Jacobs Engineering Group Inc. - Climate Change 2022

C0. Introduction

C0.1

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

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

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

PlanBeyond℠ is our approach to sustainability – planning beyond today for a more sustainable future for everyone. As part of PlanBeyond 2.0, we developed six Sustainable Business Objectives to sit at the heart of our company strategy. Aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) most relevant to our business, these objectives define our aspirations for how we as an organization and we as individuals can each play a part in creating a more connected, sustainable world.

One of our six Sustainable Business Objectives is accelerating solutions that address the climate emergency. OurClimate Action Plan commitments and supporting delivery plans build on the foundations of our PlanBeyond approach – to measure, report and disclose our carbon footprint, optimize our operational efficiencies, reduce our business travel and partner with our clients and suppliers to decarbonize our value chain.

Our Climate Action Plan lays out our next phase of climate mitigation and adaptation commitments, which build on the progress we have made since the release of our initial plan in 2020. We are the first consultancy and one of the world's first companies with net-zero targets approved by the Science Based Targets initiative. We have reduced our carbon emissions by 45% since 2019. We procure 100% low-carbon electricity for our operations. And we are a carbon neutral organization. We also introduced carbon pricing on corporate business travel, undertook a global climate risk disclosure analysis and improved our corporate ESG ratings.

Building on these achievements and coupled with our new company strategy that elevates Climate Response as one of three accelerators fundamental to business growth over the FY 2022-2024 strategy period, we have set new, ambitious climate commitments:

- Ensure every project becomes a climate response opportunity
- Achieve Net-Zero greenhouse gas emissions across the value chain by 2040
- Maintain carbon neutrality status and 100% low-carbon electricity for our operations

Our Board of Directors and Executive Leadership are actively involved in oversight and management of climate risk, including delivery of the Climate Action Plan. Aligned with industry best practice, we utilize the Taskforce for Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) framework to assess climate risks and opportunities and embed them into our Enterprise Risk Management procedures.

We continue driving the rapid decarbonization of our operations and value chain, while also accelerating the essential shift to a zero-carbon economy through the solutions we deliver to clients every day, world-wide. As a service provider, our carbon emissions are relatively low compared to other industries. However, we design solutions for some of the world's largest infrastructure and mission critical programs ranging from mass transit facilities to high technology manufacturing facilities to operating major government facilities. Our biggest opportunity to affect climate change is through working with our clients in conducting climate risk assessments; advising on adaptation and resiliency planning; and providing carbon management solutions to reduce or remove direct or embodied GHGs throughout our design and consulting services.

C0.2

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

	Start date	End date	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years	Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing emissions data for
Reporting year	October 1 2020	September 30 2021	No	<Not Applicable>

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Armenia
Australia
Azerbaijan
Canada
China
Czechia
Egypt
France
Germany
Hong Kong SAR, China
India
Indonesia
Iraq
Ireland
Italy
Kazakhstan
Malaysia
Netherlands
New Zealand
Philippines
Poland
Qatar
Republic of Korea
Romania
Saudi Arabia
Singapore
Slovakia
South Africa
Sweden
Switzerland
Taiwan, China
Thailand
Ukraine
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America

C0.4

(C0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

USD

C0.5

(C0.5) Select the option that describes the reporting boundary for which climate-related impacts on your business are being reported. Note that this option should align with your chosen approach for consolidating your GHG inventory.

Operational control

C0.8

(C0.8) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, a Ticker symbol	NYSE: J
Yes, an ISIN code	US4698141078
Yes, a CUSIP number	469814107

C1. Governance

C1.1

(C1.1) Is there board-level oversight of climate-related issues within your organization?

Yes

C1.1a

(C1.1a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position of individual(s)	Please explain
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Jacobs' CEO is Chair of Jacobs Board of Directors (the Board of Directors or the Board) and provides oversight of all parts of Jacobs operations including climate related issues. The CEO has included climate-related goals in his annual strategic goals since FY20, with executive compensation tied to meeting this goal. This goal for FY21 included the continued implementation of our Climate Action Plan, including completion of enterprise-wide climate risk assessment and development of a three-year roadmap for delivering our science-based carbon targets. PlanBeyond 2.0 is Jacobs' refreshed sustainable business strategy that is being fully integrated into our business model and company strategy. The PlanBeyond Executive Steering Committee is our executive-level body that has oversight responsibilities for our Climate Action Plan. The CEO acts as Chair of this Steering Committee, which meets five times a year to agree on our strategy, review progress against commitments, update our plans around Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) risks and opportunities, and provide review and oversight across our disclosures and reporting. The Chair and CEO also reports regular updates to the Board. A recent example of the climate-related oversight he provided was the direction he provided with updating, approving and operationalizing our latest Climate Action Plan, which lays out our next phase of climate mitigation and adaptation commitments and builds on the progress we have made since the release of our initial plan in 2020. As a member of the PlanBeyond Steering Committee, he also joined the Committee's decision to update, approve and operationalize PlanBeyond 2.0, which includes: (1) Six Sustainable Business Objectives that sit at the heart of our Company strategy, including addressing the climate emergency, (2) A commitment to ensure every project becomes a climate response opportunity, and (3) Targets for Jacobs to achieve net zero greenhouse gas emissions across the value chain by 2040, maintain carbon neutrality status, and secure 100% low carbon electricity for our operations. The CEO also works to raise awareness across the Company on net zero carbon and its importance to Jacobs, our clients and communities, in further support of his strategic goals. The CEO is a member of the World Economic Forum's Alliance of CEO Climate Leaders.
Board-level committee	We have identified climate risks and opportunities as one of the Company's top ESG-related risks, and as such the Board plays an active role in helping to ensure effective climate risk management. Board oversight of ESG is spread across all Board Committees. The Board approved the latest fiscal year 2022 to 2024 Company strategy, which elevated Climate Response as one of three core accelerators – aligning positive societal impact with long-term business growth. In FY 2021, the Board also formed an ESG & Risk Committee to further enhance the structure of the Board's oversight of ESG issues and reporting, as well as enterprise risk management. To ensure coordination and collaboration among the Board's Committees, the membership of the ESG and Risk Committee includes members from each of the Board's Committees. Primary responsibilities of the ESG and Risk Committee include reviewing, overseeing and/or reporting to the Board on Jacobs': • Overall ESG approach; • Key ESG initiatives and policies; • Key enterprise-wide ESG metrics, targets, key performance indicators, and related goals; • Enterprise risk management (ERM) strategy and its policies, procedures, and standards for identifying and managing enterprise risk; and • Deployment of its ERM framework and risk measurement methodologies. The Audit Committee is responsible for oversight of controls and processes over material ESG data reporting and other ESG-related matters delegated by the Board. The Human Resource and Compensation Committee is responsible for oversight of ESG matters relating to human capital management and related matters, and the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee is responsible for oversight of ESG-related matters relating to corporate governance and compliance.

