Jacobs Solutions Inc.

CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2026

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C1. Introduction

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

☑ English

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

☑ USD

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

(1.3.2) Organization type

☑ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

Guided by our values and our brand promise — Challenging today. Reinventing tomorrow — Jacobs delivers innovative solutions to address the world's most complex challenges and create lasting value for clients, communities and society. With a global team of approximately 43,000, Jacobs provides end-to-end capabilities across advanced manufacturing, cities & places, energy, environmental, life sciences, transportation and water. In February 2025, we launched Challenge Accepted, our multi-year growth strategy designed to sharpen our focus and accelerate our performance. Aligned with our long-term financial framework, this strategy positions us to drive profitable growth and deliver scalable, full lifecycle solutions across water and environmental, life sciences and advanced manufacturing and critical infrastructure. Jacobs' sustainability and resilience capabilities are intentionally mapped against our strategic focus, ensuring that our most significant opportunities for growth also deliver meaningful environmental and social impact. PlanBeyond is our sustainable business approach, which promotes Jacobs' purpose to create a more connected, sustainable world. PlanBeyond 2025+ continues to build upon this strong foundation and way of doing business. Moving from ambition to action, 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. Our 2020 climate commitments were part of our business growth strategy to align with our clients' climate commitments and become an industry leader in sustainability solutions. In line with our leadership aspirations, client demands, and stakeholder expectations, we set near-term and long-term targets validated by SBTi in 2022. Our near-term and long-term emission reduction targets that are validated by SBTi are currently a commitment to reduce absolute Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 50% by 2030 from a 2019 base year, to reduce absolute Scope 3 GHG emissions from business travel and employee commuting 50% over the same timeframe, and to reduce absolute Scopes 1, 2, and 3 GHG emissions 90% by 2040 from a 2019 base year. We are evaluating the impact of our FY19 rebaseline alongside the ongoing updates to the SBTi Standards and the GHG Protocol to assess how these may impact our SBTi emission reduction targets. In the meantime, we intend to continue to make progress towards the SBTi emission reduction targets previously set. In fiscal year 2025 (FY25), the services Jacobs provided to our end markets fell 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 where we have direct control over the heating and/or cooling equipment associated with our owned or leased 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 direct control over the heating equipment 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.

(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

09/30/2025

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

☑ Yes

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

☑ Yes

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

☑ Not providing past emissions data for Scope 1

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

☑ Not providing past emissions data for Scope 2

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

☑ 1 year

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

10353506000

(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?

☑ No

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

We apply an operational control approach as the boundary of all metrics included herein. 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. Joint ventures where we do not have operational control are not within the boundaries of this response and are not included in our FY25 greenhouse gas (GHG) data herein. On March 20, 2026, Jacobs completed the acquisition of the remaining stake of PA Consulting and it is now a wholly owned subsidiary. Since this transaction was not completed until FY26 and PA Consulting was not within our Operational Boundary during FY25, except where explicitly noted, PA Consulting is not included in the information reported herein. In alignment with the GHG Protocol, our investment in PA Consulting in FY25 is included in our Scope 3 GHG emissions data, which includes GHG emissions outside of Jacobs' operational control. For more information on our reporting boundary, see Section 1.4 of our FY25 Sustainability Report. Annual revenue reported in response to question 1.4.1 excludes PA Consulting and Joint Ventures because they are not included 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 FY25 Annual Report available on our website for

our FY25 revenue. Jacobs' fiscal year ends on Friday closest to September 30. Our intent is to align our carbon inventory dates with our financial fiscal year, but GHG emissions software has limited the ability to adjust annual reporting dates year over year and therefore throughout this report the default dates of October 1 through September 30 are used when reporting GHG emissions data. This allows for consistent year over year change in emissions comparisons. While there may be minor differences between the reporting period for our climate disclosures and our periodic reports with the SEC, such as our FY25 Form 10-K, the differences between the reporting periods and the impact of the differences on our reported emissions are not considered significant by the Company. Jacobs' 2025 fiscal year began on September 28, 2024 and ended on September 26, 2025. Jacobs is engaged in data automation efforts that will drive closer connection across all reporting periods.

(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	☑ Yes	*NYSE: J*

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

☑ Iraq
☑ China
☑ Egypt
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Armenia
☑ Denmark
☑ Germany
☑ Ireland
☑ Romania
☑ Singapore
☑ Kazakhstan
☑ Netherlands
☑ New Zealand
☑ Philippines
☑ United States of America
☑ China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
☑ Japan
☑ Qatar
☑ Canada
☑ Poland
☑ Sweden
☑ Ukraine
☑ Malaysia
☑ Thailand
☑ Australia
☑ Indonesia
☑ Switzerland
☑ Saudi Arabia
☑ United Kingdom
☑ United Arab Emirates
☑ Korea (The Republic of)

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

☑ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

☑ Upstream value chain
☑ Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

Our upstream value chain mapping to date consists of reviewing and evaluating GHG emissions for our indirect Tier 1 suppliers (goods and services needed to operate our company) with which we have the highest procurement spend. Unlike our Tier 1 direct suppliers (goods and services that Jacobs uses to provide services to our clients), Jacobs has control over the selection of indirect suppliers which support our own operations. We have mapped indirect suppliers by sector and identified top suppliers based on annual spend and emissions using sector spend-based average emission factors. The top suppliers with the highest spend and emissions are then requested to respond to the CDP supply chain program. We have been doing this since we joined the CDP supply chain program in 2021. Our downstream value chain mapping has focused on identifying and assessing climate-related risks and opportunities associated with our business in alignment with TCFD recommendations. We have conducted climate-related assessments on our business since 2020. Jacobs has been exploring the impacts, risks and opportunities presented by climate change to the business globally, using a market-focused workshops approach led by our global leaders in Sustainability and Climate Resilience. In our current approach, we assess one end market, or a portion of a market (submarket) at a time, and engage the associated global and regional market or submarket leads in a series of structured workshops to explore how climate impacts and society's low-carbon transition may affect their market; what significant risks and opportunities this presents to our clients; how these client risks and opportunities may affect Jacobs' business; and how Jacobs can respond to potentially mitigate key risks and seek to take advantage of the opportunities presented. In 2025, we aggregated the results of previous climate-related assessments to understand broader opportunities and risks across our business. In line with our overall approach to Enterprise Risk Management (ERM), we focus on how we assess, manage and disclose our climate-related opportunities and risks by strengthening governance, monitoring progress against mitigation and adaptional actions continuing to apply an integrated, cross-disciplinary approach to identifying, assessing, and managing emerging opportunities and risks, and establishing clear key performance indicators for climate-related risk management.

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)

1

(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.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

1

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

(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)

5

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

☑ 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.

(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
	☑ Yes	☑ Both dependencies and impacts

(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
	☑ Yes	☑ Both risks and opportunities	☑ Yes

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

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

☑ Climate change

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

☑ Dependencies
☑ Impacts
☑ Risks
☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

☑ Direct operations
☑ Upstream value chain
☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

☑ Short-term
☑ Medium-term
☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

☑ Site-specific
☑ Sub-national

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools
☑ Other commercially/publicly available tools, please specify :Climate Risk Manager (Jacobs software) https://www.jacobs.com/solutions/climate-risk-manager

Enterprise Risk Management
☑ Enterprise Risk Management

International methodologies and standards
☑ IPCC Climate Change Projections
☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Systems
☑ Other international methodologies and standards, please specify :TCFD - Taskforce on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (now ISSB)

Other
☑ Internal company methods
☑ Materiality assessment
☑ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis
☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.15) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought
☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
☑ Tornado
☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
☑ Heat wave
☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)
☑ Wildfires
☑ Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon

Chronic physical

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

Policy

☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements

☑ Changes to national legislation
☑ Lack of mature certification and sustainability standards
☑ Other policy risk, please specify :energy policies

Market

☑ Changing customer behavior
☑ Uncertainty in market signals

Reputation

☑ Increased concern and/or negative feedback from partners and stakeholders
☑ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g., GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress, excessive bycatch)
Technology
☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products
☑ Unsuccessful investment in new technologies

Liability

☑ Exposure to sanctions and litigation
☑ Non-compliance with regulations and legislation

(2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

☑ NGOs
☑ Regulators
☑ Customers
☑ Local communities
☑ Employees
☑ National and/or subnational governments
☑ Investors
☑ Suppliers

(2.2.2.18) Further details of process

Jacobs evaluates climate-related impacts, opportunities and risks in line with TCFD, which provides a framework for analyzing, managing and integrating climate-related opportunities and risks into operations and reporting. As a professional services and solutions company, many significant climate-related impacts arise from the evolving needs of the clients and communities we serve rather than our direct operations. Our approach to identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities continues to evolve with scientific developments and the adaptive nature of our ERM framework. We assess climate-related impacts, opportunities and risks globally through market-focused workshops led by our Sustainability and Climate Resilience leaders. By conducting market or submarket analyses of the impacts of climate-related change on our clients, we are better positioned to understand how climate-related change may impact our business and how Jacobs can provide support to our clients in managing these impacts. We use the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS) scenario framework to examine physical and transition risks across plausible futures. https://www.ngfs.net/ngfs-scenarios-portal/explore/ In 2025, we used two NGFS scenarios for selected markets: Disorderly (Delayed Transition), which reflects lower physical risks and higher transition risks, with new climate policies delayed until 2030, limiting global mean temperature increase to below 2 °C; and Hot House World (Current Policies), which reflects higher physical risks and lower transition risks, assuming only current policies continue, leading to about 3 °C of warming and severe physical risks. Because global warming exceeded 1.5 °C in 2024, we no longer evaluate a 1.5 °C-aligned scenario. In 2025 Jacobs defines short-term as 0–1 year, medium-term as 1–5 years and long-term as more than 5 years in alignment with business planning cycles. In 2025, we aggregated results from the market-level assessments conducted to date and evaluated identified risks, including drivers, expected time frames and mitigation strategies, to understand broader business risks. This ongoing process helps us identify potential climate-related opportunities and risks that can impact our

business, while also allowing us to utilize stakeholder feedback and current business needs to focus our future TCFD-aligned climate assessments on important areas of the business. In line with client and stakeholder expectations, we are also developing a comprehensive climate transition plan to address climate-related risks and opportunities guided by evolving statutory requirements and reporting frameworks. As an interim step, we intend to publish an updated Climate Action Plan on the Jacobs Investor Relations site to inform our stakeholders of changes in our climate-related commitments and approaches for evaluating climate-related risks and opportunities.

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

☑ Biodiversity

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

☑ Impacts
☑ Risks
☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

☑ Direct operations
☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

☑ Partial

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

☑ Not defined

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

☑ Short-term
☑ Medium-term
☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

☑ Site-specific
☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare) approach, TNFD

International methodologies and standards

☑ Other international methodologies and standards, please specify :TNFD

Other

☑ External consultants

☑ Internal company methods

☑ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis

(2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Local communities

☑ Regulators

(2.2.2.17) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

☑ Yes

(2.2.2.18) Further details of process

Jacobs understands the importance of nature positive solutions in managing societal challenges, which has been accelerated by the Nature Positive Initiative and the Taskforce on Nature-related Disclosures (TNFD). As Nature Positive Forum members, Jacobs supports the Nature Positive Initiative in upholding the Global Goal for Nature and has begun its journey to align with the TNFD framework through its annual reporting. In 2023, we performed an assessment of our own operations using the Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare (LEAP) framework from TNFD. We compared the performance of each site in our global real estate portfolio against the relevant local reference ecosystem performance benchmark and evaluated both site-specific and aggregated corporate-level performance across a holistic suite of ecosystem functions. Following this assessment we proceeded with a series of workshops to further assess the location of key direct assets, operations, and value chain activities, and how these may interface with nature, and potential metrics to effectively evaluate and assess nature-related dependencies. From the assessment and workshops we concluded that although our activities at our office locations may have an indirect impact on biodiversity and heritage resources, the impacts from our own business operations are limited and that our greatest opportunity to drive nature positive outcomes is through the projects and services we deliver for our clients. 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 but we know we can do more to accelerate deployment of nature positive solutions. We are now developing a nature positive strategy across our entire value chain that prioritizes investment in actions that leverage and build on Jacobs' strengths, supporting the alignment of Jacobs' growth strategy with the delivery of nature positive outcomes. In FY26, we plan to screen the markets that Jacobs works in to identify those with the greatest nature-related impacts and dependencies and use that outcome to prioritize which markets Jacobs will evaluate further through the TNFD framework. In addition, biodiversity was considered in Jacobs' Double Materiality Assessment. In the second half of FY23, Jacobs initiated a "Double Materiality Assessment" in accordance with global best practices. A 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 (ELT) and Board of Directors briefings on the process and outcomes completed in January 2025. "Materiality" as used throughout this disclosure refers to the way "materiality" is used and currently described in sustainability standards and frameworks. "Double Materially Assessment" as used in this disclosure is used to describe analysis undertaken by Jacobs and should not be considered as fully compliant with regulatory standards or audited.

(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

☑ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

In the second half of FY23, Jacobs initiated a "Double Materiality Assessment" in accordance with global best practices. A 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. "Materiality" as used throughout the remainder of this section refers to the way "materiality" is used and currently described in sustainability standards and frameworks. "Double Materially Assessment" as used throughout this section is used to describe analysis undertaken by Jacobs and should not be considered as fully compliant with regulatory standards or audited. See https://s205.q4cdn.com/384284279/files/doc_downloads/2026/05/FY25-Sustainability-Report_Combined_FINAL-93cf10.pdf for more information in section 4.12.2.1 of the FY25 Sustainability Report.

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

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

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

(2.3.7) Primary reason for not identifying priority locations

☑ Other, please specify :The impacts from our own business operations are limited and our greatest opportunity to drive nature positive outcomes is through the projects and services we deliver for our clients.

