	Select from: ☒ Data not available	Data not available

[Fixed row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☒ Project-based carbon credits

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

Climate change-related standards

☒ ISO 14064-3

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

During FY24, Jacobs invested in Beyond Value Chain Mitigation measures (or carbon offsets) equivalent to the amount of carbon emitted for our operations and business travel to offset those carbon emissions. We obtained third-party verification, with limited assurance, by LRQA, Inc., that offsets were acquired and that their inclusion in our FY24 reporting is reasonable.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

FY19-Rebaseline-Verification-Statement_Jacobs.pdf

Row 2

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☒ Base year emissions

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

Climate change-related standards

☒ ISO 14064-3

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Following our Rebaseline as described in our FY24 Sustainability Report, select FY19 GHG emissions included herein were third-party verified, with limited assurance, by LRQA, Inc. Please see our FY19 verification statement for those FY2019 Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions that have been third-party verified, with limited assurance. For information on the Rebaseline, please see our FY24 Sustainability report available at https://s205.q4cdn.com/384284279/files/doc_downloads/2024/ESG/FY24-Sustainability-Report_FINAL.pdf

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

FY19-Rebaseline-Verification-Statement_Jacobs.pdf

Row 3

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☒ Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

Climate change-related standards

☒ ISO 14064-3

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

During FY24, we purchased 100% renewable electricity through our utility providers where feasible for offices where we are directly responsible for procuring energy. We purchased the remainder of our global renewable electricity through third-party providers of RECs or EACs in each of the geographies we operate in to cover 100% of our annual electricity consumption globally. We obtained third-party verification, with limited assurance, by LRQA, Inc., of our total renewable and non-renewable electricity use in FY24.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

FY24-ESG-Verification-Statement_Jacobs.pdf

Row 4

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☒ Emissions reduction initiatives/activities

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

Climate change-related standards

☒ ISO 14064-3

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Our carbon neutrality (PAS 2060) for FY24 achievement has been third-party verified by LRQA, Inc. in line with PAS 2060:2014 specifications.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

FY24-ESG-Verification-Statement_Jacobs.pdf

[Add row]

(13.2) 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.

(13.2.1) Additional information

For more information on Jacobs' sustainability and corporate responsibility, please see our FY24 Sustainability Report available on our Investor Relations website. This report includes important disclaimers and information on our various methodologies that should be referenced when reviewing these responses. Information included in this questionnaire is intended to be a summary of Jacobs' sustainability efforts and should not be relied upon exclusively by the user. Jacobs' fiscal year ends on the Friday closest to September 30 (determined on the basis of the number of workdays) and, accordingly, an additional week of activity is added every five-to-six years. Our intent is to align our carbon inventory dates with our financial fiscal year, but greenhouse gas emissions calculation software has limited the ability to adjust annual reporting year dates year over year and therefore the default dates of October 1 through September 30 are used. This allows for consistent year over year change in emissions comparisons. While there may be minor differences in exact timing of climate disclosures with Jacobs' financial reporting (i.e., our Annual Report on Form 10-K (Form 10-K) filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), these differences are not considered significant by the Company. Jacobs' 2024 fiscal year began on September 30, 2023, and ended on September 27, 2024. Jacobs is actively engaged in data capture, storage, and analysis automation efforts that will drive closer connection across all reporting periods. As stated in Section 7.1.1, on September 27, 2024, Jacobs completed the spin-off of its Critical Mission Solutions and Cyber & Intelligence government services businesses (the "SpinCo Business") and subsequent merger of the SpinCo Business with Amentum Parent Holdings LLC, forming an independent, publicly traded company called Amentum Holdings, Inc. (NYSE: AMTM). Please see our FY24 Form 10-K and our other filings with the SEC for additional information about the Separation Transaction. Jacobs has determined that the Separation Transaction constituted a significant change, pursuant to which Jacobs decided to make an adjustment to our previously-stated reporting boundaries and baseline data, including the data set forth in the Sustainability-Linked Bond Framework (SLB Framework). For more information on the Separation Transaction and Rebaseline, please see our FY24 Sustainability report available at https://s205.q4cdn.com/384284279/files/doc_downloads/2024/ESG/FY24-Sustainability-Report_FINAL.pdf Our response to question 1.7 lists those countries where Jacobs has physical locations of facilities and fleet vehicles within its operational control boundary that are included in Scope 1 and 2 emissions reporting. Annual revenue of \$9,839,355 USD reported or used in calculations herein excludes PA Consulting and Joint Ventures. PA Consulting revenue is excluded because we do not include PA Consulting in our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. Financially consolidated and nonconsolidated joint ventures are excluded unless such joint ventures are within our operational boundary. Please see our FY24 Annual Report filed on Form 10-K with the SEC and available on our website for our FY24 revenue as reported to the SEC. Except as specifically noted in Sections 7.9 and 13.1, information contained in this submission has not been subject to third-party verification and should also be considered unaudited by external parties. As specifically noted in Sections 7.9 and 13.1, specified GHG emissions and energy data for FY24 were externally verified, with limited assurance, by LRQA, Inc. Following the Rebaseline, FY19 GHG emissions data as noted in Section 7.5 was also externally verified, with limited assurance, by LRQA, Inc. Verification statements that detail what data has been externally verified with limited assurance are published on the Jacobs Investor Relations site at <https://invest.jacobs.com/governance/sustainability/default.aspx> The values presented in this submission may have been subject to rounding for reporting purposes. Consequently, minor discrepancies may exist between the figures shown and those found in other sections of this submission or other reports.

[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Chief Financial Officer

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

☒ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

[Fixed row]