C1.1b

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

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Scope of board-level oversight	Please explain
Scheduled – all meetings	Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing and guiding major plans of action Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Reviewing and guiding business plans Monitoring implementation and performance of objectives	<Not Applicable>	In FY21, the Board formed a new standing committee, the ESG and Risk Committee, to further enhance the structure of the Board's oversight for ESG and ERM. The newly formed ESG and Risk Committee assists the Board in overall oversight of ESG and ERM matters, with certain specified areas being delegated to the Board's other standing Committees. The ESG & Risk Committee's primary climate-related responsibilities include: • Review and discuss with management the Company's overall ESG strategy, • Oversight and guidance to management on Jacobs' key ESG initiatives and policies, including integration of ESG into operations and strategies, • Input and advice to management regarding business strategies focused on sustainable solutions offerings to the Company's clients, • Review the ESG-related disclosures to be included in the Company's periodic reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"), and other material public disclosures with respect to ESG matters, • Review and monitor key enterprise-wide ESG metrics, targets, key performance indicators and related goals and progress towards achieving targets and benchmarks, • Evaluate the skills, expertise and experience represented on the Board in each of the components of ESG, and make recommendations, as appropriate, to the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee ("NCG") for consideration when evaluating director candidates, • Review and discuss with management the Company's ERM strategy, and • Oversee management's overall deployment of an ERM framework and its risk measurement methodologies, including, as and when appropriate, integration of the framework into the Company's strategic planning and capital allocation processes. The Audit Committee of the Board assists the Board in monitoring the integrity of the financial statements, the performance of the Company's internal audit function and independent auditors, and the compliance by the Company with legal and regulatory requirements. The Audit Committee has the following primary responsibilities related to climate: review internal controls and processes over material public disclosures related to sustainability/ESG. Within the five regular collaborative meetings, the ESG & Risk Committee and the Audit Committee align all corporate structures in continuity to reflect oversight of climate related issues as one of Jacobs' top priorities.
Scheduled – some meetings	Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Overseeing major capital expenditures, acquisitions and divestitures	<Not Applicable>	We have identified climate risks and opportunities as one of the Company's top ESG-related risks, and as such, the Board plays an active role in helping to ensure effective climate risk management, and Board oversight of ESG is spread across all Board Committees. In addition to the ESG & Risk and Audit Committee mentioned above, the Human Resource and Compensation Committee is responsible for oversight of ESG matters related to human capital management and related matters, and the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee is responsible for oversight of ESG-related matters relating to corporate governance and compliance. The Board oversees the Company's approach to ERM, which is designed to support the achievement of strategic objectives, improve organizational performance and enhance long-term shareholder value. In conjunction with management, the Board assesses the specific risks faced by the Company and reviews the steps taken by the Company's leadership to manage those risks. The Board provides guidance to and oversight of management throughout the year with respect to setting the Company's corporate strategy, which facilitates these assessments and reviews. The Board also encourages management to promote a corporate culture that integrates risk management into the Company's corporate strategy and day-to-day business operations in a way that is consistent with the Company's targeted risk profile. The Board considers risk when evaluating proposed transactions and other matters presented to the Board, including acquisitions, capital allocation and other financial matters. Pursuant to the Board's instruction, the Company's leadership regularly reports on applicable risks to the relevant Committee or the Board, as appropriate, including regular reports on significant Company projects, with additional review or reporting on risks being conducted as needed or as requested by the Board and its Committees. In addition, the independent directors discuss risk management during executive sessions without the Company's leadership present. Board members also contribute to a regular stakeholder materiality assessment for sustainability issues, which drove the Sustainable Business Objectives included in Plan Beyond 2.0.

C1.1d

(C1.1d) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues?

	Board member(s) have competence on climate-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on climate-related issues	Primary reason for no board-level competence on climate-related issues	Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues and any plans to address board-level competence in the future
Row 1	Yes	The assessment of skills and characteristics of Board members takes into account all skills and experience deemed relevant by the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee, including strategic competency in ESG and additional skills summarized in the Director Experience Matrix, which is set forth in our Proxy Statement. For incumbent directors, past performance on the Board and its Committees (including the ESG and Risk Committee) is also taken into consideration. Competence is also demonstrated by director participation in external initiatives to catalyze climate action and engage policymakers to help deliver the transition to a net-zero economy.	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C1.2

(C1.2) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)	Reporting line	Responsibility	Coverage of responsibility	Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	More frequently than quarterly
Chief Financial Officer (CFO)	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	More frequently than quarterly
Other, please specify (Senior Vice President Enterprise Risk Management)	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	More frequently than quarterly
Other, please specify (Vice President, Global Sustainability)	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	More frequently than quarterly
Other, please specify (Sustainability committee (PlanBeyond Steering Committee))	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	Quarterly
Chief Operating Officer (COO)	<Not Applicable>	Managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	More frequently than quarterly
Other, please specify (Senior Vice President Global Climate Response and ESG)	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	More frequently than quarterly

C1.2a

(C1.2a) Describe where in the organizational structure this/these position(s) and/or committees lie, what their associated responsibilities are, and how climate-related issues are monitored (do not include the names of individuals).

The governance body with oversight for climate risk and delivery of Jacobs' PlanBeyond 2.0 strategy (including our Climate Action Plan) is led by the PlanBeyond Executive Steering Committee. This executive-level body meets five-times a year to agree on strategy, review progress against commitments, update our plans around ESG risks and opportunities, and provide review and oversight across our disclosures and reporting. The committee is comprised of the Chair & CEO, CFO, COO, Chief Legal & Administrative Officer, Chief People Officer, Chief Strategy & Communications Officer, Chief Digital & Information Officer, President and SVPs of both Lines of Business, SVP Strategy & Solutions, Head of Enterprise Risk Management, Head of Investor Relations, Corporate Secretary and Deputy General Counsel and Chief Compliance Officer. The chair of this committee is the CEO, whose strategic goals include the continued implementation of the Climate Action Plan via enterprise-wide climate risk assessment and development of a three-year roadmap for delivering our science-based carbon targets.

Jacobs' President and COO is tasked with responsibility for monitoring and auditing risk management performance on an operational level, reporting to our Chair of the Board and CEO.

Jacobs' President and CFO is our Executive-level Sustainability Sponsor. In this role he has responsibility and oversight of our ESG and sustainability strategy, in particular the data and reporting around our carbon accounting and climate risk areas.

Jacobs' Executive Vice President, People & Places Solutions provides oversight of all Jacobs lines of business within People & Places Solutions, including the Environmental Market Strategy and implementation of the Climate Response Accelerator. "Jacobs Executive Vice President & President, Critical Mission Solutions, provides oversight of all business units within Critical Mission Solutions line of business, including the Nuclear Energy roadmap and the implementation of the Climate Response Accelerator."