(2.3.8) Explain why you do not identify priority locations

In 2023, we performed an assessment of our own operations using the Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare (LEAP) framework from TNFD. We compared the performance of each site in our global real estate portfolio against the relevant local reference ecosystem performance benchmark and evaluated both site-specific and aggregated corporate-level performance across a holistic suite of ecosystem functions. Following this assessment we proceeded with a series of workshops to further assess the location of key direct assets, operations, and value chain activities, and how these may interface with nature, and potential metrics to effectively evaluate and assess nature-related dependencies. From the assessment and workshops completed to date we concluded that although our activities at our office locations may have an indirect impact on biodiversity and heritage resources, the impacts from our own business operations are limited and that our greatest opportunity to drive nature positive outcomes is through the projects and services we deliver for our clients. 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 but we know we can do more to accelerate deployment of nature positive solutions. We are now developing a nature positive strategy across our entire value chain that prioritizes investment in actions that leverage and build on Jacobs' strengths, supporting the alignment of Jacobs' growth strategy with the delivery of nature positive outcomes. In FY26, we plan to screen the markets that Jacobs works in to identify those with the greatest nature-related impacts and dependencies and use that outcome to prioritize which markets Jacobs will evaluate further through the TNFD framework.

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

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

☑ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

☑ % decrease

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

☑ Less than 1%

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

☑ Other, please specify :Magnitude

(2.4.7) Application of definition

We evaluate climate-related impacts, risks and opportunities in line with TCFD. The TCFD recommendations provide us with a framework for how we can frame, analyze, manage and integrate climate-related opportunities and risks into our operations and reporting. Jacobs has been exploring the impacts, opportunities and risks presented by climate change to the business globally, using a market-focused workshops approach led by our leaders in Sustainability and Climate Resilience. The market-focused workshops are carried out based on the Network of Central Banks and Supervisors for Greening the Financial System (NGFS) scenario framework. For risk and opportunity timeframes, Jacobs defines short-term as 0-1 year, medium-term as 1-5 years and long-term as more than 5 years. In 2025, we aggregated results from the market-level assessments conducted to date and evaluated the identified risks to understand broader risks across the business. During this re-assessment we summarized each risk and its drivers, the expected time frame, and our mitigation strategies. Due to estimation uncertainty, specific quantitative thresholds are not disclosed. Our approach to CDP disclosures differs from our approach to the disclosures we include in financial filings and reports provided to regulators, including SEC filings and other sustainability reporting frameworks. Words used in this disclosure, including "material," "substantive," and "significant" should not be read to have the meanings ascribed to them under any securities laws or regulations or any other applicable legal requirements in any jurisdiction including CSRD. Many of the assumptions, standards, metrics and measurements used in preparing this disclosure, and the data results it provides, continue to evolve and are based on methodologies and assumptions believed to be reasonable at the time of this disclosure, and should be considered estimates only. We caution the reader that there are a variety of risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual results to differ from what is contained, projected, or implied by our forward-looking statements. The information we present in this disclosure could differ from what has been included in prior disclosures, and information in future disclosures may differ from what is included in or implied by this disclosure. For more detail, see our FY25 Climate-Related Risk Assessment.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

☑ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

☑ % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

☑ Less than 1%

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

☑ Other, please specify :Magnitude

(2.4.7) Application of definition

We evaluate climate-related impacts, risks and opportunities in line with TCFD. The TCFD recommendations provide us with a framework for how we can frame, analyze, manage and integrate climate-related opportunities and risks into our operations and reporting. Jacobs has been exploring the impacts, opportunities and risks presented by climate change to the business globally, using a market-focused workshops approach led by our leaders in Sustainability and Climate Resilience. The market-focused workshops are carried out based on the Network of Central Banks and Supervisors for Greening the Financial System (NGFS) scenario framework. For risk and opportunity timeframes, Jacobs defines short-term as 0-1 year, medium-term as 1-5 years and long-term as more than 5 years. In 2025, we aggregated results from the market-level assessments conducted to date and evaluated the identified risks to understand broader risks across the business. During this re-assessment we summarized each risk and its drivers, the expected time frame, and our mitigation strategies. Due to estimation uncertainty, specific quantitative thresholds are not disclosed. Our approach to CDP disclosures differs from our approach to the disclosures we include in financial filings and reports provided to regulators, including SEC filings and other sustainability reporting frameworks. Words used in this disclosure, including "material," "substantive," and "significant" should not be read to have the meanings ascribed to them under any securities laws or regulations or any other applicable legal requirements in any jurisdiction including CSRD. Many of the assumptions, standards, metrics and measurements used in preparing this disclosure, and the data results it provides, continue to evolve and are based on methodologies and assumptions believed to be reasonable at the time of this disclosure, and should be considered estimates only. We caution the reader that there are a variety of risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual results to differ from what is contained, projected, or implied by our forward-looking statements. The information we present in this disclosure could differ from what has been included in prior disclosures, and information in future disclosures may differ from what is included in or implied by this disclosure. For more detail, see our FY25 Climate-Related Risk Assessment.

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

☑ Yes, only in our upstream/downstream value chain

(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

☑ Environmental risks exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization

(3.1.3) Please explain

As a professional services company that primarily leases its office space and fleet vehicles, our exposure to significant climate-related physical risks is limited. Based on our limited portfolio of physical assets and the climate-related risk assessments conducted to date, we do not currently expect climate change to present significant physical risks to our operations. This assessment is further supported by our geographically diversified office footprint and flexible, hybrid working model, which reduce the potential for widespread operational disruption from localized extreme weather events and enhance business continuity by enabling employees to work remotely and be mobilized across locations when needed. As a result, Jacobs maintains a resilient operating model that supports continued project delivery and service delivery during climate-related disruptions. In alignment with BeyondZero, we endeavor to keep our people, communities and workplace safe when disruptive events occur. Through our robust Global Security & Resilience (GS&R) program, we integrate actions to prepare for and respond to emergency and crisis disruptions that may impact our people and operations. Our process establishes Company-wide Emergency Response and Management, Crisis Management, and Business Continuity requirements, including the formation of Emergency and Crisis Management Teams. Our plans are updated and exercised regularly to identify opportunities for improvement and to develop organizational resilience. Jacobs' locations and project sites prepare emergency response plans for potential site emergencies, escalating to an emergency management team for elevated risks such as extreme weather, personal security threats, geopolitical events and similar credible events. These plans are in addition to the project or office HSSE and security plans and include emergency management information based on the assessed risks. Training to support Jacobs' Emergency Management and Business Continuity program commences with our onboarding program and continues with awareness training available for all employees and mandatory courses for identified emergency and crisis management teams. It extends to local drills, annual scenario exercising and crisis training for regional and global crisis management teams, progressing competency and capability. The business utilizes a global mass communications system to support global response.

(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

☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Market

☑ Other market risk, please specify :Risk of failing to effectively adapt operating model to respond to climate-related market and technology changes and evolving client demand.

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Jacobs' ability to respond to climate-related market and technology shifts depends in part on our ability to effectively leverage our operating model across the markets and geographies in which we operate, and to anticipate evolving client needs.

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

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

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

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Diversification

☑ Other diversification, please specify :Continue to expand sustainability and resilience services

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Enhance the connectivity and interoperability of our global teams and subject matter experts to deliver a broader range of services to our clients Continue Market Solutions efforts to anticipate future client needs associated with anticipated climate-related risk Actively participate in industry working groups to align our delivery with market requirements

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Market

☑ Other market risk, please specify :Demand for certain services may vary due to climate-related market shifts or impacts to client assets

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Demand for Jacobs' services may vary as clients adjust the timing, funding or scope of projects in response to climate-related physical risks, transition risks, market conditions, governmental policies or other factors. In addition, natural disasters or other climate-related events could disrupt our clients' operations, including through work stoppages, project delays, increased costs or reduced need for certain services.

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

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

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

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

☑ Other engagement, please specify :industry working groups and thought leadership around client climate-risk needs

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Continue Market Solutions efforts to anticipate future client needs associated with anticipated climate-related risk Engage in industry working groups and promote thought leadership around innovative solutions

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

☑ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Reputation

☑ Other reputation risk, please specify :Potential reputational impact of evolving stakeholder expectations regarding climate change and sustainability

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Jacobs' professional reputation and relationships may be affected by evolving stakeholder expectations regarding climate change, sustainability, resource use and resilience. If our work, client engagements, climate- or sustainability-related practices, or perceived connections to certain projects or industries do not meet evolving expectations, our reputation, ability to attract or retain clients and talent, attractiveness as a service provider or business partner could be adversely affected.

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

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

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

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Diversification

☑ Other diversification, please specify :Continue to expand sustainability and resilience services

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Enhance the connectivity and interoperability of our global teams and SMEs to deliver a broad range of services that meet our clients' sustainability and resilience needs Continue delivering sustainability and resiliency advisory services for clients and thought leadership in the markets we operate in Continue using Evolve to increase awareness and adoption of sustainability and resilience commitments in project delivery Continuing corporate sustainability engagement as outlined in PlanBeyond®

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

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

(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	☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

(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

☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☑ Development of adaptation and resilience products and services

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

☑ Australia

☑ Singapore

☑ United Kingdom

☑ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Jacobs delivers climate-related climate adaptation and resiliency projects globally. There are many examples of climate-related project opportunities for Jacobs, which collectively have a substantive effect on the organization. By way of example, Jacobs led delivery of the Hawick Flood Risk Management Scheme (FRMS), from preliminary flood risk assessment and concept design through construction management and support. Working closely with Scottish Borders Council as the client and principal contractor McLaughlin & Harvey — supported by specialized local subcontractors — the project harnessed local expertise to protect nearly 1,000 homes and businesses while delivering lasting community benefits. By way of further example, the company has also helped advance Singapore's national coastal adaptation and resilience efforts, manage the United Kingdom's major flood risk management program in London and the Thames Estuary, secure climate-resilient drinking water for Perth, rebuild the U.S. Virgin Islands after Hurricanes Irma and Maria, and is designing the world's largest coastal storm surge barrier along the Texas Gulf Coast.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

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

☑ Short-term
☑ Medium-term

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

☑ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

☑ Medium

(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

These opportunities are anticipated to provide revenue to Jacobs.

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

☑ No

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Enhancing our sales and external marketing Enhancing the connectivity and interoperability of our global teams and SMEs to deliver a broader range of services to our clients Leveraging our client relationships to build our capabilities in advisory services Leveraging our Evolve tool to support continuous improvement and differentiating Jacobs in our markets

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

☑ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

☑ Quarterly

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

☑ Executive directors or equivalent
☑ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

☑ 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-July-2025-FINAL-UPDATE-620244.pdf

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

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	☑ Yes
Biodiversity	☑ Yes

(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

☑ Board-level committee

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

☑ Yes

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

☑ 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

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

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

☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Sustainability and Risk Committee meets as often as necessary or appropriate, to carry out its responsibilities, but not less than three times per year and receives regular reports on key sustainability and ERM matters from our Chief Legal & Administrative Officer, our VP, Global Head of Sustainability and our VP, Head of ERM. See the Sustainability and Risk Committee charter on the Jacobs Investor Relations website for more information on the committee's responsibilities. Additional discussion of the Board's role in ERM oversight can be found in the 2026 Proxy Statement (PDF pg. 37-38), including risk oversight responsibilities aligned to each committee.

Biodiversity

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

☑ Board-level committee

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

☑ Yes

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

☑ 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

☑ Sporadic – agenda item as important matters arise

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

☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Jacobs has integrated its sustainability-related opportunity and risk identification, assessment, and management into our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework which is overseen by the Board. The Board Sustainability & Risk Committee receives regular reports on key sustainability as detailed in the Sustainability & Risk Committee charter. Additional Board oversight of sustainability matters is spread across all Board Committees as described in the Sustainability & Risk Committee charter. See our Board Committee charters for more details. In addition to other responsibilities, Board Committee responsibilities related to sustainability matters include: Sustainability & Risk Committee: Reviews and discusses with management the Company's overall sustainability strategy and provides oversight and guidance to management regarding the Company's key sustainability initiatives and policies. Monitors key developments, trends, regulations, and best practices in managing sustainability-related matters and makes recommendations to the Board and management as appropriate. Human Resource and Compensation Committee: oversees sustainability matters relating to human capital and related matters, including overseeing and monitoring human resource-related metrics used by the Company and any related public disclosures. Nominating and Governance Committee: oversees sustainability and corporate responsibility matters relating to corporate governance and compliance. Audit Committee: reviews internal controls and processes over material public disclosures related to sustainability, including periodically discussing with management the Company's internal procedures and controls related to the Company's key sustainability-related external disclosures, including any assurance or verification being provided by the independent auditor or other third party with respect to such disclosures. The Global ERM Steering Committee—chaired by the VP for ERM and comprising risk category owners and/or their delegates as well as key ERM partners—provides cross-functional and operations leadership insights to the governance of Jacobs' risk categories, risk appetite statements and risk policies. The Steering Committee is a management-level committee that shares strategic observations and recommendations to the Executive Leadership Team (ELT) and VP for ERM on emerging trends, mitigation progress and priority areas of focus across the ERM framework. The outputs and key findings from the Steering Committee's quarterly meetings are formally reported to the Board Sustainability & Risk Committee at each session, helping to maintain oversight and alignment with Jacobs' ERM objectives. Company management also provides periodic reports to the applicable Board Committee and receives guidance and feedback on the strategy for sustainability-related disclosures, setting long-term internal or external targets and measuring results and performance against those targets.

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

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

☑ 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
☑ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
☑ 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

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

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	☑ Yes
Biodiversity	☑ Yes

(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

Policies, commitments, and targets
☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

Strategy and financial planning
☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
☑ Developing a climate transition plan
☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

Other

☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

☑ Reports to the board directly

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

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Our CEO is a member of our PlanBeyond Executive Steering Committee (SteerCo), our executive-level body that meets quarterly to provide strategic oversight and governance for sustainability initiatives; guiding sustainability, resilience, and innovation priorities across all business functions. SteerCo members make decisions on policies, investments, and sustainability performance targets, and empower subcommittees to embed sustainability into operations, sales, and delivery. Subcommittees focus on operational policy and GHG targets, integrating sustainability into sales and project delivery, and driving strategic growth through partnerships and market intelligence and are led by vice presidents and directors across global sustainability, operations, procurement, and market solutions. Together, these groups enable Jacobs to cascade annual targets, mitigate risk, and position the company for long-term success in a rapidly evolving global landscape. Jacobs has integrated its climate-related risk and opportunity identification, assessment, and management into our ERM framework, which is overseen by the Board. The Board also receives regular reports from the Sustainability & Risk Committee with respect to key sustainability and ERM matters as detailed in the Sustainability & Risk Committee charter. Board oversight of sustainability matters is spread across all Board Committees as described in the Sustainability & Risk Committee charter. See our Board Committee charters on our investors' website (https://invest.jacobs.com/overview/default.aspx) for more details. In addition, as a member of the SteerCo, our CEO oversaw the development of PlanBeyond 2025+, Jacobs sustainability approach, which was released in May 2025.