Jacobs' SVP of Global Climate Response and ESG is the most senior employee dedicated to ESG and Sustainability, who leads Jacobs' newly formed Office of Global Climate Response and ESG, which was launched in November 2021 and was designed to deliver our commitments to climate change through innovative solutions for its clients and shareholders. As part of the Company's forthcoming FY 2022-2024 corporate strategy, this office serves as the focal point for go-to-market solutions related to energy transition, decarbonization, adaptation and mitigation, and natural resource stewardship.

Jacobs' SVP for ERM is tasked with dedicated risk management responsibility, reporting to our EVP and Chief Legal and Administrative Officer. A Global Enterprise Risk Steering Committee, chaired by our SVP for ERM, oversees and works with teams on priority risk or opportunity areas (incl. ESG, Cyber, and Projects) to define and update as necessary Jacobs' risk appetite and risk policies. Key ESG risk and opportunity areas include, but are not limited to, climate, supply chain, inclusion and diversity, health and safety, and talent attraction, retention, and development.

Jacobs' VP and Head of Global Sustainability leads the Company's Sustainability Center of Excellence with responsibility for developing and driving Jacobs' PlanBeyond 2.0 and Climate Action Plan and helps inform Jacobs' strategies and actions in delivering on ambitious sustainability commitments, creating social value for communities, and leading on new sustainable innovations and tools to differentiate Jacobs in the marketplace. To directly connect climate risk management in to our ERM program, the VP, Global Sustainability reports to the SVP for ERM on identification and management of ESG and climate risks within the ERM program. The SVP for ERM then reports directly to the CEO and Board every two months on relevant changes in this risk category.

Additionally, Jacobs has a cross-functional working group on ESG reporting, comprised of leaders from Finance, Legal, Internal Audit, and the Office of Global Climate Response & ESG who meet monthly to discuss reporting updates, regulatory changes, data quality, and external engagement. We also have a technical delivery team responsible for creating a roadmap and action plan for delivering the commitments within the Climate Action Plan. This team is comprised of technical carbon and subject matter experts from our carbon management and climate change teams who are responsible for 1) Carbon data capture and reporting, 2) TCFD recommendations implementation, 3) Science Based Targets carbon reduction planning and implementation, 4) CDP reporting and disclosures, and 5) carbon offsetting strategy.

C1.3

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

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

C1.3a

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

Entitled to incentive	Type of incentive	Activity incentivized	Comment
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction project Behavior change related indicator Company performance against a climate-related sustainability index Other (please specify) (Climate Risk Assessment; Roadmap for delivery emissions reduction target)	The CEO's incentive-based compensation for Strategic Non-Financial Goals is based on the Compensation Committee's assessment of the CEO's performance and the impact on the organization of the executive's achievement on the assigned goals. The CEO's non-financial strategic goals include a focus on being a solutions Leader in Climate Response, and continued implementation of the Climate Action Plan, including the completion of enterprise-wide climate risk assessment and development of a three-year roadmap for delivering our science-based carbon targets. The CEO accomplished performance goals for FY21 through the release of our PlanBeyond2.0 and Climate Action Plan. The commitments and actions in the Climate Action Plan are made under the direction of the CEO, with executive compensation tied to meeting this goal. The CEO's latest commitments include goals to 1) ensure every project becomes a climate response opportunity, 2) achieve Net-Zero greenhouse gas emissions across the value chain by 2040, and 3) maintain carbon neutrality status and 100% low-carbon electricity for our operations.
Chief Operating Officer (COO)	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target Other (please specify) (Ensuring development of climate response solutions)	The COOs incentive-based compensation for Strategic Non-Financial Goals is based on the Compensation Committee's assessment of the executive's performance and the impact on the organization of the executive's achievement on the assigned goals. The COO's non-financial strategic goals include operationalizing our latest Climate Action Plan to ensure development of climate response solutions.
All employees	Non-monetary reward	Behavior change related indicator	To live our Company purpose and values, while ensuring we deliver on our Sustainable Business Objectives and targets, every employee must take responsibility for sustainability in their jobs, regardless of their role. To achieve this behavioral transformation, we have created a plan to make sustainability a cultural imperative across our global workforce. As we implement PlanBeyond 2.0, we will focus on driving sustainability deeper into our culture in the same manner that health and safety is ingrained in our individual actions and operations today. Below are some examples of how we will achieve this: • Incentives and recognition. • Introduce sustainability goals for all employees. • Recognize and reward achievement of sustainability goals and priorities. • Increase participation in quarterly Chief Financial Officer Sustainable Solutions Awards program.

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

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

Yes

C2.1a

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

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

C2.1b

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

Jacobs evaluates substantive risks and opportunities arising from the projected physical impacts of climate and transitional impacts potentially resulting from market and technology shifts. Our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) strategy and processes identify key risk categories material to our organization. ESG risks (including climate-related risks and opportunities) are categorized in our ERM as a Strategic Risk, with the potential to transform the company and provide new profitable revenue streams that align with our values. The risk velocity (measuring how fast the risk exposure affects Jacobs) is medium for Strategic Risks. Specifically in our FY 21 Climate Risk Assessment, we have assessed substantive risks and opportunities in broad categories of financial implications (low: $10M–$100M, medium: $100M-$1B, and high: >$1B).

The risks and opportunities that we identify through our ERM and risk analyses as substantive are those with the biggest strategic impact over the short, medium and long term on our projects and programs, and the markets and locations that we operate in. Substantive impacts are significant operational, financial or strategic effects with the potential to undermine our Lines of Business or global markets.

Our scenario analysis assesses risks resulting from the projected physical and transitional impacts of climate change on a scale from low, medium, to high within each of our key markets. Scenarios analyzed range from aggressive mitigation (i.e., global temperature rise of 1.5ºC by 2100) to business-as-usual (global temperature rise of 4°C by 2100) and orderly, rapid transitions to disorderly, delayed transitions.

Our analysis of financial risks and opportunities estimated that, even under the aggressive mitigation scenario, physical climate change impacts would most likely result in increased demand for the services and solutions that Jacobs delivers in our key markets, resulting in net opportunities to our business.

The FY21 Climate Risk Assessment of our global markets and project portfolio has identified that Jacobs faces risks and opportunities from climate change. However, as we align our business to support our clients' transition to a low carbon future, the market opportunities could significantly exceed the risks. We are passionate about our contribution to limiting global temperature rise to 1.5°C by 2100 since this is where our commitment to global sustainability and to a profitable enduring business align. We identified the water market as having the greatest net financial opportunity of all Jacobs' market areas in our FY21 Climate Risk Assessment.

While climate risks in the projects have been strategically reduced, there remain some unacceptable risks to Jacobs, our clients and communities, such as loss of life, and there are residual risks that require ongoing monitoring. In line with our market level assessments, we have identified opportunities for more resilient solutions and low carbon infrastructure in several projects and will continue to develop adaptation strategies and action plans to realize our climate-related market opportunities.

We have assessed substantive risks and opportunities for our business annually up to 2050 in broad categories of financial implications (low: $10M–$100M, medium: $100M-$1B, and high: >$1B). Disruption to business for environmental end markets is a case study of a transitional risk we have identified, assessed and are responding to. We could see business risks ($10 million to $100 million per year) from disruption to major client revenue streams, and a similar loss of revenue from reduced services for fossil fuel related projects. However, this is offset by greater opportunities such as emergency management and national security ($10 million to $100 million per year), environmental planning and permitting for extreme weather impacts ($10 million to 100 million per year) and civil works including circular economy, waste management, clean energy and natural treatment systems ($10 million to $100 million per year).

C2.2

(C2.2) Describe your process(es) for identifying, assessing and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities.

Value chain stage(s) covered
Direct operations
Upstream
Downstream

Risk management process
Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment
More than once a year

Time horizon(s) covered
Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process
Within each market, we estimate the broad financial value of material climate impacts we could experience by 2050 under contrasting climate scenarios. Our approach is structured around the TCFD recommendations and applies Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS) scenario analysis as a lens through which we can better understand our main physical and transitional climate-related risks and opportunities. The IPCC scenarios analyzed range from aggressive mitigation (i.e., global temperature rise of 1.5ºC by 2100) to business-as-usual (global temperature rise of 4°C by 2100), while the NGFS framework was used to conduct risk assessments under rapid, orderly and delayed, disorderly transition scenarios.

We focused on quantifying impacts up to 2050, conscious that the differences in 1.5°C or 4°C global trajectories will mean different transitional impacts for our business by the middle of the century. In our focus period to 2050, the physical impacts of both scenarios will be similar while the primary difference is the market and technological shifts in the 1.5°C scenario arising from the global transition to net zero. We deployed our Climate Risk Manager tool (https://www.jacobs.com/technology/climate-risk-manager) to assess physical climate-related risks to a range of major projects (downstream value chain) and our global office portfolio (direct operations). Each location was assessed for its exposure to multiple individual climate hazards as well as their combined hazards in the present day, and in short, medium, and long-term intervals out to 2100. The approach conforms with the international standard on risk management, ISO 31000:2018 Risk Management Guidelines and follows methods used by our climate risk specialists with our clients.

Examples of the types of substantive risks identified as part of our TCFD climate risk assessment include business and supply chain disruption, project delays and staff travel disruptions resulting from extreme weather and related events; uncertainty arising from climate and resiliency policy and regulations such as EHS regulations, leading to increased costs; disruption to our clients' business from climate events leading to project or contract delays; and potential loss of revenue and project failure due to inadequate climate resilience.

Our FY21 Climate Risk Assessment looked at the climate-related risks and opportunities to Jacobs' global markets, including the estimated the potential financial impacts for the first time. It summarizes our approach and findings and set out the next steps we will take so that, along with our clients, we continue to mitigate risks from climate change, facilitate the transition to a low carbon future and adapt our business to be more resilient and to thrive.

The expected financial impacts to individual markets have been quantified and, on balance, indicate a net opportunity for Jacobs up to at least 2050. The opportunities are likely to be greater if the global economy transitions early and in an orderly manner to net zero. The biggest opportunity is expected to come in the global water market. We focused our latest risk assessment on a deeper exploration of physical and transitional risks and opportunities in our global water market under contrasting future scenarios to support the objectives of our FY22-24 company strategy, and ensure we are maximizing our company climate response opportunities.

To further manage climate risks and position Jacobs for market opportunities that strengthen the climate resilience of ours and our clients' businesses, our Climate Risk Assessment focuses on planning to adapt to climate change by exploring the climate change risks and opportunities to the water sector (i.e. clients and communities) and to our water business. We focused on physical and transitional risks and opportunities and adaptation strategies within the water market. Our Climate Risk Assessment has provided a replicable process that we can use across other market sectors to explore the risks and opportunities to our business under an orderly and a disorderly scenario. Similar assessments and discussions with key clients in water and other market sectors will enable us to learn, with them, how business operating environments and market conditions may change with climate change.

Processes for identifying, assessing, and managing climate-related risks and opportunities are integrated into our multi-disciplinary ERM processes, led by our Senior Vice President, ERM. ESG and climate are identified as a top risk area and subject to ongoing management and oversight. To directly connect climate risk management in to our ERM program, the VP, Global Sustainability reports to the SVP for ERM on identification and management of ESG and climate risks within the ERM program. The SVP for ERM then reports directly to the CEO and Board every two months on relevant changes in this risk category. A Global Enterprise Risk Steering Committee, chaired by our SVP for ERM, oversees and works with teams on priority risk or opportunity areas (for example, ESG, Cyber, and Projects) to define and update as necessary Jacobs' risk appetite and risk policies.

The Board of Directors oversees the Company's approach to ERM, with oversight responsibilities spread across all Board Committees. In FY 2021, the Board of Directors formed the ESG & Risk Committee to further increase the Board's oversight of ESG issues, reporting, and risk management. We also established a new Office of Global Climate Response & ESG, to lead on delivering our climate commitments for our business and our clients, including overseeing our climate-related disclosures. Our PlanBeyond℠ Steering Committee meets five times per year and has management oversight responsibilities for our Climate Action Plan, which provides commitments and action plans for responding to climate-related risks. Our Chair and CEO provides regular updates from the PlanBeyond Steering Committee to the Board of Directors.

Beyond our ongoing commitment to reduce carbon emissions and transparency in climate risk assessment, our next steps arising from the climate-related market analysis include supporting our clients and major upstream suppliers in undertaking their own climate risk assessments, in line with TCFD recommendations, and setting science-based carbon reduction targets. Key ESG risk and opportunity areas include, but are not limited to, climate, supply chain, inclusion and diversity, health and safety, and talent attraction, retention, and development.