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

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

☑ Reports to the board directly

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

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Our CEO is a member of our PlanBeyond Executive Steering Committee (SteerCo), our executive-level body that meets quarterly to provide strategic oversight and governance for sustainability initiatives; guiding sustainability, resilience, and innovation priorities across all business functions. SteerCo members make decisions on policies, investments, and sustainability performance targets, and empower subcommittees to embed sustainability into operations, sales, and delivery. Subcommittees focus on operational policy and GHG targets, integrating sustainability into sales and project delivery, and driving strategic growth through partnerships and market intelligence and are led by vice presidents and directors across global sustainability, operations, procurement, and market solutions. Together, these groups enable Jacobs to cascade annual targets, mitigate risk, and position the company for long-term success in a rapidly evolving global landscape. Jacobs has integrated its climate-related risk and opportunity identification, assessment, and management into

our ERM framework, which is overseen by the Board. The Board also receives regular reports from the Sustainability & Risk Committee with respect to key sustainability and ERM matters as detailed in the Sustainability & Risk Committee charter. Board oversight of sustainability matters is spread across all Board Committees as described in the Sustainability & Risk Committee charter. See our Board Committee charters on our investors' website (https://invest.jacobs.com/overview/default.aspx) for more details. In addition, as a member of the SteerCo, our CEO oversaw the development of PlanBeyond 2025+, Jacobs sustainability approach, which was released in May 2025.

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

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Developing a climate transition plan

☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

Other

☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

☑ Other, please specify :Executive Steering Committee

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

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The PlanBeyond Executive Steering Committee (SteerCo) is our executive-level body that meets quarterly to provide strategic oversight and governance for sustainability initiatives; guiding sustainability, resilience, and innovation priorities across all business functions. SteerCo members make decisions on policies, investments, and sustainability performance targets, and empower subcommittees to embed sustainability into operations, sales, and delivery. Subcommittees focus on operational policy and GHG targets, integrating sustainability into sales and project delivery, and driving strategic growth through partnerships and market intelligence and are led by vice presidents and directors across global sustainability, operations, procurement, and market solutions. Together, these groups enable Jacobs to cascade annual targets, mitigate risk, and position the company for long-term success in a rapidly evolving global landscape. Jacobs has integrated its climate-related risk and opportunity identification, assessment, and management into our ERM framework, which is overseen by the Board. The Board also receives regular reports from the Sustainability & Risk Committee with respect to key sustainability and ERM matters as detailed in the Sustainability & Risk Committee charter. Board oversight of sustainability matters is spread across all Board Committees as described in the Sustainability & Risk Committee charter. See our Board Committee charters on our investors' website (https://invest.jacobs.com/overview/default.aspx) for more details. In addition, the SteerCo oversaw the development of PlanBeyond 2025+, Jacobs sustainability approach, which was released in May 2025.

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

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

☑ Other, please specify :Executive Steering Committee

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

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The PlanBeyond Executive Steering Committee (SteerCo) is our executive-level body that meets quarterly to provide strategic oversight and governance for sustainability initiatives; guiding sustainability, resilience, and innovation priorities across all business functions. SteerCo members make decisions on policies, investments, and sustainability performance targets, and empower subcommittees to embed sustainability into operations, sales, and delivery. Subcommittees focus on operational policy and GHG targets, integrating sustainability into sales and project delivery, and driving strategic growth through partnerships and market intelligence and are led by vice presidents and directors across global sustainability, operations, procurement, and market solutions. Together, these groups enable Jacobs to cascade annual targets, mitigate risk, and position the company for long-term success in a rapidly evolving global landscape. Jacobs has integrated its climate-related risk and opportunity identification, assessment, and management into our ERM framework, which is overseen by the Board. The Board also receives regular reports from the Sustainability & Risk Committee with respect to key sustainability and ERM matters as detailed in the Sustainability & Risk Committee charter. Board oversight of sustainability matters is spread across all Board Committees as described in the Sustainability & Risk Committee charter. See our Board Committee charters on our investors' website (https://invest.jacobs.com/overview/default.aspx) for more details. In addition, the SteerCo oversaw the development of PlanBeyond 2025+, Jacobs sustainability approach, which was released in May 2025.

(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

☑ Yes

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

1.01

(4.5.3) Please explain

The Company includes two non-financial metrics for the overall payout under our Leadership Performance Plan (LPP). For FY25, select officers and leaders of the Company, including, but not limited to, certain employees in VP and Director-level roles, were eligible to participate in the LPP. For FY25, these metrics were part of a "Corporate Scorecard" which considered the Company's Global Integration Delivery Billable Hours that are billable to our clients, and reduction in GHG emissions (metric tonnes CO2 equivalent) to within a specified range achieved primarily by reducing business travel. See our 2026 Proxy Statement (pp. 64-66) for more

information. Our response to Section 4.5.1 only includes those individuals listed as Named Executive Officers in our 2026 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 2026 Proxy Statement.

(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) Positions entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
☑ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)
☑ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :Chief Legal and Administrative Officer
☑ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :President, Global Operations
☑ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :President, Strategy, Growth & Digital

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

☑ 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

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Achievement of an absolute CO_2e 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.

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

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	☑ Yes

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

☑ Climate change
☑ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

☑ Direct operations
☑ Upstream value chain
☑ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Our environmental policy is integrated into our HSSE policy and is also expressed in our Global Environmental Management Commitment Statement. Jacobs operates and maintains an integrated BMS, compliant with ISO 9001 which facilitates consistency and efficiency in internal operations and project delivery. Several key processes comprise the BMS, including our HSSE processes and procedures. Our global framework minimizes documents required by all our operations and drives consistent use of common work processes. The Jacobs HSSE program is designed to provide safe, secure and healthful workplaces, prevent work-related injury and illness, prevent damage to the environment, and enhance HSSE performance and promote mental and physical wellbeing throughout the organization. Leadership expectations are communicated, and roles and responsibilities are defined by assigning personal accountability for behaviors consistent with HSSE values and objectives. Continual improvement is built into the HSSE program and associated processes. As a recognized global leader in environmental and sustainability professional services, Jacobs holds environmental protection as a core value, as expressed in the Jacobs' Global Environmental Management Commitment Statement and as the cornerstone of our approach to sustainability, PlanBeyond 2025+, and BeyondZero Health, Safety and Environment (HSE) approaches. Please see our website for copies of each of these documents which provide 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-Management-Commitment-Statement_2022.pdf

Climate-specific commitments
☑ Commitment to net-zero emissions
☑ Other climate-related commitment, please specify :Commitment to 100% renewable electricity

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

☑ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Global-Environmental-Management-Commitment-Statement_2022.pdf

(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?

☑ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

☑ UN Global Compact
☑ Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)
☑ Pledge to Net Zero
☑ Other, please specify :Structural Engineers 2050 Commitment Program, Nature Positive Forum. Clean Energy Buyers Association
☑ The Climate Pledge
☑ We Mean Business
☑ Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD)

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

Jacobs joined the UN Global Compact in 2020, became a signatory to the Pledge for Net Zero and The Climate Pledge, and became a member of the We Mean Business coalition all of which commit to reducing GHG emissions. Jacobs became an adopter of TCFD (now under IFRS) in 2020 and adopter of TNFD in 2025 committing to disclosing information in alignment with TCFD and TNFD guidelines. Jacobs is a member of the Nature Positive Forum supporting and implementing the Nature Positive global goal for nature. In 2023 Jacobs became a signatory and active participants in the Structural Engineers 2050 Commitment Program (SE2050) committing to support the vision for all structural engineers to understand, reduce and ultimately eliminate embodied carbon in their projects by 2050.In 2024, Jacobs became a member of the Clean Energy Buyers Association (CEBA) committing to reducing our carbon emissions from energy consumption.

(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

Yes

☑ 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

☑ 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

☑ 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

☑ Yes, both my organization and the intermediary organization we engage through is registered

(4.11.6) Types of transparency register your organization is registered on

☑ Mandatory government register

(4.11.7) Disclose the transparency registers on which your organization is registered & the relevant ID numbers for your organization

Jacobs Solutions, Inc. is a registered lobbyist (20367-24) is our registrant Senate ID# and 316300000 is our House ID.

(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

Along with our PlanBeyond approach, 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.

(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?

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

H.R.4016 and S.2572, Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2025

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

☑ 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 :environmental/PFAS/resiliency issues

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

☑ National

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

☑ United States of America

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

☑ Neutral

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

☑ Regular meetings

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(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 on and government funding from local, state, regional, national and international regulatory bodies on greenhouse gas ("GHG") emissions and climate change or resiliency 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. Government funding increases to address climate change could increase our opportunities to assist our clients with climate-related change projects. 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 or government funding 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

☑ 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

☑ Paris Agreement

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

FY 2026 Appropriations for EPA Superfund program FY 2026 Appropriations for EPA Water Programs

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

☑ 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 :increase funding for EPA water and environmental initiatives

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

☑ National

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

☑ United States of America

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

☑ Neutral

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

☑ Regular meetings

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(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

Government funding to address environmental issues could increase our opportunities to assist our clients with related projects.

(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

☑ 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

☑ Paris Agreement

(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.

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

☑ Other global trade association, please specify :Corporate Energy Buyers Association (CEBA)

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

☑ Climate change

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

☑ Consistent

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

☑ 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

CEBA membership informs legislative and regulatory policies to improve access to clean energy, facilitate industry collaboration, and evolve market mechanisms to enable clean energy integration. Jacobs participates in the CEBA Federal Policy Committee, providing input on proposed U.S. federal laws and regulations affecting carbon emissions-free energy production, procurement, and enabling technologies such as storage and transmission. Member feedback informs CEBA's policy positions and advocacy strategies. Jacobs provides feedback in alignment with our climate goals.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

25000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

With membership fees, we have access to like-minded and similarly positioned companies which provides a forum for discussing issues that impact our business – and provides opportunities for jointly positively influencing policies, laws and regulations. We have access to subject matter experts who can help provide high value research, write industry sign-on letters, and access to decision-makers. Sponsorship usually results in an ability to present our capabilities as well as thought leadership on a variety of topics in events, roundtables, etc.

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

☑ 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

☑ Paris Agreement

(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?

☑ 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.

(4.12.1.1) Publication

☑ In voluntary sustainability reports

(4.12.1.2) Is your publication in line with a standard or framework?

☑ Yes

(4.12.1.3) Standard or framework the publication is in line with

☑ GRI

(4.12.1.4) Environmental issues covered in publication

☑ Climate change
☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.5) Status of the publication

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.6) Content elements

☑ Strategy
☑ Climate-related targets
☑ Governance
☑ Greenhouse gas emissions figures
☑ Risks & Opportunities
☑ Content of environmental policies
☑ Value chain engagement
☑ Dependencies & Impacts

(4.12.1.7) Page/section reference

Section 1.4.2. Reporting Standards and Framework (pages 3 & 4) Section 1.9 External Engagement (pages 10 & 11), Section 2 Environmental (pages 12-37), Section 4 Governance (pages 81-99)

(4.12.1.8) Attach the relevant publication

FY25-Sustainability-Report_Combined_FINAL.pdf

(4.12.1.9) Comment

Jacobs reports on various topics related to sustainability and corporate responsibility in its annual Sustainability Report. Additional FY25 disclosures for dependencies and impacts and risks and opportunities aligned to TCFD are available on our investor relations website as described in section 1.4.2 of the attached publication.

(4.12.1.1) Publication

☑ In other regulatory filings

(4.12.1.2) Is your publication in line with a standard or framework?

☑ No

(4.12.1.4) Environmental issues covered in publication

☑ Climate change

(4.12.1.5) Status of the publication

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.6) Content elements

☑ Dependencies & Impacts
☑ Risks & Opportunities
☑ Strategy
☑ Climate-related targets

(4.12.1.7) Page/section reference

Business (5), Our Values in Action (6-7), Health, safety, security & environment (16-17) Risk Factors – regulatory compliance, sustainability and corporate responsibility (21, 48-52), Events outside of our control (34,) professional reputation (36), new growth areas (37)

(4.12.1.8) Attach the relevant publication

8840099c-17af-4a9e-8e26-ec2086d0b6e1.pdf

(4.12.1.9) Comment

Our FY25 Annual Report (SEC 10-K) includes information on our business strategy and sustainability approach (PlanBeyond) including our climate commitments, and details regarding our risk factors related to regulatory compliance, sustainability and corporate responsibility.