C2.2a

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

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	Current regulatory risk is included in our climate risk assessment process. Current regulatory risk includes policy and regulatory uncertainty and variability, and resulting constraints placed on projects and investments due to the planning, consenting and regulatory approval process. Climate risk disclosures and the recommendations of TCFD are rapidly becoming part of business mainstream and are being incorporated into national legislation around the world. The ambitious commitments by UK Government to move towards net zero emissions by 2050, incorporating a legal target to cut emissions by 78% by 2035 will also impact our business and require an enormous shift in how infrastructure projects are delivered nationally, which in turn will have a major impact on our business both negatively and positively. Uncertainty in policy and regulatory direction leading to delays in client investment in resilience and adaptation and sudden shifts in markets has been identified as one of Jacobs primary risks from climate change impacts.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	Our Climate Risk Assessment includes emerging and potential future regulation related to climate change and potential climate-related financial risk disclosures, including the new rules proposed by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) relating to climate-related disclosures. Changes in policy, regulation, technology and markets influence Jacobs' 1.5°C and 4°C scenarios. Increase in regulatory/government reviews of businesses regarding their ability to meet low/zero carbon transition obligations, as services and infrastructure are increasingly affected by climate change, and stringent expectations for climate risk disclosure and enhanced market or regulatory scrutiny of sustainability and resilience performance are also considered. It is the expectation that more ambitious Nationally Determined Contributions from nations will be set in the near term to answer the calls of leaders at COP26, further increasing pressure to decarbonize industries in which we operate. For example, the latest nationally determined contribution (NDC) submitted by the U.S. to reduce net, economy-wide greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 50-52% below 2005 levels by 2030 will result in an influx of emerging policy and legislation to achieve that target. A stable regulatory environment and framework articulating future direction would allow our clients to undertake an orderly transition to manage risk. If this is not the case, our clients would not be able to forecast, anticipate and quantify their future requirements. The longer adaptation is left, the more costly it will become.
Technology	Relevant, always included	Our Climate Risk Assessment focused on the risks and opportunities arising from transitional impacts of technology shifts. Climate change science is rapidly evolving, as are the technologies associated with climate adaptation and low carbon transition. The opportunities provided by technology shifts are considered, alongside the degree to which the global economy transitions to a low carbon future, which will drive demand for low carbon energy, industrial processes and infrastructure and the application of "smart" data-driven technologies. Costs to adapt to new technologies, the pace of adopting new technology, and the significant numbers of newly skilled resources are also considered. The transition also poses risks of systems not functioning properly in the early phases of deployment and development. We expect that climate-related technological shifts will be driven by regulatory requirements, urbanization, population growth, quality of life expectations of an emerging middle class in historically developing countries and developments in digital technologies. This will create demand for: low and zero carbon energy, industrial processes and infrastructure; resilience services for natural environments, infrastructure and communities; and the application of "smart", data-driven technologies. For example, within the built environment we are facing substantial risks and opportunities to provide the technology required to incorporate resilience at all scales from individual assets through to interconnected city systems. Increased use of big data to drive decision making requires the creation of digital products and services to provide solutions to complex problems around asset integrity, city resilience and how externalities like climate change can exacerbate the fragility of assets and systems.
Legal	Relevant, always included	Policy and legal environments are evaluated in our Climate Risk Assessment. They are expected to diverge sharply between our 4°C (BAU) and 1.5°C (Paris Agreement) scenarios, with the divergence mainly relating to greenhouse gas emissions and the extent to which low/zero carbon transitions are driven. We expect that some national and sub-national jurisdictions and some clients will advocate for the transition, regardless of the extent to which there is global alignment with Paris Agreement. In contrast, both scenarios are expected to converge on climate change-related litigation and policy advocacy and regulatory support for climate resilience. An example of this, considered as part of our assessment, included clients' assets and/or businesses stranded as a result of policy or regulatory intervention or legal action. Inadequate climate resilience in our projects could lead to reputational damage, increased insurance costs of legal liability, climate change-related litigation, and/or policy advocacy and regulatory support for climate resilience. Each of these climate-related legal risks is included in our climate risk assessments.
Market	Relevant, always included	Market shifts are evaluated in our Climate Risk Assessment. Global market leaders engage in an assessment of the strategic climate-related risks and opportunities to inform business adaptation and resilience. For each market, we estimated the broad financial value of material climate impacts from physical and transitional risks that we could experience by 2050, under contrasting climate scenarios. In line with our market level assessments, we have identified opportunities for more resilient solutions and low carbon infrastructure in several projects and will continue to develop adaptation strategies and action plans to realize our climate-related market opportunities. We expect that climate-related market shifts will be driven by urbanization, population growth, quality of life expectations of an emerging middle class in historically developing countries and developments in digital technologies. This will create demand for: low and zero carbon energy, industrial processes and infrastructure; resilience services for natural environments, infrastructure and communities; and the application of "smart", data-driven technologies. Examples of the risks and opportunities identified as part of our market assessment included: • Supply chain disruptions and infrastructure outages in the health sector, impacting low income, very young/elderly people, and/or people with chronic health conditions. This risk presents an opportunity for Jacobs to provide risk assessments and simulation modelling of critical supply chains for example. • Transportation systems located near the coast are particularly vulnerable to storm surge and flooding. Climate change will lead to more frequent service disruption and will threaten the safety and reliability of transportation systems. Climate change will impact commuting patterns and leisure destinations resulting in transport routing and capacity changes and, in severe cases, climate hazards may require relocating transportation facilities to less vulnerable locations. • We have opportunity to influence the process of long-term facility planning to include energy recovery, natural reservoir treatment, advanced water treatment and sea water intrusion barriers. Transitioning to a low carbon economy highlights the opportunities to recover resources from wastewater, to use renewable energy in treatment, to promote green infrastructure in urban areas to manage storm water, as well as water and air quality and temperatures.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	Our Climate Risk Assessment evaluated risk to our reputation. Jacobs' reputation will continue to be influenced by delivery performance, client engagement, innovation, price (of our labor and projects), regulatory compliance and risk management. We anticipate, particularly under our Paris Agreement (1.5°C) scenario, that our reputation with external and internal stakeholders will also be increasingly influenced by our values and practices regarding low/zero carbon transformation. Examples of the types of reputational risks considered as part of our assessment included: • Business fragmentation resulting from societies and economies developing in different directions; • Litigation and reputational damage resulting from failure/late delivery of non-resilient projects; • Jacobs unable to attract/retain talent; and • Insufficient research on new low emissions technologies could lead to Jacobs investing in, promoting and/or advising on transition solutions that prove to be inappropriate (e.g., due to adverse unintended environmental consequences or creation of new risk exposures), ineffective and/ or financially inefficient. To maintain our position of technical leadership, we must continue to use the best available climate science and innovative solutions so that our services help our clients become more resilient and adaptive. Inadequate climate resilience in our projects could lead to reputational damage and/or increased insurance costs of legal liability. In this challenging global environment of anticipated rapid change, we must transition our business and global workforce to have appropriately skilled people available across a wide array of technical disciplines to assist our clients.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	At a whole of business level, our key risks include project failure, operational and supply chain disruption, being outpaced by competitors, business fragmentation, and the "stranding" of key markets, technologies and company operations due to climate impacts or low carbon transition. Our opportunity analysis indicates that Jacobs is well placed to take advantage of low/zero carbon transition and help our clients create the smart, resilient cities and linear infrastructure that will be required. The implications of risks and opportunities for Jacobs' longer-term financial performance have yet to be assessed, but the risks we face are not insignificant and should be taken seriously. Under our scenario analysis, acute shocks were identified based on climate projections sourced from IPCC's 5th Assessment Report and included: extreme hot days and heatwaves; ocean heatwaves; large, uncontrollable wildfires and associated air quality effects – on people, environments, infrastructure, food production etc.; extreme rainfall events leading to pluvial and fluvial flooding and erosion – with impacts on human health, infrastructure, environments, food production etc.; extreme wind and storm surge with associated damage to infrastructure, environments and human health; extreme cold and disruption/damage to transport, energy and food supplies, health impacts; and dust storms leading to air quality issues and impaired agriculture. Our services and solutions span water, energy, the natural and built environment, transportation, national security, cyber and aerospace. Common to each market could be the direct physical risks that climate change poses to infrastructure, through acute events such as hurricanes, droughts and wildfires. Physical impacts could reduce the lifetime of infrastructure or increase asset failure. Physical disruptions to our clients and their supply chains could affect demand for our services. We take steps to ensure we are mitigating and adapting to the physical impacts of climate change such as meteorological impacts or infrastructure failure like power outages, loss of communications and direct damage.