C5. Business strategy

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

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

☑ Annually

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

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ NGFS scenarios framework, please specify :Disorderly (Delayed Transition)

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

☑ Policy
☑ Market
☑ Liability
☑ Reputation
☑ Technology
☑ Acute physical
☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

☑ 1.6°C - 1.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

☑ 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

The market-focused workshops are carried out based on the Network of Central Banks and Supervisors for Greening the Financial System (NGFS) scenario framework. The scenarios provide a common reference point for understanding how climate change (physical risk) and climate policy and technology trends (transition risk) could evolve in different futures. In 2025, we selected two climate change scenarios to assess opportunities and risks across selected markets. The following is a description of this scenario as stated in alignment with the NGFS Framework: Disorderly (Delayed Transition) – lower physical risks and higher transition risks. This scenario assumes new climate policies are not introduced until 2030, and the level of action differs across countries and regions based on currently implemented policies. As a result, emissions exceed the carbon budget temporarily and decline rapidly after 2030 limiting global mean temperature increase to below 2 °C. https://www.ngfs.net/ngfs-scenarios-portal/explore/

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The selected scenarios are considered to represent a plausible range of climate futures as of 2025 with differing opportunities and risks. Because global warming temperatures exceeded the 1.5 °C threshold in 2024, we no longer evaluate a scenario that is aligned to 1.5 °C or lower. https://www.rmets.org/metmatters/world-exceeds-15degc-threshold-entire-year-first-time

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ NGFS scenarios framework, please specify :Hot House World (Current Policies)

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

☑ Policy
☑ Market
☑ Liability
☑ Reputation
☑ Technology
☑ Acute physical
☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

☑ 3.0ºC - 3.4ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

☑ 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

The market-focused workshops are carried out based on the Network of Central Banks and Supervisors for Greening the Financial System (NGFS) scenario framework. The scenarios provide a common reference point for understanding how climate change (physical risk) and climate policy and technology trends (transition risk) could evolve in different futures. In 2025, we selected two climate change scenarios to assess opportunities and risks across selected markets. The following is a description of this scenario as stated in alignment with the NGFS Framework: Hot House World (Current Policies) – higher physical risks and lower transition risks. This scenario assumes that only currently implemented policies are preserved, resulting in insufficient mitigation of climate change impacts, leading to about 3 °C of warming and severe physical risks, including irreversible changes. It serves as a warning of what could happen if we continue on our current path to a "hot house world". https://www.ngfs.net/ngfs-scenarios-portal/explore/

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The selected scenarios are considered to represent a plausible range of climate futures as of 2025 with differing risks and opportunities. Because global warming temperatures exceeded the 1.5 °C threshold in 2024 we no longer evaluate a scenario that is aligned to 1.5 °C or lower. https://www.rmets.org/metmatters/world-exceeds-15degc-threshold-entire-year-first-time

(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

☑ 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

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the influence of the scenario analysis on the selected business processes

See our FY25 Climate-Related Risk Assessment here for more details: https://invest.jacobs.com/governance/sustainability/default.aspx In 2025, we aggregated results from previous climate-related assessments to understand broader opportunities and risks across our business at this time. During this re-assessment we summarized each risk and its drivers, the expected time frame, and our mitigation

strategies. In 2025, we selected two climate change scenarios to assess opportunities and risks across selected markets

•Disorderly (Delayed Transition) – lower physical risks and higher transition risks.

•"Hot House World" (Current Policies) – higher physical risks and lower transition risks.

As a professional services company that primarily leases its office space and fleet vehicles, our exposure to significant climate-related physical risks is limited. Additionally, our strategy of working across numerous markets and geographies, coupled with our company strategy cycle and process, increases our resilience to the impact of a single, regional physical or transition risk. We use our climate-related opportunity and risk assessments, alongside innovative digital insights and AI-driven tools like Evolve to transform decision-making, helping us determine what work we pursue and which clients we support so that every commitment advances Jacobs' purpose while capitalizing on growth opportunities and de-risking delivery. Our 2020 climate commitments were part of our business growth strategy to align with our clients' climate commitments and become an industry leader in sustainability solutions. In line with our leadership aspirations, client demands, and stakeholder expectations, we set near-term and long-term targets validated by SBTi in 2022. We note that we are providing this information as representative examples of the management of the impacts of climate-related changes on our business and these assessments should not be construed as assessments of material risks to our business. Please refer to question 5.3.1 for additional details on our business strategy.

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

(5.2.1) Transition plan

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

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

☑ Yes

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

☑ 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. As a professional services firm we actively work with our clients to embed sustainability into our client projects, however we cannot guarantee that we will not generate revenue from consultation on projects associated with non-renewable energy infrastructure because energy infrastructure decisions on client projects are made by our clients and not by Jacobs.

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

☑ We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.11) 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.

(5.2.12) Frequency of feedback collection

☑ More frequently than annually

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

We believe our ongoing double materiality assessment conducted with global best practices will continue to help sharpen priorities and align business with evolving stakeholder objectives, reporting obligations and standards in the jurisdictions in which we operate. With a PlanBeyond 2025+ approach organized around how we operate, deliver and advance, we are mobilizing cross-market sustainability capabilities and unlocking our strategy, solutions and systems to drive impact and resilience. Our 2020 climate commitments were part of business growth strategy to align with clients' climate commitments and become an industry leader in sustainability solutions. Throughout this evolution, one thing has remained constant: our belief that sustainability is not a fixed endpoint; it's a guiding principle that shapes actions every day. It's a fundamental way of thinking and working that evolves with urgency, purpose and a clear understanding of where Jacobs can make the greatest difference to achieve enduring business objectives. In line with client and stakeholder expectations, we are making progress in developing a comprehensive climate transition plan to address climate-related risks and opportunities and our transition to our long-term 2040 target guided by evolving statutory requirements and industry reporting frameworks. Our climate action plan, annual sustainability report and climate risk assessment reports provide key elements of our climate transition plan for the purposes of CDP reporting. However, our approach to the disclosures included in CDP differs from our approach to the disclosures we include in financial filings, reports provided to regulators, including our filings with U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, and any disclosures we may make under any other regulatory frameworks referenced herein (including CSRD and the sustainability reporting standards developed by ISSB).

(5.2.14) 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 long-term targets across Scopes 1, 2 and 3 emissions by 2040, we are systematically reducing our carbon footprint through strategies including purchasing 100% renewable electricity, 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. 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. Please see our most recent climate action plan, annual sustainability report and our climate risk assessment reports on our investor sustainability microsite https://invest.jacobs.com/governance/sustainability/default.aspx for our latest disclosures and progress.

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

FY25 Climate-Related Risk Assessment.pdf,FY25-Sustainability-Report_Combined_FINAL.pdf,How We Operate - PlanBeyond 2025+.pdf

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

☑ Forests

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

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

Our company strategy alongside our sustainable business approach positions us to support clients across our markets with climate-related services. Energy transition and climate change-related client needs are anticipated to drive demand for our services, and we are positioned to meet that demand across advanced manufacturing, cities & places, energy, environmental, life sciences, transportation and water. As a leader in building low-carbon transportation systems, transitioning to sustainable energy systems, and combating the intertwined challenges of climate-related change, water security, waste and biodiversity, our business is expected to grow as clients need increasing support in these areas. We prioritize the most material sustainability topics to our business where we can create the greatest impact, such as Climate Action, Sustainable Cities, Clean Water, and Innovation. These priorities are embedded in our PlanBeyond approach, supported by bold ambitions and governed through enterprise-wide analytics and audit programs. Additionally, our strategy of working across numerous markets and geographies, coupled with our company strategy cycle and process, increases our resilience to the impact of a single, regional physical or transition risk. If certain geographies are affected, our Resilience Manual and Operational Resilience Plan guides our process to return to normal business operations. We promote water stewardship through water resource conservation, treatment, storage, and conveyance services we provide to our clients. As our world struggles with balancing water availability and demands, water pollution, competition for limited water resources and vulnerability to natural hazards, Jacobs works with clients around the globe to better manage our world's water resources and make our water systems more resilient, because we believe it is important that communities have safe, reliable water infrastructure now and in the future.

(5.2.18) Adaptation-specific objectives included within your climate transition plan

☑ No, but we have a separate adaptation plan

(5.2.19) Describe the adaptation objectives included in your climate transition plan or standalone adaptation plan

We work with our clients to build climate resilience and energy transition into their strategy, operations and infrastructure. We are focused on end-to-end solutions that we co-create with our clients in energy transition, decarbonization, adaptation and resilience and natural resource stewardship across all our markets. We recognize that adaptations to climate-related change often have long lead times, and that delayed action may escalate costs from climate-related risks, strand clients' assets and reduce their feasibility and effectiveness. Aligned with our company strategy, Challenge Accepted, we embed sustainability and resilience into the core of our business model as a growth enabler and risk mitigator. This means using our climate-related opportunity and risk assessments, alongside innovative digital insights and AI-driven tools like Evolve to transform decision-making, helping us determine what work we pursue and which clients we support so that every commitment advances Jacobs' purpose while capitalizing on growth opportunities and de-risking delivery. Aligned with Jacobs' purpose to create a more connected, sustainable world, our sustainable business approach, PlanBeyond®, integrates sustainability and resilience into every facet of our business and reflects a growth-oriented, holistic approach across environmental, social, and economic dimensions. It is embedded in how we operate, deliver, and advance as a company, and is a critical enabler of Jacobs' company strategy. Our company strategy alongside our sustainable business approach positions us to support clients across our markets with climate-related services. Energy transition and climate change-related client needs are anticipated to drive demand for our services. We prioritize the most material sustainability topics to our business where we can create the greatest impact. These priorities are embedded in our PlanBeyond approach, supported by bold ambitions and governed through enterprise-wide analytics and audit programs. 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.

(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

☑ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

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

☑ Products and services
☑ Upstream/downstream value chain
☑ Investment in R&D
☑ Operations

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

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

☑ Physical risks
☑ Transition risks
☑ Opportunities

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

☑ Climate change

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

As detailed in our company strategy "Challenge Accepted" announced in February 2025, we believe that climate extremes will drive demand for our services and that the energy transition and climate response will fuel business growth. We recognize that our clients will likely face significant challenges as societies progress towards low-carbon energy, and the physical implications of climate-related change are increasingly realized. By thinking holistically and embedding sustainability into our solutions, we help our clients enhance the sustainability and resilience of their assets throughout their lifecycle and align our work with our clients' most urgent needs. We work with our clients to build climate resilience and energy transition into their strategy, operations and infrastructure. We are focused on end-to-end solutions that we co-create with our clients in energy transition, decarbonization, adaptation and resilience and natural resource stewardship across all our end markets. We recognize that adaptations to climate-related change often have long lead times, and that delayed action may escalate costs from climate-related risks, strand clients' assets and reduce their feasibility and effectiveness. Our company strategy alongside our sustainable business approach positions us to support clients across our markets with climate-related services. Energy transition and climate change-related client needs are anticipated to drive demand for our services, and we are positioned to meet that demand across advanced manufacturing, cities & places, energy, environmental, life sciences, transportation and water. As a leader in building low-carbon transportation systems, transitioning to sustainable energy systems, and

combating the intertwined challenges of climate-related change, water security, waste and biodiversity, our business is expected to grow as clients need increasing support in these areas. Additionally, we developed our sustainability AI tool Evolve to empower our delivery teams to integrate sustainability and resilience into our projects. The AI-powered tool recommends customized sustainability commitments that teams can make to help our clients find ways to advance their sustainability goals, protect our clients' assets, prioritize our stakeholder needs and optimize the performance of the solutions we deliver.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

☑ Physical risks
☑ Transition risks
☑ Opportunities

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

☑ Climate change

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

We believe that transitional risks to Jacobs from climate-related change may arise through policy and legal changes, impacts to our reputation, market shifts, and technological advancements. Climate-related change can pose transitional opportunities and risks to Jacobs, that we believe we are well positioned to manage as an organization. As detailed in our company strategy "Challenge Accepted" announced in February 2025, we believe that climate extremes will drive demand for our services and that the energy transition and climate response will fuel business growth. We recognize that our clients will likely face significant challenges as societies progress towards low-carbon energy, and the physical implications of climate-related change are increasingly realized. By thinking holistically and embedding sustainability into our solutions, we help our clients enhance the sustainability and resilience of their assets throughout their lifecycle and align our work with our clients' most urgent needs. Our company strategy alongside our sustainable business approach positions us to support clients across our markets with climate-related services. Additionally, our strategy of working across numerous markets and geographies, coupled with our company strategy cycle and process increases our resilience to the impact of a single, regional physical or transition risk. 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.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

☑ Physical risks
☑ Transition risks
☑ Opportunities

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

☑ Climate change

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

We developed Evolve to empower our sales and delivery teams to integrate sustainability into our projects. The AI-powered tool recommends customized sustainability commitments that teams can make to align with their clients' sustainability goals and identify new ways to drive positive impact, protect our clients' assets, prioritize stakeholder needs and optimize the performance of the solutions we deliver. The algorithm learns from Jacobs' past performance in specific markets and geographies and helps efficiently connect our teams to experts and insights. Our clients rely on Jacobs to anticipate how the changing world impacts their business and Evolve helps us set and measure impact from our solutions, leading to long-term resilience, performance and growth. Evolve is Jacobs' first end-to-end, enterprise-wide AI and sustainability tool.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

☑ Physical risks

☑ Opportunities

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

☑ Climate change

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

In 2021, we used our Climate Risk Manager tool to assess the impact of climate-related changes on our own operations at that time to understand potential direct physical impacts on our offices and people in our locations. That assessment identified notable clusters of exposure to climate-related risks, including (i) along the eastern seaboard of the U.S. and coastal locations throughout Asia and the Pacific that are exposed to a combination of extreme wind and other hazards, including sea level rise, and (ii) inland locations of our offices and people through the U.S., Europe, Middle East and Asia-Pacific that are primarily exposed to drought and other hazards, including extreme wind. We incorporated this information into our climate-related risk mitigation strategies and business continuity plans in 2021 and continue to monitor these risks and mitigation strategies in the locations where we operate today although we do not see significant physical risks to our operations at this time. Through our business continuity plans, we continue to take steps to mitigate and adapt to some of the wider physical impacts of climate-related change, such as meteorological impacts or infrastructure failure such as power outages, loss of communications and direct damage. In alignment with BeyondZero, we endeavor to keep our people, communities and workplace safe when disruptive events occur. Through our robust Global Security & Resilience program, we integrate actions to prepare for and respond to emergency and crisis disruptions that may impact our people and operations. Our process establishes Company-wide Emergency Response and Management, Crisis Management, and Business Continuity requirements, including the formation of Emergency and Crisis Management Teams. Our plans are updated and exercised regularly to identify opportunities for improvement and to develop organizational resilience. 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.

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

☑ Revenues

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

☑ Climate change

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

Opportunities for growth in climate related services for our clients factored into the net revenue growth targets for our 2025-2029 corporate strategy, Challenge Accepted. It's a commitment to growth, innovation, and excellence, guided by six Strategic Big Bets: Transportation, Program Management, PFAS Solutions, Energy & Power Transition, Augmented Delivery, and AI Data Centers. Our PlanBeyond 2025+ approach and our Cross Market Sustainability & Resilience Capability Areas are expected to be significant contributors to the success of this strategy, serving as key differentiators and enablers for growth. Please visit our Investor Relations website for additional investor information.

(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
	☑ Yes	☑ Other methodology or framework

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

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

☑ Other, please specify :Jacobs evaluated groups of projects for alignment with U.N SDGs – specifically at the U.N. SDG Target level.

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

☑ Revenue/Turnover

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

8700000000

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

80.9

(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 U.N SDGs – specifically at the U.N. SDG Target level. Project groupings were determined through an internal project classification scheme using a standardized enterprise-wide taxonomy. Revenue attributable to a project group was determined to be ESG-aligned revenue if, in the judgement of Jacobs, the primary capabilities being delivered by Jacobs are aligned with a U.N. SDG Target. On at least an annual basis, Jacobs' taxonomy and ESG alignment is reviewed by members of the sustainability, ESG reporting, ERM, and finance teams. 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 U.N. SDG Target, 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 U.N. SDG Target, 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. The taxonomy and methodology underlying our disclosures on ESG-aligned revenue are not aligned with the definitions or methodology of regulatory sustainability taxonomy frameworks, such as the EU Taxonomy Regulation. In particular, the disclosures around ESG-aligned revenue should not be interpreted to constitute, and do not prejudice any potential future, disclosures pursuant to the EU Taxonomy Regulation, the EU Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD), or any other existing or upcoming regulatory framework. The disclosures are not audited or assured by a third party, and we do not consistently assess whether any projects we deem to generate ESG-aligned revenue harm any other sustainability objectives. Moreover, we use both environmental and social objectives when determining our ESG-aligned revenue. In prior years Jacobs has provided revenue from nuclear power and nuclear remediation in recognition of stakeholders' differing views of ESG-aligned activities. After the Separation Transaction, revenue from these categories is de minimis and no longer provided. Our estimated ESG-aligned revenue for FY25 was approximately $9.1 billion United States Dollars (USD), which is approximately 75.7% of Jacobs' FY25 revenue including PA Consulting. Excluding PA Consulting, to align with our reporting boundary, our estimated ESG-align revenue for FY25 was approximately $8.7 billion USD, which is approximately 80.9% of Jacobs' FY25 revenue excluding PA consulting.

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

	Use of internal pricing for this environmental externality
Carbon	☑ Yes

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

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

☑ Internal fee

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

☑ 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

☑ Benchmarking against peers
☑ Cost of required measures to achieve climate-related targets
☑ 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

(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

☑ Scope 3, Category 6 - Business travel

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

☑ Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

☑ Static

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

50

(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

☑ Operations
☑ Procurement

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

☑ 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

35

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

☑ 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 business travel at Jacobs. The carbon cost is charged to the applicable operational units and is intended to influence our employees to consider sustainable decision-making around travel by evaluating if travel is necessary to support our clients and operate our business. A proprietary travel planning tool provides estimated carbon emissions and price for employee-planned travel to influence travel behaviors. In addition, we have partnered with TripKicks to provide pre-trip emissions data based on Advito's GATE4 methodology through

our booking tool to empower travelers to make informed and sustainable business travel decisions during the travel booking process. 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. We currently plan to conduct a review of our internal carbon price.

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

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	☑ Yes	☑ Climate change
Customers	☑ Yes	☑ Climate change
Investors and shareholders	☑ Yes	☑ Climate change
Other value chain stakeholders	☑ Yes	☑ Climate change

(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	☑ No, we do not assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, and have no plans to do so within two years

(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

☑ 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

☑ 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.

(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

☑ Yes, suppliers have to meet environmental requirements related to this environmental issue, but they are not included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Jacobs Code of Conduct requires suppliers to comply with applicable health, safety and environmental laws and regulations. Jacobs assesses compliance with the Supplier Code of Conduct and reviews supplier qualifications, representations and certifications. Jacobs reserves the right to conduct audits and investigate possible non-compliance with this Supplier Code of Conduct, striving to be prompt and fair in its investigations and conduct them confidentially to the extent possible under the circumstances. Jacobs' suppliers must cooperate fully and comply with corrective measures if they are found to be needed.

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

☑ Other, please specify :Jacobs Code of Conduct requires suppliers to comply with applicable health, safety and environmental laws and regulations.

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

☑ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

☑ Unknown

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

☑ Unknown

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

☑ Other, please specify :Per the Code of Conduct, suppliers agree they must comply with corrective measures if found. Any violations may jeopardize the suppliers' business relationship with Jacobs, up to and including termination of any contracts.

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

☑ Unknown

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

☑ Other, please specify :Per the Code of Conduct, suppliers agree they must comply with corrective measures if found. Any violations may jeopardize the suppliers' business relationship with Jacobs, up to and including termination of any contracts.

(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

☑ 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

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

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

☑ 51-75%

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

☑ 26-50%

(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 the CDP Supply Chain Program, 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.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

☑ No, this engagement is unrelated to meeting an environmental requirement

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

☑ Unknown

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

☑ 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

☑ Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers

☑ Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers

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

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

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

☑ 100%

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

☑ 100%

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

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 supplier qualification, 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. We are working with our suppliers to collect Scope 3 GHG emissions data.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

☑ No, this engagement is unrelated to meeting an environmental requirement

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

☑ Unknown

(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

☑ 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

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Align your organization's goals to support customers' targets and ambitions

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

☑ Unknown

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

☑ 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 customer engagement effectiveness and success is the amount of ESG-aligned revenue we earn as we promote Jacobs' purpose to create a more connected, sustainable world. Our estimated ESG-aligned revenue for FY25 was approximately $8.7 billion USD, which is approximately 80.9% of Jacobs' FY25 revenue excluding PA Consulting. Jacobs evaluated groups of projects for alignment with U.N SDGs – specifically at the U.N. SDG Target level. Project groupings were determined through an internal project classification scheme using a standardized enterprise-wide taxonomy. Revenue attributable to a project group was determined to be ESG-aligned revenue if, in the judgement of Jacobs, the primary capabilities being delivered by Jacobs are aligned with a U.N. SDG Target. On at least an annual basis, Jacobs' taxonomy and ESG alignment is reviewed by members of the sustainability, ESG reporting, ERM, and finance teams.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

☑ 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

☑ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

☑ Unknown

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

We engage with our shareholders on a regular basis throughout the year to discuss a range of topics, including our performance, strategy, risk management, executive compensation, corporate governance and sustainability. We recognize the value of taking our shareholders' views into account. Dialogue and engagement with our shareholders help set goals and expectations for our performance and facilitate identification of emerging issues that may affect our strategies, corporate governance, compensation practices, and other aspects of our operations. 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. Additionally, risk appetite statements for each our Enterprise Risk Management categories including Sustainability were developed through a comprehensive stakeholder engagement process that included input from external stakeholders (i.e., investors, third-party consultants, and industry advisory groups).

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

As part of our shareholder engagement program, members of our Board, including our Lead Independent Director, participate in many shareholder engagement meetings to discuss a range of matters, including executive compensation, corporate governance, and sustainability. Topics of shareholder engagement in fiscal 2025 included corporate governance, capital deployment, executive compensation, sustainability-related matters, business performance, strategic priorities and goals, firm culture, risk management, succession planning, AI and climate risk. We remain 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

☑ 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

☑ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

☑ 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. This culture of collaboration and continuous learning applies across our value chain, and we work with various suppliers in the communities we serve to leverage their local knowledge and help build resilience of our solutions to deliver resilient results to our 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 to track and forecast our business travel carbon footprint based on forecasted spend for non-billable travel and anticipated revenue growth for billable travel. Business travel reduction benchmarks have been established at each of the Company's lowest operating unit levels. Operational leaders are accountable for tracking progress against these benchmarks and adjusting travel in alignment with meeting these benchmarks. Internal monitoring and reporting current business travel emissions and annual forecasted emissions is done quarterly to inform operational leaders of trends within 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 FY25, we had a 43% decrease in business travel emissions from FY19 to FY25.

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

☑ Operational control

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

In March 2021, Jacobs acquired a 65% stake in PA Consulting Group Limited ("PA Consulting") On March 20, 2026, Jacobs completed the acquisition of the remaining stake of PA Consulting in accordance with the Implementation Deed (the "Implementation Deed") entered into by and among Jacobs UK Holdings Limited, a subsidiary of Jacobs incorporated in England and Wales ("Jacobs UK"), PA Consulting and certain other parties (as set out in the Implementation Deed) (the "PA Consulting Transaction"). As such, PA Consulting is now a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company. Since the PA Consulting Transaction was not completed until FY26 and PA Consulting was not within our Operational Boundary during FY25, unless otherwise noted herein, this submission and the information included herein does not include PA Consulting. For more information on the PA Consulting Transaction, please see our Investor Relations webpage. As stated in our response to question 1.5.2, throughout this submission, unless otherwise noted herein, 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 this CDP response and therefore are not included in our FY25 greenhouse gas (GHG) data included in this response. In alignment with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol, our investment in PA Consulting held prior to the consummation of the PA Consulting Transaction is included within our Scope 3 GHG emissions data, which includes GHG emissions outside of Jacobs' operational control. Except where explicitly noted, the information reported herein does not include PA Consulting. For more information on our approach to integrating PA Consulting into our GHG inventory, see Section 1.4 of our FY25 Sustainability Report.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

☑ 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 this CDP response. For more information on our reporting boundary, see Section 1.4 of our FY25 Sustainability Report.

C7. Environmental performance - Climate change

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

☑ 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?

	Has there been a structural change?
	☑ No

(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?

☑ Yes, a change in methodology

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

In FY25, we implemented improvements to our calculation methodology and data quality and collection methods for employee commuting Scope 3 emissions, including incorporating data from our Jacobs employee commuter survey. The results of this survey, which included commute mode and distance, determined these components of the FY25 emissions calculations. To remove artificial increases or decreases from the emissions calculations of prior years, the commute mode and distance components of the employee commuting emission estimates for FY19 and FY24 were updated with the Jacobs' specific commuting mode and distance information by country. We determined that these improvements constituted a significant change under our rebaselining policy and made the decision to recalculate our FY19 and FY24 employee commuting emissions, in addition to reporting FY25 data reflective of such improved calculation methodologies. See section 1.4.3 of our FY25 Sustainability Report for more information.

(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

☑ Yes

(7.1.3.2) Scopes recalculated

☑ Scope 3

(7.1.3.3) Scope 3 categories recalculated

☑ Employee commuting

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

This 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, FY25 Sustainability Report and FY25 SLB Progress Report (available on our Investor Relations website). 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 that impact the SLB would comply with the requirements of the SLB Framework, including being subject to approval by the Board Sustainability & Risk Committee.

(7.1.3.5) Past years' recalculation

☑ Yes

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

☑ 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 for business travel emissions

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

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

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

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

☑ 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 FY25 emissions can be viewed on our Jacobs Investor Relations microsite at https://s205.q4cdn.com/384284279/files/doc_downloads/Verification-Statements/2026/FY25-ESG-Verification-Statement-12681a.pdf.

(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 excluded from your disclosure of climate-related data?

☑ 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. Scope 1 emission sources include stationary combustion emissions and refrigerant emissions associated with Jacobs' owned or leased office locations and mobile combustion and refrigerant emissions associated with owned and long-term leased fleet vehicles. Our Scope 1 emissions include heating of leased office locations where Jacobs has direct operational control over the emission source. Scope 1 emissions are estimated based on fuel consumption, vehicle mileage, or fugitive refrigerant volume and published EPA and DEFRA (UK Department of Environment, Food & Rural Affairs) 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. We estimate our Scope 2 indirect purchased electricity GHG emissions according to both the location- and market-based methods. Scope 2 emissions include purchased heating and steam for leased office locations where we do not have operational control over the direct emission source and purchased electricity for 100% of our global operations. We do not have access to actual energy consumption (electricity and purchased heating) data associated with the majority of our 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 energy consumption (where available) and estimated energy consumption are used to calculate Scope 2 location-based emissions using published national or subnational (e.g., eGRID in the US) electricity emission factors and DEFRA heating and steam emission factors.

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

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. We estimate our Scope 2 indirect purchased electricity GHG emissions according to both the location- and market-based methods. Scope 2 emissions include purchased heating and steam for leased office locations where we do not have operational control over the direct emission source and purchased electricity for 100% of our global operations. We do not have access to actual energy consumption (electricity and purchased heating) data associated with the majority of our 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. Our reporting protocols are based on applying market-based emission factors specified in EACs, contracts and supplier utility emissions as detailed in GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance. Under market-based Scope 2 accounting, the emission factor for renewable electricity is zero tCO2e/kWh, as the sources are zero-carbon energy. Evidence supporting the contractual instrument or energy attribute certificate is maintained and updated annually. All contractual instruments or EACs reported meet the quality criteria detailed in the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance. Scope 2 market-based emissions are estimated based on actual and estimated electricity, heating, and steam consumption and published national and subnational (e.g., eGRID in the US) electricity emission factors and DEFRA heating and steam emission factors for purchased heating.

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

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. Emissions associated with purchased goods and services are calculated using annual indirect spend data combined with emission data from suppliers through the CDP Supply Chain program and the U.S. Environmentally Extended Input-Output database or supplier specific emission factors. 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 FY25. Scope 3 emissions typically have a high level of uncertainty with respect to data availability, data accuracy, and calculation methodologies. We have reported Scope 3 emissions, which represent the best data available at time of publication. Where actual data isn't available, we have used estimates including spend-based estimates based on sector averages for purchased goods and services. As we improve our methodologies and as new information becomes available, we may continue to revise our estimates and assumptions. Updates to methodology and improvements in data quality or available supplier-reported data may result in significant changes to our calculations and may also result in adjustments made to the current and previous periods, including our base year.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Capital goods emissions are most often included in our Purchased Goods and Services data, and therefore not 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

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. The market-based value is reported here. The location-based value for FY19 is 13,721 MT CO2e. Well-to-tank factors were applied for each fuel type from DEFRA to calculate fuel-related upstream emissions. Upstream emissions for electricity are determined using location- and market- based approaches. Emissions associated with non-renewable electricity applied the International Energy Agency (IEA) upstream generation electricity emission factors. Emissions associated with renewable electricity are assumed to be negligible. Upstream production T&D (Transmission & Distribution) emissions associated with non-renewable electricity 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 electricity are assumed to be negligible.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.3) Methodological details

As a professional services company, providing or selling "products" is not a significant part of our business nor do we have inbound or outbound or intercompany logistics that would typically be associated with sold products. Emissions from procurement of goods and services related to internal business operations are covered by purchased goods and services – the majority of those are services which do not require upstream transportation and distribution services.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The vast majority of our waste generation is in leased office space where our landlords control those waste contracts, which limits Jacobs' ability to influence the carbon intensity of the waste treatment. Contracted waste treatment emissions for operations where we do have control over waste contracts are included in our Purchased Goods and Services data, and therefore not relevant to our organization as a separate category.