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	Under our scenario analysis, chronic stresses are identified based on climate projections sourced from IPCC's 5th Assessment Report and included: disruption of marine food chain due to warming of oceans and acidification – leading to food insecurity, disruption to tourism-dependent economies, ecological damage, reduced water security due to drought, changed run-off and recharge patterns, contamination from sea water coastal flooding and recession – with effects on communities, environments and food production; permafrost melting leading to coastal retreat and changes in ground stability, reduced snow-ice cover, with impacts on snow-dependent tourism, environments, water supplies etc.; increased susceptibility of landscapes to wildfire, wind erosion; food insecurity due to disruptions to rainfed and irrigated agriculture and temperature changes; and glacial lake outburst flooding – leading to impacts on human health, infrastructure, environments. Common to our markets could be the direct physical risks that climate poses to infrastructure through chronic changes like rising sea level and temperature. Rising seas could impact infrastructure near the coast, and more extreme high temperatures could impact people, the built environment and food production, as well as driving more wildfires. Physical impacts could reduce the lifetime of infrastructure or increase asset failure. The strain on infrastructure and the environment could become apparent through an increase in hazardous spills, poor water quality and loss of biodiversity. Physical disruptions to our clients and their supply chains could affect demand for our services. Domestic and security concerns of climate change could cause governments to divert funding away from some of our major programs.

C2.3

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

C2.3a

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

Identifier
Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?
Downstream

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Market	Changing customer behavior

Primary potential financial impact
Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification
<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description
The primary direct risks to Jacobs that result from physical risks of climate change are changes in customer behavior that may lead to decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services. For example:

• Physical disruptions to our clients and their supply chains could affect demand for our services.
• Infrastructure owners could face increased costs to maintain assets, with reduced profitability and fewer resources for strategic investment.
• Increased costs faced by our clients could result in reduced future project spend with Jacobs.
• If Jacobs did not adapt its way of working, our teams may operate in siloes and not integrate climate resilience into our services and infrastructure solutions. This would diminish the value we offer our clients, leading to loss of reputation and market share.
• Competition for finite resources may lead to some clients being unable to attract finance for capital expenditure, which may lead to contraction in some of our markets and reduced revenue.
• Legislation, international protocols, regulation could result in increased compliance costs, which could increase the costs of projects for our clients or, in some cases, prevent a project from going forward.

In the water sector, we identified risks and opportunities with a rapid or delayed transition to a low carbon society. Under the rapid, orderly transition scenario, capital direction towards mitigation rather than adaptation leads to erosion of water infrastructure resilience. Under the delayed, disorderly scenario, costs to customers of water, wastewater and flood protection services increases due to unpreparedness for physical impacts exacerbated by climate change. Costs of water services further increase dramatically to account for rapid decarbonization in the 2030s. A fragmented approach to transition leads to geographic disparity of investment in decarbonization technologies. Low emissions technology costs are initially higher than they might otherwise be. Projects may fail because of inadequate climate resilience.

These risks may be amplified in regions impacted by drought and wildfires, but as water resources become scarce in one region, significant volumes of water may have to be moved and water security could grow as an issue. Extreme water-related weather events could also impact water and wastewater systems through higher peak flows requiring treatment.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
About as likely as not

Magnitude of impact
Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
10000000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
100000000

Explanation of financial impact figure
Our Climate Risk Assessment includes physical and transitional risks and opportunities within the water market. Adaptive planning is an approach that Jacobs uses to plan for a future characterized by complexity and uncertainty. This process enables decision-making through consideration of multiple possible futures, while allowing for flexibility in actions and approaches to achieving objectives.

Our Climate Risk Assessment was undertaken with a working group representing our global water business. The internal consultation process relied on insight and assessment from our Global Market Directors and Sales leads in each of our main market areas and geographies. Our climate risk assessment team constructed a series of questions for each of our market leaders and their teams to respond to, which helped frame the level of financial impact from the key risks and opportunities identified. The estimates are based on numbers of existing clients within particular markets, level of backlog and pipeline spend with those clients, and projected impact to how accounts may be affected. We assessed the potential financial impact of risks and opportunities for Jacobs' water market revenue under each scenario. A qualitative heatmap provides an illustrative comparison of the capacity of our water market clients to respond to the scenario characteristics and helps Jacobs prioritize focus areas for further engagement with water market clients depending on the potential negative or positive impacts to our business and revenue.

The projects are exposed to a range of climate hazards including sea level rise, storms, extreme temperatures and drought. Overall, we found that disruption to major client revenue streams from climate-related risks could reduce annual revenue from $10M – $100M per year. Potential revenue impact to Jacobs' water market were determined by Jacobs' water market leads for key risks and opportunities. Adaptive planning requires us to monitor changes occurring in our clients' businesses, and to implement appropriate response with sufficient lead time. By 2050, industrial, drinking and wastewater sectors could each present opportunities of up to $100M, with opportunities in water resource and conveyance sectors of up to $1B each, due to a significant backlog to help clients adapt that indicates opportunities are relatively certain to continue for decades.

Cost of response to risk
5000000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
This estimate is based on expenditure for investment in new digital tools or products, recruitment to meet demand for emerging skills, business development costs to position ourselves in emerging or new markets, and building relationships with new clients which may not directly result in a revenue stream initially. The cost of the response to risk could be up to $10 million.

These sector-specific costs will not translate directly to costs for our business. Instead, costs to address climate-related risks in the water market are tied to our ability to maintain our position of technical leadership by monitoring client behaviours, responding to relevant policy and upskilling our workers. Specific to workforce risks, a rapid response to decarbonization could result in Jacobs having an insufficient number of trained staff (at least in some geographies) to support clients through the transition. This could lead to a loss of market share and reputation and inability to sustain current business growth. Inadequate climate resilience in our projects could also lead to reputational damage, increased insurance costs or legal liability.