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

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. Scope 3 emissions for business travel reflect calculations in accordance with the SBTi 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 well-to-tank (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. 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). The Advito ISO Certified GATE4 methodology is used to calculate business travel emissions.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

78170

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Value is third-party verified. The verification statement for FY19 restated employee commuting emissions can be viewed at https://s205.q4cdn.com/384284279/files/doc_downloads/Verification-Statements/2026/FY25-ESG-Verification-Statement-12681a.pdf. Scope 3 emissions for employee commuting reflect calculations in accordance with the SBTi 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 well-to-tank (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. Jacobs calculates employee commuting emissions using best estimates based on established methodologies and data available at the time of calculating the emissions. FY25 employee commuting emissions are calculated using daily office attendance data and the geographical average commuting patterns which are based on statistically valid employee survey data results for the commuting mode and distance. The manual daily office attendance counts, which have been used in our employee commuting calculation since FY24, are unable to distinguish between Jacobs employees and contractors/contingent workers and therefore contractors may have been unintentionally included, resulting in slightly overestimated employee commuting emissions. In FY25 an internal commuter survey was included in our annual Living Our Values compliance training. The results of this survey determined commute mode and distance for the FY25 emissions calculations. To remove artificial increases or decreases from the emissions calculations of prior years, the commute mode and distance components of the employee commuting emission estimates for FY19 and FY24 were updated with Jacobs' specific commuting mode and distance information by country.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Jacobs does not have any upstream leased assets that are not already included in our Scope 1 and 2 boundary. This is confirmed through the Global Real Estate Operations lease database.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.3) Methodological details

As a professional services company, providing or selling "products" is not a significant part of our business, and therefore, we do not rely on purchasing downstream transportation and distribution activities.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.3) Methodological details

As a professional services company, providing or selling "products" is not a significant part of our business.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.3) Methodological details

As a professional services company, providing or selling "products" is not a significant part of our business.

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

(7.5.3) Methodological details

As a professional services company, providing or selling "products" is not a significant part of our business.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.3) Methodological details

In the ordinary course of business, Jacobs does not directly lease any of its owned assets 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, Jacobs' 65% stake investment in PA Consulting held at the end of FY25, is included within our Scope 3 GHG emissions data starting in FY19 to provide comparable emissions over time. As such, 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.

(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)

14976

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Value is third-party verified. The verification statement for FY25 emissions can be viewed at https://s205.q4cdn.com/384284279/files/doc_downloads/Verification-Statements/2026/FY25-ESG-Verification-Statement-12681a.pdf. 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 heating for leased office locations where Jacobs has direct operational control over the emission source. Scope 1 emissions are estimated based on fuel consumption, vehicle mileage, or fugitive refrigerant volume and published EPA and DEFRA emission factors.

(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)

19509

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

1690

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Values are third-party verified. The verification statement for FY25 emissions can be viewed at https://s205.q4cdn.com/384284279/files/doc_downloads/Verification-Statements/2026/FY25-ESG-Verification-Statement-12681a.pdf. We estimate our Scope 2 indirect purchased electricity GHG emissions according to both the location- and market-based methods. Scope 2 emissions include purchased heating and steam for leased office locations where we do not have direct operational control over the emission source and purchased electricity for 100% of our global operations. We do not have access to actual energy consumption (electricity and purchased heating) data associated with the majority of our 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 consumption (where available) and estimated electricity consumption data are also used to calculate the amount of renewable electricity we purchase for Scope 2 electricity. We have purchased renewable electricity and environmental attribute certificates (EACs) to cover 100% of our electricity consumption since FY20. Scope 2 location-based emissions are estimated based on purchased electricity, heating, and steam consumption and published national or subnational (e.g,, eGRID in the US) electricity emission factors and DEFRA heating and steam emission factors. Our reporting protocols are based on applying market-based emission factors for electricity specified in EACs, contracts and supplier utility emissions as detailed in GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance. Under market-based

Scope 2 accounting, the emission factor for renewable electricity is zero tCO2e/kWh, as the sources are zero-carbon energy. Evidence supporting the contractual instrument or energy attribute certificate is maintained and updated annually. All contractual instruments or EACs reported meet the quality criteria detailed in the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance. Scope 2 market-based emissions for heating and steam are estimated based on actual and estimated heating, and steam consumption and published DEFRA heating and steam emission factors for purchased heating.

(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

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

40926

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

☑ Spend-based method

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

41

(7.8.6) 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 FY25 emissions can be viewed at https://s205.q4cdn.com/384284279/files/doc_downloads/Verification-Statements/2026/FY25-ESG-Verification-Statement-12681a.pdf. 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 FY25 is 42,488 metric tons CO2e. Scope 3 emissions typically have a high level of uncertainty with respect to data availability, data accuracy, and calculation methodologies. We have reported Scope 3 emissions, which represent the best data available at time of publication. Where actual data isn't available, we have used estimates including spend-based estimates based on sector averages for purchased goods and services. As we improve our methodologies and as new information becomes available, we may continue to revise our estimates and assumptions. Updates to methodology and improvements in data quality or available supplier-reported data may result in significant changes to our calculations and may also result in adjustments made to the current and previous periods, including our base year.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

☑ Emissions covered under another scope 3 category, please specify :Purchased Goods & Services

(7.8.6) Please explain

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. Capital goods emissions are most often included in our Purchased Goods and Services data, and therefore not relevant to our organization as a separate category.

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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

4123

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

☑ Average data method

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

82

(7.8.6) 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 FY25 emissions can be viewed at https://s205.q4cdn.com/384284279/files/doc_downloads/Verification-Statements/2026/FY25-ESG-Verification-Statement-12681a.pdf. The market-based value is reported here. The location-based value is 9,275 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 electricity applied the International Energy Agency (IEA) upstream generation electricity emission factors. Emissions associated with renewable electricity are assumed to be negligible. Upstream production T&D (Transmission & Distribution) emissions associated with non-renewable electricity 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 electricity are negligible.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

☑ Emissions covered under another scope 3 category, please specify :Purchased Goods & Services

(7.8.6) Please explain

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. As a professional services company, providing or selling "products" is not a significant part of our business nor do we have inbound or outbound or intercompany logistics that would typically be associated with sold products. Emissions from procurement of goods and services related to internal business operations are covered by purchased goods and services – the majority of those are services which do not require upstream transportation and distribution services.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

☑ Emissions covered under another scope 3 category, please specify :Purchased Goods & Services

(7.8.6) Please explain

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. The vast majority of our waste generation is in leased office space where our landlords control those waste contracts, which limits Jacobs' ability to influence the carbon intensity of the waste treatment. Contracted waste treatment emissions for operations where we do have control over waste contracts are included in our Purchased Goods and Services data, and therefore not relevant to our organization as a separate category.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

52036

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

☑ Distance-based method

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

100

(7.8.6) 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 FY25 emissions can be viewed at https://s205.q4cdn.com/384284279/files/doc_downloads/Verification-Statements/2026/FY25-ESG-Verification-Statement-12681a.pdf. Scope 3 emissions for business travel reflect calculations in accordance with the SBTi 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 well-to-tank (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. 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). The Advito ISO Certified GATE4 methodology is used to calculate business travel emissions.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

15289

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

☑ Distance-based method

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

53

(7.8.6) Please explain

Emissions value is third-party verified. The verification statement for FY25 emissions can be viewed at https://s205.q4cdn.com/384284279/files/doc_downloads/Verification-Statements/2026/FY25-ESG-Verification-Statement-12681a.pdf. Scope 3 emissions for employee commuting reflect calculations in accordance with the SBTi 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 well-to-tank (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. Jacobs calculates employee commuting emissions using best estimates based on established methodologies and data available at the time of calculating the emissions. FY25 employee commuting emissions are calculated using daily office attendance data and the geographical average commuting patterns which are based on statistically valid employee survey data results for the commuting mode and distance. The manual daily office attendance counts, which have been used in our employee commuting calculation since FY24, are unable to distinguish between Jacobs employees and contractors/contingent workers and therefore contractors may have been unintentionally included, resulting in slightly overestimated employee commuting emissions. In FY25 an internal commuter survey was included in our annual Living Our Values compliance training. The results of this survey determined commute mode and distance for the FY25 emissions calculations. To remove artificial increases or decreases from the emissions calculations of prior years, the commute mode and distance components of the employee commuting emission estimates for FY19 and FY24 were updated with Jacobs' specific commuting mode and distance information by country.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

☑ Emissions covered under scope 1 or 2

(7.8.6) Please explain

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

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

☑ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

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. As a professional services company, providing or selling "products" is not a significant part of our business, and therefore, we do not rely on purchasing downstream transportation and distribution activities.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

☑ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

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. As a professional services company, providing or selling "products" are not a significant material part of our business.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

☑ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

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. As a professional services company, providing or selling "products" are not a significant part of our business.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

☑ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

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. As a professional services company, providing or selling "products" are not a significant part of our business.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

☑ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

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. In the ordinary course of business, Jacobs does not directly lease any of its owned assets to other entities (downstream leased assets).

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

☑ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

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. Jacobs does not operate any franchises.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

206

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

☑ Investment-specific method

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

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

In alignment with the GHG Protocol, our 65% stake investment in PA Consulting held at the end of FY25, is included within our Scope 3 GHG emissions data starting in FY19 to provide comparable emissions over time. As such, 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 2025 emissions as their financial year reporting is calendar year, therefore their calendar year 2024 emissions are included as Jacobs FY25 emissions. Please see our FY25 Sustainability Report for more information.

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

Past year 1

(7.8.1.1) End date

09/30/2024

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

57080

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

4057

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

50695

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

13511

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

410

(7.8.1.19) Comment

In FY25, Jacobs collected statistically valid employee commuting survey data to support an update to our employee commuting emission calculation methodology. Specifically, we now rely on survey data regarding our employees' method of travel (mode) and commuting distance (the "Employee Commuting Calculation Update") to calculate our employee commuting emissions by country in accordance with the GHG Protocol. See Section 2.7 in our FY25 Sustainability Report for additional details. Our prior sustainability reports and employee commuting emissions calculations relied on general published averages for employee commuting data that utilized mode and distance averages based on our employees' geographic regions. We evaluated the impact of the Employee Commuting Calculation Update on our FY19 employee commuting emissions and determined that the Employee Commuting Calculation Update resulted in a greater than 5% change to the emissions in an individual Scope 3 emissions category. Please see Section 2.3 of our FY25 Sustainability Report for more information. The market-based values are reported here for Purchased Goods and Services and Fuel and Energy Related Activities. The location-based values for FY24 are 57,616 metric tons CO2e for Purchased Goods and Services and 9,307 metric tons CO2e for Fuel and Energy Related Activities.

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

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

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

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

☑ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

FY25-ESG-Verification-Statement-12681a.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

All pages.

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

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

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

☑ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

FY25-ESG-Verification-Statement-12681a.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

All pages.

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

☑ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

FY25-ESG-Verification-Statement-12681a.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

All pages.

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

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

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

☑ 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

☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

☑ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

FY25-ESG-Verification-Statement-12681a.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

All pages.

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of selected emissions categories verified (%)

100

(7.9.3.9) Proportion of total reported scope 3 emissions verified (%)

100

(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?

☑ Decreased

(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

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Jacobs purchased 100% renewable electricity in FY24 and FY25. Therefore, we do not have a decrease in emissions due to renewable energy consumption to report here. At 100% renewable electricity both years, we saw Scope 2 purchased electricity market-based (MB) emissions were 0 metric tons CO2e in FY24 and 0 metric tons CO2e in FY25.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

440

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

3

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*Due the ongoing emission reduction activity of replacing older vehicles with more fuel-efficient hybrid and electric models, Scope 1 fleet emissions decreased from FY24 to FY25. In FY25, 440 tons of CO2e were reduced by fleet replacement, and our total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions in the FY24 was 17,077 tCO2e, therefore we arrived at -3% through (-440/17,077) * 100= -3% (i.e. a 3% decrease in emissions).*

(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?

☑ Market-based

(7.12) Does your organization have significant land sector activities in its operations or value chain?

	Agriculture, forestry or other land sector activities	Specify the reason for no significant activities
	☑ No, explanation provided	☑ No relevant activities identified

(7.13) Does your organization choose to account for and report technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage, or have you done so in previous years?

	Technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage in the	Specify the reason for no technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with	Technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage were
	☑ No, explanation provided	☑ No relevant activities identified	☑ No

(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 and/or Scope 2 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

(7.15.1) Emissions breakdown by greenhouse gas type

☑ Yes, Scope 1 emissions only

(7.15.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used global warming potential (GWP).

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

☑ CO2

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

14737

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

14737

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

☑ CH4

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

1.46

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

41

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

☑ N2O

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0.18

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

49

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

☑ HFCs

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0.15

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

149

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

(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)

2.68

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

0

Australia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

185.33

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

1358.68

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

19.14

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15.66

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

369.9

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

188.64

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

9.26

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

0

China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

95.76

(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)

0.67

(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)

0.68

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

0

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

89.03

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

22.82

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

6.91

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6.18

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

1861.69

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

0

Indonesia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6.48

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

53.76

(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)

11.14

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

0

Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

160.71

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

226.54

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

51.62

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8.85

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

60.59

(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)

0.76

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

0

Kazakhstan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

13.08

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

0

Korea (The Republic of)

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

18.58

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

0

Malaysia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

31.8

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

150.94

(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)

4.15

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

0

New Zealand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1.27

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

23.23

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

0

Philippines

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

31.03

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

251.66

(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)

1221.44

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

51.91

Qatar

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

339.66

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

46.45

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

0

Romania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

11.74

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

3.85

Saudi Arabia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

784.02

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

94.83

(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)

30.76

(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)

0.32

(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)

0.82

(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)

25.51

(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)

0.1

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

0

United Arab Emirates

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1158.64

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

453.46

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

0

United Kingdom

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

155.18

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

1055.78

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

498.28

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12002.07

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

12030.74

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

869.29

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

☑ 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	*Mobile Combustion*	*14706*
Row 2	*Stationary Combustion*	*121*
Row 3	*HFC Fugitive Emissions*	*149*

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

☑ 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	*Purchased Heating in Leased Buildings*	*1634*	*1634*
Row 2	*Electricity Consumption*	*17819*	*0*
Row 3	*Purchased Steam in Leased Buildings*	*56*	*56*

(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)

14976

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

19509

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

1690

(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. 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 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 the 7.22 Consolidated Accounting Group response.

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

☑ No

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

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

(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

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

61661

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

61661.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

47014

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.4) MWh from non-renewable zero or near-zero emission sources

0

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

47014.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired heat

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

8927

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

8927.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

316

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

316.00

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

47014

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

70904

(7.30.1.4) MWh from non-renewable zero or near-zero emission sources

0

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

117918.00

(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	☑ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	☑ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	☑ No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	☑ No

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

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

No comment.

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

No comment.

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

No comment.

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

No comment.

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

61035

(7.30.7.7) Comment

Includes diesel and motor gasoline

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

626

(7.30.7.7) 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) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

No comment.

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

61661

(7.30.7.7) 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.

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

Armenia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

14.23

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

14.23

Australia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2079.73

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

0

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

104.59

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

0

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

2184.32

Canada

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

884.39

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

0

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

1030.59

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

0

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

1914.98

China

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

15.52

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

15.52

China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

148.62

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

148.62

Denmark

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6.53

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

6.53

Egypt

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1.68

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

1.68

Germany

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

43.8

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

0

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

39.19

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

0

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

82.99

India

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2547.39

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

2547.39

Indonesia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

68.05

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

68.05

Iraq

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

16.46

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

16.46

Ireland

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

591.51

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

0

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

281.99

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

0

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

873.50

Italy

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

198.89

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

198.89

Japan

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1.64

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

1.64

Kazakhstan

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

25.07

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

25.07

Korea (The Republic of)

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

42.48

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

42.48

Malaysia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

240.11

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

240.11

Netherlands

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

14.2

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

14.20

New Zealand

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

283.1

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

283.10

Philippines

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

358.74

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

358.74

Poland

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1834

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

0

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

283.62

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

0

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

2117.62

Qatar

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

97.84

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

97.84

Romania

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

28.57

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

0

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

21.02

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

0

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

49.59

Saudi Arabia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

152.97

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

152.97

Singapore

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

80.74

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

80.74

Sweden

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

28.56

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

28.56

Switzerland

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

32.07

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

32.07

Thailand

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

52.84

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

52.84

Ukraine

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0.37

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.37

United Arab Emirates

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1046.78

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

1046.78

United Kingdom

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3017.77

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

0

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

2722.26

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

0

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

5740.03

United States of America

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

33059.36

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

0

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

4759.5

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

0

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

37818.86

(7.30.15) Provide details on the electricity purchases that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the reporting year.

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

☑ Australia

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1214

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

☑ LGC [Australia]

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

☑ Australia

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

☑ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Within market boundary.

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

☑ Australia

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Wind, Solar, and Biomass

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

797

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

☑ LGC [Australia]

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

☑ Australia

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

☑ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Within market boundary. Purchased directly from local utility provider.

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

☑ Australia

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

68

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

☑ LGC [Australia]

(7.30.15.14) Comment

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

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

☑ China

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

16

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

☑ I-REC [International]

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

☑ China

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

☑ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Within market boundary.

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

☑ China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

149

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

☑ I-REC [International]

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

☑ China

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

☑ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

REC applied is within market boundary as there is an interconnected grid between Hong Kong and China.

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

☑ India

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2547

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

☑ I-REC [International]

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

☑ India

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

☑ Yes

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

2023

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Within market boundary.

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

☑ Indonesia

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

68

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

☑ I-REC [International]

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

☑ Indonesia

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

☑ Yes

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

2022

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Within market boundary.

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

☑ Japan

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

☑ NFC – Renewable [Japan]

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

☑ Japan

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

☑ Yes

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

2020

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Within market boundary.

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

☑ Korea (The Democratic People's Republic of)

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

42

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

☑ I-REC [International]

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

☑ Viet Nam

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

☑ Yes

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

2019

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Vietnam Certificates were applied to the Republic of Korea, 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 FY25 the Republic of Korea represents less than 0.1% of Jacobs' total electricity use.

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

☑ Malaysia

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

240

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

☑ I-REC [International]

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

☑ Malaysia

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

☑ Yes

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

2012

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Within market boundary.

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

☑ New Zealand

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

283

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

☑ NZECS [New Zealand]

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Within market boundary. Purchased directly from local utility provider.

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

☑ Philippines

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

359

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

☑ I-REC [International]

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

☑ Philippines

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

☑ Yes

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

1983

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Within market boundary.

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

☑ Singapore

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

81

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

☑ I-REC [International]

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

☑ Singapore

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

☑ Yes

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

2024

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Within market boundary.

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

☑ Thailand

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

53

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

☑ I-REC [International]

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

☑ Thailand

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

☑ Yes

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

2016

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Within market boundary.

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

☑ Armenia

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

14

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

☑ I-REC [International]

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

☑ Türkiye

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

☑ Yes

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

2019

(7.30.15.14) Comment

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

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

☑ Denmark

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

6

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

☑ GO [Europe]

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

☑ Italy

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

☑ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Within market boundary.

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

44

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

☑ GO [Europe]

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

☑ Italy

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

☑ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Within market boundary.

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

☑ Ireland

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Wind and Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

319

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

☑ GO [Europe]

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

☑ Ireland

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

☑ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Within market boundary.

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

☑ Ireland

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

245

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

☑ GO [Europe]

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

☑ Ireland

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

☑ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Within market boundary.

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

☑ Ireland

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

28

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

☑ GO [Europe]

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

☑ Italy

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

☑ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Within market boundary.

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

☑ Italy

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

199

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

☑ GO [Europe]

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

☑ Italy

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

☑ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Within market boundary.

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

☑ Kazakhstan

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

25

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

☑ I-REC [International]

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

☑ Kazakhstan

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

☑ Yes

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

2020

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Within market boundary.

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

☑ Netherlands

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

14

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

☑ GO [Europe]

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

☑ Italy

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

☑ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Within market boundary.

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

☑ Poland

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Wind and Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

559

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

☑ GO [Europe]

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

☑ Poland

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

☑ Yes

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

2015

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Within market boundary.

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

☑ Poland

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Biomass, wind, solar, and hydropower

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1275

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

☑ GO [Europe]

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

☑ Poland

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

☑ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Within market boundary. Purchased directly from local utility provider.

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

☑ Romania

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

28

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

☑ GO [Europe]

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

☑ Bulgaria

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

☑ Yes

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

2022

(7.30.15.14) Comment

REC applied is within market boundary as there is an interconnected grid between Romania and Bulgaria.

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

☑ Sweden

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

28

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

☑ GO [Europe]

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

☑ Italy

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

☑ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Within market boundary.

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

32

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

☑ GO [Europe]

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

☑ Italy

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

☑ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Within market boundary.

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

☑ Ukraine

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

☑ GO [Europe]

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

☑ Italy

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

☑ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Within market boundary.

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

☑ United Kingdom

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Solar and Wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1404

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

☑ REGO [UK]

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

☑ United Kingdom

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

☑ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Within market boundary.

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

☑ United Kingdom

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

614

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

☑ REGO [UK]

(7.30.15.14) Comment

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

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

☑ United Kingdom

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Wind, solar, and hydropower

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1000

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

☑ REGO [UK]

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

☑ United Kingdom

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

☑ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Within market boundary. Purchased directly from local utility provider.

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

☑ Egypt

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

☑ I-REC [International]

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

☑ Egypt

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

☑ Yes

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

2019

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Within market boundary.

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

☑ Iraq

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

16

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

☑ I-REC [International]

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

☑ Saudi Arabia

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

☑ Yes

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

2023

(7.30.15.14) Comment

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

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

☑ Qatar

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

98

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

☑ I-REC [International]

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

☑ Saudi Arabia

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

☑ Yes

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

2023

(7.30.15.14) Comment

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

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

☑ Saudi Arabia

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

153

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

☑ I-REC [International]

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

☑ Saudi Arabia

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

☑ Yes

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

2023

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Within market boundary.

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

☑ United Arab Emirates

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1047

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

☑ I-REC [International]

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

☑ United Arab Emirates

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

☑ Yes

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

2017

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Within market boundary.

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

☑ Canada

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

885

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

☑ REC [US and Canada]

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

☑ United States of America

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

☑ Yes

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

2017

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Within market boundary. Green-e Energy Certified EarthEra Renewable Energy Trust RECs from U.S.

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

☑ United States of America

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

28353

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

☑ REC [US and Canada]

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

☑ United States of America

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

☑ Yes

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

2017

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Within market boundary. Green-e Energy Certified EarthEra Renewable Energy Trust RECs from U.S.

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

☑ United States of America

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2205

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

☑ REC [US and Canada]

(7.30.15.14) Comment

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

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

☑ United States of America

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2501

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

☑ REC [US and Canada]

(7.30.15.14) Comment

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

(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.

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.00000161

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

16666

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

10353506000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

7.47

(7.45.7) Direction of change

☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

☑ Other emissions reduction activities
☑ Change in revenue

(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. 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 2.8 of our FY25 Sustainability Report. In FY25, we experienced a 2% absolute decrease in our total Scope 1 direct emissions compared to FY24 and a 1% absolute reduction in our total Scope 2 location-based emissions from FY24. Our revenue grew in FY25 and, as a result of continued replacement of older vehicles with more fuel-efficient hybrid and electric models and the continued consolidation of our office space, our emissions intensity decreased in FY25 as compared to FY24.

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

☑ Absolute target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

☑ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

☑ 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

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

12/07/2020

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

☑ Methane (CH4)
☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)
☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)
☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)
☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

☑ Scope 1
☑ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

☑ 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)

14976

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

1690

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

16666.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

☑ 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

137.21

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

☑ 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 heating for leased office locations where we do have operational control. We estimate 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 over the direct emission source and purchased electricity for 100% of our global operations.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Sustainability is the bedrock of how we operate. We believe that "walking the talk" is fundamental to building trust and credibility, which is why we embed sustainability across our own operations in the same way we integrate it into client solutions. Our approach reflects our values, strengthens resilience and prepares us for a future influenced by disruption and transformation. By operating responsibly, we seek to mitigate risk, improve efficiency, drive innovation, attract and retain top talent, remain competitive in bidding on projects, and deliver

long-term value throughout our value chain. Guided by our industry-leading climate initiatives, we continue to implement strategic actions to achieve our commitments.

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

Prior to applying carbon credits, in FY25 we experienced a 5% absolute decrease compared to FY19 base year. Most of the decrease was due to replacement of older vehicles with more fuel-efficient hybrid and electric. Fleet vehicles comprise 98% of FY25 Scope 1 energy emissions. The remaining emissions come from leased office space where we have limited ability to impact emissions. 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 EVs or hybrids. Our North American fleet has the 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 percentage of EVs in our fleet. We are also evaluating our ability to support EV adoption by working with our teams to identify locations with existing charging infrastructure and where we can accelerate the installation of charging infrastructure to support EVs. As part of our approach to reducing fleet emissions, we are working on a program to install telematics in all our fleet vehicles, which allow us to be safer on the road by proactively addressing driver behavior including idling, harsh braking and speeding, which have a negative impact on fuel economy and increase vehicle emissions. It further allows Jacobs to obtain vehicle diagnostics, including mileage, without manual intervention. Our access to limited information and limited 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 an optimized reduction of our global real estate portfolio. Jacobs provides a work environment that facilitates opportunities to work remotely through our new hybrid working policy, reducing the total amount of office space needed for face-to-face engagement. We lease space in LEED compliant or certified buildings where feasible, and office buildouts are constructed using sustainable finishes and furniture. In FY25, we supplied 100% renewable electricity for our electricity needs through a variety of sources such as green tariffs 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

☑ No

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

☑ Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

☑ 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

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

12/07/2020

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

☑ Methane (CH4)
☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)
☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)
☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)
☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

☑ 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)

78170

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

169192.000

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

169192.000

(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)

70.55

(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)

84596.000

(7.53.1.64) Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

52036

(7.53.1.65) Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

15289

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

67325.000

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

67325.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

☑ 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

120.42

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

☑ 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 SBTi Standard rather than the GHG Protocol, using the WTW (referred to as well-to-wheel (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 well-to-tank (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

Sustainability is the bedrock of how we operate. We believe that "walking the talk" is fundamental to building trust and credibility, which is why we embed sustainability across our own operations in the same way we integrate it into client solutions. Our approach reflects our values, strengthens resilience and prepares us for a future influenced by disruption and transformation. By operating responsibly, we seek to mitigate risk, improve efficiency, drive innovation, attract and retain top talent, remain competitive in bidding on projects, and deliver long-term value throughout our value chain. Guided by our industry-leading climate initiatives, we continue to implement 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, Scope 3 business travel emissions increased 3% in FY25 compared to FY24 as we continue to grow our business and travel to meet the needs of our clients and operate our business. However, we make a conscious effort to minimize travel that is not critical to the business. We have achieved an overall decrease in Scope 3 business travel emissions of 43% from FY19 to FY25. We intend to continue to make progress towards our emission reduction targets for business travel and employee commuting through the following best practices: increased use of video conferencing for internal and external business meetings, online training options, virtual participation in professional and industry association conferences (when available and able to accomplish similar objectives as in-person attendance), recommending that our employees choose alternative, cleaner transportation modes for employee commuting, hybrid remote office working options to reduce unnecessary employee commuting, encouraging employees to choose low-carbon business travel options (such as train (versus airplane) for short distance trips, EVs for rental cars and rideshare services, and public transportation). 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). The Advito ISO Certified GATE4 methodology is used to calculate business travel emissions. Other efforts to reduce our business travel emissions include creation of a dashboard to track and forecast our business travel carbon footprint based on forecasted spend for non-billable travel and anticipated revenue growth for billable travel. Business travel reduction benchmarks have been established at each of the Company's lowest operating unit levels. Operational leaders are accountable for tracking progress against these benchmarks and adjusting travel in alignment with meeting these benchmarks. Internal monitoring and reporting current business travel emissions and annual forecasted emissions is done quarterly to inform operational leaders of trends within this new reporting tool.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

☑ No

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

☑ Abs 3

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

☑ 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

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

☑ Methane (CH4)
☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)
☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)
☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)
☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

☑ Scope 1
☑ Scope 2
☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

☑ 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)

78170

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

181635.000

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

234720.000

(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)

75.74

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

80.14

(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)

70416.000

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

14976

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

1690

(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)

4123

(7.53.1.64) Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

52036

(7.53.1.65) Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

15289

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

71448.000

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

88114.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

☑ 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

89.23

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

☑ 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, subject to adjustment and recalculation as described in the SLB Prospectus Supplement. Please see our FY25 SLB Progress Report for additional information on the SLB and our progress to date. Please see Sections 1.7 and 2.4 of our FY25 Sustainability Report for more information.