We are developing an adaptive plan for our water market, to monitor changes in our clients' businesses and implement appropriate response with sufficient lead time. Approximate timescales for our potential actions, flexible to changing market condition, include:

• Less than 2 years: Implement Jacobs' Water Sector Adaptive Plan; Consolidate advisory offering in water to enable policy level solutions; Increase Jacobs' climate advocacy and regulatory relationship building for decarbonization; Market Research on potential acquisitions and partnerships to expand our capability; Educate clients on impending costs to decarbonize
• 2-5 years: Due diligence on potential acquisitions and partnerships to avoid taking on. inappropriate carbon/climate legacies; Develop energy/emissions solutions targeted towards water sector; Develop capability to help water clients implement circular economy principles; Strengthen multi-capital assessment capability to articulate net zero, social and environmental benefits of our water solutions; Maintain clear internal communication towards decarbonization and leverage learnings; Increase technology use to decrease services costs.
• 5-10 years: Develop system solutions and organize Jacobs by solutions and place rather than markets; Jacobs co-invests in decarb technology for the water sector.

Comment

Identifier
Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?
Downstream

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Emerging regulation	Mandates on and regulation of existing products and services

Primary potential financial impact
Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification
<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description
Policies are expected to diverge sharply between potential climate change scenarios, with divergence mainly relating to the extent to which low carbon transitions are driven. Some jurisdictions and clients will advocate for the transition regardless. Climate change-related litigation and policy advocacy and regulatory support for climate resilience is expected to be a feature of both scenarios. Legislation, international protocols, regulation or other restrictions on emissions could result in increased compliance costs for us and our clients and have other impacts on our clients, including those who are involved in the exploration, production or refining of fossil fuels, emit greenhouse gases through the combustion of fossil fuels or emit greenhouse gases through the mining, manufacture, utilization or production of materials or goods. Such policy changes could increase the costs of projects for our clients or, in some cases, prevent a project from going forward, thereby potentially reducing the need for our services, which would in turn have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

In the U.K. for example, certain large businesses are now required by law to publish a climate-related financial disclosure, and the recent proposed rules by the SEC suggests the U.S. is likely to follow. The ambitious commitments by UK Government to move towards net zero emissions by 2050, incorporating a legal target to cut emissions by 78% by 2035 will also impact our business and require an enormous shift in how infrastructure projects are delivered nationally, which in turn will have a major impact on our business both negatively and positively. Ongoing uncertainty in policies such as this could delay or harm broader adaptation. A stable regulatory environment

and framework articulating future direction would allow our clients to undertake an orderly transition to manage risk. If this is not the case, our clients would not be able to forecast, anticipate and quantify their future requirements. The longer adaptation is left, the more costly it will become.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
More likely than not

Magnitude of impact
Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
10000000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
100000000

Explanation of financial impact figure
The financial impact noted above is specifically $10 - $100m opportunity per year to 2050. The risks and opportunities required a detailed internal consultation process which relied on insight and assessment from our Global Market Directors and Sales leads in each of our main market areas and geographies. Our climate risk assessment team constructed a series of questions for each of our market leaders and their teams to respond to, which helped frame the level of financial impact from the key risks and opportunities identified. The estimates are based on numbers of existing clients within particular markets, level of backlog and pipeline spend with those clients, and projected impact to how accounts may be affected:
1. What are the greatest physical and transitional impacts from climate change that could substantially impact Jacobs in the XXX market by 2050?
2. What are the financial implications (in $USD) for the whole sector (and/or Jacobs participation in this sector) of the substantive risks and opportunities identified in #1?
3. How could the changes in the sector impact Jacobs business?
4. How is climate change typically taken into account in projects?
5. How far into the future does your sector typically plan and design for?
6. What needs to happen for your sector (including its systems, assets and supply chains) to adapt and become more resilient to climate change?
7. Are there particular global regions which could become increasingly challenging, or present new opportunities, to work in as a result of climate change?

Cost of response to risk
5000000

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

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

Comment

Identifier
Risk 3

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?
Downstream

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Market	Changing customer behavior

Primary potential financial impact
Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification
<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description
Our transport market comprises Aviation, Bridges, Highways, Ports & Maritime, Transit & Rail and Transport Planning. Disruption of transport systems may increase with extreme weather events, which would threaten their safety and reliability. Varying geographical impacts could lead to routing and capacity changes with some infrastructure relocated to less vulnerable locations. Decarbonization will demand significant changes to the world's transportation systems and we can advise throughout project lifecycles from initial planning through construction. Clients with a significant operational or market-based reliance on fossil fuels may find the transition to low carbon energy particularly challenging. Electrification is anticipated as a primary driver of the transition to lower carbon and this could render current transportation facilities and systems obsolete, incurring costs to adapt to new technologies and requiring significant numbers of newly skilled resources to be available. The rapid adoption of new technology could be challenging and poses risks of systems not functioning properly. Our highways business investment intended for mega projects that Jacobs is pursuing may be diverted to emergency projects resulting from climate change.

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

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

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
More likely than not

Magnitude of impact
Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
0

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
100000000

Explanation of financial impact figure
Total annual revenue currently approaches $3B. Despite an anticipated reduction in airport traffic by 2050, a net annual opportunity in Aviation of up to $100M is foreseen over the next 20 to 30 years, as a result of decarbonization services and civil works to airport infrastructure. For Bridges, climate risks could mean less investment in infrastructure but, on balance, asset replacement and new builds, as well as requirements for carbon efficient solutions, suggests a net annual opportunity of up to $10M. The Ports & Maritime sector is expected to see up to $100M in annual opportunities by 2050 for climate-related risk assessments and planning, flood resilience and offshore wind. Risks to Transport Planning are from disruptions to infrastructure delivery, but this investment is likely to be redirected into resilience planning. Therefore, the sector could see up to $100M in opportunities. Highways and Transit & Rail are two of our largest transport sectors and face risks from storms, rising sea levels, wildfires, lack of investment and uncertainty in policy and targets. However, if these are mitigated, low carbon infrastructure, hydrogen/ battery technology, electrification and wider design changes for climate mitigation and resilience indicate net annual opportunities across both sectors of up to $1B. Our transport market could see an increase in opportunities of up to $1B per year by 2050, assuming the market transitions to a low carbon economy and Jacobs is ready to deliver the required services

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

Cost of response to risk
5000000

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

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

The risk will be mitigated by understanding the parallel opportunities that exist within a sector. We are incorporating climate change into asset management programs for our port clients and adaptability into the design of waterfront facilities. We design resilience into all assets, including transportation infrastructure, extending their useful life and reducing waste and carbon. Some assets may literally be extended (e.g. runway lengths in response to rising temperatures) whereas new infrastructure may be required elsewhere (e.g. rebuilding of coastal transport assets that serve as critical evacuation routes at higher elevations).