(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 FY25 Sustainability Report for information on our sustainability objectives. Please see our FY25 SLB Progress Report for additional information on the SLB and our progress to date. Please see Sections 1.7 and 2.4 of our FY25 Sustainability Report for more information.

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

As of fiscal year-end 2025, Jacobs estimates that it has reduced emissions by 62% from the Baseline, with a total of 88,114 metric tonnes of CO2e in FY25. Jacobs' plan for achieving this target is outlined in the SBTs disclosed as Abs1 and Abs2. Please see our FY25 SLB Progress Report for additional information on the SLB and our progress to date. Please see Sections 1.7 and 2.4 of our FY25 Sustainability Report for more information.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

☑ No

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

☑ 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.

(7.54.1.1) Target reference number

☑ Low 1

(7.54.1.2) Date target was set

09/30/2020

(7.54.1.3) Target coverage

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.1.4) Target type: energy carrier

☑ Electricity

(7.54.1.5) Target type: activity

☑ Consumption

(7.54.1.6) Target type: energy source

☑ 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

09/30/2025

(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

☑ 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?

☑ 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

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 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.

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

Sustainability is the bedrock of how we operate. We believe that "walking the talk" is fundamental to building trust and credibility, which is why we embed sustainability across our own operations in the same way we integrate it into client solutions. Our approach reflects our values, strengthens resilience and prepares us for a future influenced by disruption and transformation. By operating responsibly, we seek to mitigate risk, improve efficiency, drive innovation, attract and retain top talent, remain competitive in bidding on projects, and deliver long-term value throughout our value chain. Guided by our industry-leading climate initiatives, we continue to implement strategic actions to achieve our commitments.

(7.54.1.22) List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

Our commitment to purchasing 100% renewable electricity means that our electricity needs are expected to be supplied through a variety of sources such as green tariffs, renewable energy certificates (RECs), and EACs with a goal of creating demand for new or additional renewable electricity resources at or near our operations. 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 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. Since FY22 and during FY25, Jacobs has made annual purchases of Green-e Energy Certified RECs from U.S. wind or solar energy generation facilities through a multi-year contract agreement. 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. As this agreement concludes, we are exploring other potential engagements, with the goal to create demand for new or additional renewable electricity resources at or near our operations and that can provide improved quality and traceability of our renewable energy purchases. FY25 renewable electricity purchases were sourced according to where our electricity consumption occurs globally.

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

☑ NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

03/21/2022

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

☑ 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?

☑ 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

☑ Scope 1
☑ Scope 2
☑ Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

☑ 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 emission reduction 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

Sustainability is the bedrock of how we operate. We believe that "walking the talk" is fundamental to building trust and credibility, which is why we embed sustainability across our own operations in the same way we integrate it into client solutions. Our approach reflects our values, strengthens resilience and prepares us for a future influenced by disruption and transformation. By operating responsibly, we seek to mitigate risk, improve efficiency, drive innovation, attract and retain top talent, remain competitive in bidding on projects, and deliver long-term value throughout our value chain. Guided by our industry-leading climate initiatives, we continue to implement 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?

☑ Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

☑ 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?

☑ 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 long-term emission reduction target of 90% from 2019 by 2040. Current SBTi 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

In FY25 Jacobs invested in purchasing carbon offset credits (in tonnes of CO2e) that are intended to represent the amount of carbon emitted for our operations (Scope 1 and Scope 2 Market-based emissions) and business travel (Scope 3 business travel only, other parts of our value chain are not included). 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

☑ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

We are evaluating the impact of our FY19 rebaseline alongside the ongoing updates to the SBTi Standards and the GHG Protocol to assess how these may impact our SBTi emission reduction targets. In the meantime, we intend to continue to make progress towards the SBTi emission reduction targets previously set.

(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.

	Emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year
	☑ 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	*4*	
To be implemented	*2*	*2308*
Implementation commenced	*1*	*950*
Implemented	*1*	*11*
Not to be implemented	*0*	

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings
☑ Lighting

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO_2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

11

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

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

3900

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

25900

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

This initiative consists of LED Lighting upgrades at a facility in Hong Kong.

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

(7.55.3.1) Method

☑ 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 units and is intended to influence our employees to consider sustainable decision-making around travel by evaluating if travel is necessary to support our clients and operate our business. A proprietary travel planning tool provides estimated carbon emissions and price for employee-planned travel to influence travel behaviors. In addition, we have partnered with TripKicks to provide pre-trip emissions data based on Advito's GATE4 methodology through our booking tool to empower travelers to make informed and sustainable business travel decisions during the travel booking process. 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.

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

☑ Yes

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

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

☑ Group of products or services

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

☑ 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, please specify :Professional services

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Our sustainability and resilience services are the range of solutions, including professional services and digital products, we provide our clients to support the climate transition across various markets. Jacobs operates and provides sustainability and resilience services in the following industries: Transportation, Water, Advanced Manufacturing, Life Sciences, Cities & Places, Environmental, and Energy & Power.

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

☑ No

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

☑ Yes

(7.79.1) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits retired by your organization in the reporting year.

(7.79.1.1) Project type

☑ Clean cookstove distribution

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

☑ 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)

8707

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

☑ 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?

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

☑ Gold Standard

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

☑ Standardized Approaches

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

☑ No risk of reversal

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

☑ 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 Dates: GS1-1-IN-GS2293-4-2019-23860-17522-24372 on 11/05/2025 GS1-1-IN-GS2293-4-2019-23860-9223-17521 on 11/05/2025 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.

(7.79.1.1) Project type

☑ Waste management

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

☑ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

India Organic Waste ManagementProgramme - VPA01: The following description is from the PDD_01.06.2015_v6.pdf document downloadable from https://assurance-platform.goldstandard.org/project-documents/GS1299. The purpose of the 'India Organic Waste Management Programme', hereby referred to as 'the PoA', is management of organic waste through dissemination of biogas units that utilize the waste from Indian households, communities and institutions to generate biogas. This biogas recovered will be utilized for generation of thermal energy and electricity, replacing the use of fossil fuels used. The biogas plant capacity ranges from 0.5 cu.m to 500 cu.m.

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

15150

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

☑ 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?

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

☑ Gold Standard

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

☑ Investment analysis
☑ Barrier analysis
☑ Market penetration assessment

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

☑ No risk of reversal

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

☑ Upstream/downstream emissions
☑ 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 Dates: GS1-1-IN-GS2293-4-2020-23861-58022-59355 on 12/06/2025 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 into consideration the project type, type of mitigation activity, vintage, carbon-crediting program, additionality, reversal risk and leakage potential.

(7.79.1.1) Project type

☑ Forest ecosystem restoration

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

☑ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

Anew - North Maine Woods Forestry Project - ACR0587: The Anew - North Maine Woods Forestry Project is located on 86,221 acres of Northern Hardwood and Northern Conifer forest in Maine's North Woods, an area of more than 10 million acres of timberland, the majority of which is privately owned. The project area has a long history of commercial timber harvesting and the landowner, Tree-Star Timberland, acquired this property as a timberland investment, with the objective of obtaining competitive returns through commercial forest management. Revenues from a carbon project will allow for harvest levels to be reduced meaningfully below the thresholds allowed by the property's current Forest Management Plan, as carbon payments supplant income that would otherwise be achieved through more intensive commercial timbering. The forest management activities under the carbon project will also foster habitat for rare and threatened species in the area including the Canada Lynx and American Marten.

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

25000

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

☑ 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?

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

☑ ACR (American Carbon Registry)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

☑ Consideration of legal requirements
☑ Barrier analysis
☑ Market penetration assessment

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

☑ Monitoring and compensation

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

☑ 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 Dates: ACR-US-587-2021-1610-113182 to 118181 on 05/11/2025 and ACR-US-587-2021-1610-120515 to 140514 on 23/12/2025 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 into consideration the project type, type of mitigation activity, vintage, carbon-crediting program, additionality, reversal risk and leakage potential.

(7.79.1.1) Project type

☑ Forest ecosystem restoration

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

☑ Carbon removal

(7.79.1.3) Project description

18 Reserves Forest Carbon Project - ACR0586: The following description is from https://fondsinlandsis.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)

5100

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

☑ 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?

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

☑ ACR (American Carbon Registry)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

☑ Investment analysis
☑ Market penetration assessment

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

☑ Monitoring and compensation

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

☑ 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-586-2021-1673-2001 to 7100 on 05/11/2025 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.

(7.79.1.1) Project type

☑ Cement

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

☑ Carbon removal

(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.verra.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)

1750

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

☑ 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?

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

☑ VCS/Verra (Verified Carbon Standard)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

☑ Consideration of legal requirements
☑ Standardized Approaches

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

☑ No risk of reversal

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

☑ 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: 17409-829387466-829389215-VCS-VCU-466-VER-US-4-4018-01012021-31122021-0 on 05/11/2025 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.

(7.79.1.1) Project type

☑ Clean cookstove distribution

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

☑ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

Renew Sakhi Improved Cookstove - 2: The proposed project activity involves distribution of improved cook stoves to the target households in Bihar, India. The ICS units will be distributed to the households in the various district of Bihar. The proposed project activity will be jointly funded by ReNew & Kosher Climate India Private Limited, and the local implementation partner. The purpose of the project activity is to decrease fuel wood consumption by replacing inefficient traditional cook stoves in 42,000 households with efficient fuel wood single pan Earthfit-Arjun cook stoves in Bihar, India. Based on average thermal efficiency improvement of Earthfit-Arjun cook stove, each household saves about 2 t/year. In the baseline, the fuelwood consumption is 2.8 t/household/yr. By reducing fuel wood consumption, the project activity reduces greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions stemming from the use of non-renewable biomass. The ICS cook stoves expected to save about 3.33 t of CO2/yr/family in this region, alongside providing smoke free environment at home and reducing drudgery for collection of fuelwoods. Each stove unit will be given a unique identification number so that they can be easily identified during the monitoring surveys and to avoid double counting of the total installed units.

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

12995

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2023

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

☑ Gold Standard

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

☑ Standardized Approaches

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

☑ No risk of reversal

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

☑ 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-IN-GS12293-16-2023-28130-2015-22014 on 23/12/2025 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 into consideration the project type, type of mitigation activity, vintage, carbon-crediting program, additionality, reversal risk and leakage potential.]

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

☑ Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

☑ Other, please specify :We are developing a nature positive strategy across our value chain that prioritizes investment in actions that leverage and build on Jacobs' strengths, supporting the alignment of Jacobs' growth strategy with the delivery of nature positive outcomes

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?
	☑ No

(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	☑ Data not available	*Data not available*
UNESCO World Heritage sites	☑ Data not available	*Data not available*
UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves	☑ Data not available	*Data not available*
Ramsar sites	☑ Data not available	*Data not available*
Key Biodiversity Areas	☑ Data not available	*Data not available*
Other areas important for biodiversity	☑ Data not available	*Data not available*

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
	☑ Yes

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

☑ 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

General standards

☑ ISO 14064-3

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

As part of our carbon neutrality achievement in accordance with PAS 2060:2014, in FY25 Jacobs invested in purchasing carbon offset credits (in tonnes of CO2e) that are intended to represent the amount of carbon emitted for our operations (Scope 1 and Scope 2 Market-based emissions) and business travel (Scope 3 business travel only, other parts of our value chain are not included). We obtained third-party verification, with limited assurance, by LRQA, Inc., that offsets were acquired and that their inclusion in our FY25 reporting is reasonable.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

FY25-ESG-Verification-Statement-Jacobs.pdf

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

☑ 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

General standards

☑ ISO 14064-3

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Following our Rebaseline as described in our FY25 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 FY25 Sustainability report available at https://s205.q4cdn.com/384284279/files/doc_downloads/2026/05/FY25-Sustainability-Report_Combined_FINAL.pdf

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

FY19-Rebaseline-Verification-Statement_Jacobs.pdf

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

☑ 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

General standards

☑ ISO 14064-3

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

During FY25, 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 obtained third-party verification, with limited assurance, by LRQA, Inc., of our total renewable and non-renewable electricity use in FY25.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

FY25-ESG-Verification-Statement-Jacobs.pdf

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

☑ 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

General standards

☑ ISO 14064-3

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Our carbon neutrality (PAS 2060) for FY25 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)

FY25-ESG-Verification-Statement-Jacobs.pdf

(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 FY25 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 reporting period for our climate disclosures and our periodic reports with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), such as our FY25 Form 10k, the differences between the reporting periods and the impact of the differences on our reported emissions are not considered significant by the Company. Jacobs' 2025 fiscal year began on September 28, 2024, and ended on September 26, 2025. Jacobs is actively engaged in data capture, storage, and analysis automation efforts that will drive closer connection across all reporting periods. 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 $10,353,506 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 FY25 Annual Report filed on Form 10-K with the SEC and available on our website for our FY25 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 FY25 were externally verified, with limited assurance, by LRQA, Inc. FY19 GHG emissions data as noted in Section 7.5 was also externally verified, with limited assurance, by LRQA, Inc. FY19 employee commuting emissions data following the employee commuting emissions rebaseline and restatement mentioned in Section 7.1.3 was also externally verfieid, with limited assurance, 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.

(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

☑ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)