Comment

Identifier
Risk 4

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?
Downstream

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Technology	Transitioning to lower emissions technology

Primary potential financial impact
Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification
<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description
The technologies associated with climate adaptation and low carbon transition are rapidly evolving. The degree to which the global economy transitions to a low carbon future may drive demand for low carbon energy and the application of “smart” data-driven technologies. Other shifts may occur with urbanization, population growth, quality of life expectations and developments in digital technologies. Specific technology risks to our transportation sector may be caused by:
•Technology will create automation that limits human factors;

•Uncertainty of local climate change projections;
•New technologies have early adoption reliability issues and present new/varied climate vulnerability issues (e.g. vulnerability of overhead lines to high winds);
• Battery vehicle range issues;
•Extended asset life of rolling stock and transition period between diesel and new technologies;
•Diesel traction alternatives for freight on non-electrified infrastructure (where costs/feasibility of electrification make it impossible);and/or
•Reduction in oil and gas.

Electrification is anticipated as a primary driver of the transition to lower carbon and this could render current transportation facilities and systems obsolete, incurring costs to adapt to new technologies and requiring significant numbers of newly skilled resources to be available. The rapid adoption of new technology could be challenging and poses risks of systems not functioning properly.

Insufficient research on new low emissions technologies could lead to Jacobs investing in, promoting and/or advising on transition solutions that prove to be inappropriate (e.g., due to adverse unintended environmental consequences or creation of new risk exposures), ineffective and/ or financially inefficient. If this occurred, Jacobs' reputation could be affected and our market share may decline. Investment by Jacobs into low emissions technologies and solutions which aren't successful may lead to unrecouped costs. Adopting a siloed approach to investment in low emissions technologies may diminish our chances of success and also lead to unrecouped costs. For example, nuclear may not be considered by governments as "clean energy" and, therefore, not included in some countries' low carbon energy mix. If nuclear is integrated into a low carbon energy portfolio, then we could see significant investment far into the future. Alternatively, nuclear may be developed as a transitional source between fossil fuels and renewables.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
About as likely as not

Magnitude of impact
High

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
1000000000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
2000000000

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

Our global market leaders and Water & Climate Change experts within our Solutions & Technology group, engaged in an assessment of the strategic climate-related risks and opportunities to inform business adaptation and resilience.

Cost of response to risk
5000000

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

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

Comment

C2.4

(C2.4) Have you identified any climate-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?
Yes

C2.4a

(C2.4a) Provide details of opportunities identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier
Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?
Direct operations

Opportunity type
Energy source

Primary climate-related opportunity driver
Use of lower-emission sources of energy

Primary potential financial impact
Reduced indirect (operating) costs

Company-specific description
Jacobs has made significant progress towards using lower-emission sources of energy by meeting our initial climate action goals to achieve carbon neutrality and adopt 100% low-carbon electricity since 2020. Our commitment to 100% low-carbon electricity means that our energy needs will be supplied through a variety of sources globally, which may include green tariffs, renewable energy certificates (RECs), energy attribute certificates (EACs) and virtual purchase power agreements (VPPAs). In the U.K., we purchase 100% low-carbon electricity through Renewable Energy Guarantees Origin (REGO) certificates for all offices where Jacobs is directly responsible for procuring energy. This accounts for over half of our U.K. offices. In 2021, we began purchasing 100% low-carbon electricity through our utility energy providers in Australia and New Zealand for offices where Jacobs is directly responsible for procuring energy and where certified renewable energy was available. We purchased the remainder of our 2020 and 2021 global electricity through third party providers of RECs or EACs to cover 100% of our electricity consumption globally.

We also adopted an internal price of carbon for all non-billable corporate travel to further reduce our use of high-emitting energy and fuel sources and increase potential opportunities for indirect cost savings.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact
High

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
40000000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
400000000

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

Cost to realize opportunity
1500000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
Our strategy to realize this opportunity includes:

Our Real Estate Operations team is leading our reduction in energy use intensity per office through a mix of strategies: Optimizing office space utilization; Implementing energy reduction initiatives through office sustainability plans; Collaborating with landlords across our office portfolio to improve energy metering; Exploring energy certifications for office space.

We have also implemented several measures to meet our emissions reduction target for business travel and realize opportunities from the energy transition. Our senior leaders have pledged to reduce in-person meetings that require travel; we have increased promotion and awareness of web conferencing tools; and we have implemented employee and manager travel dashboards displaying their progress towards meeting the 20% travel reduction. The COVID-19 pandemic resulted in fast-tracking IT improvements to enable better virtual connectivity with co-workers and clients, along with a cultural and behavioral shift to better connect virtually, which we strive to continue to grow. Employee engagement initiatives around travel reductions and use of less carbon intensive modes, and encouragement of the continued use of digital technology to avoid non-essential travel, have also been underway.

The estimate cost above includes a summation of the cost of 1 full-time equivalent person from our Climate Action Team to advise and implement strategies, procurement of renewable energy, and IT improvements to enable better virtual connectivity.

Comment

Identifier
Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?
Downstream

Opportunity type
Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver
Development and/or expansion of low emission goods and services

Primary potential financial impact
Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets

Company-specific description
Climate Response is one of three core accelerators for growth in our FY22-FY24 company strategy, focusing on Decarbonization, Energy transition, Adaptation and resilience, and Natural resource stewardship. In our Climate Risk Assessment, we highlight that climate-related market and technological shifts will likely be driven by urban development, population growth, quality of life expectations of an emerging middle class in historically developing countries and developments in digital technologies. This could create demand for Jacobs' services: low and zero carbon transition, smart, resilient cities and infrastructure; resilience services for natural environments and

communities; and the application of “smart”, data-driven technologies.

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

The water market was identified as having the greatest net financial opportunity of all our market areas. A significant backlog to help clients adapt means opportunities are relatively certain to continue for decades unless capital is restricted while cost of service in significantly increased. This finding is supported by the water sector’s focus on developing adaptive responses to climate change impacts.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact
High

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
1000000000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
10000000000

Explanation of financial impact figure
The financial impact noted above is specifically a $100m - $1b opportunity per year to 2050, estimated for our national security, built environment, transitional energy, transportation and water markets.

For example, our transport market comprises Aviation, Bridges, Highways, Ports & Maritime, Transit & Rail and Transport Planning. Despite an anticipated reduction in airport traffic by 2050, a net annual opportunity in Aviation of up to $100M is foreseen over the next 20 to 30 years, as a result of decarbonization services and civil works to airport infrastructure. For Bridges, climate risks could mean less investment in infrastructure but, on balance, asset replacement and new builds, as well as requirements for carbon efficient solutions, suggests a net annual opportunity of up to $10M. The Ports & Maritime sector is expected to see up to $100M in annual opportunities by 2050 for climate-related risk assessments and planning, flood resilience, and offshore wind. Risks to Transport Planning are from disruptions to infrastructure delivery, but this investment is likely to be redirected into resilience planning. Therefore, the sector could see up to $100M in opportunities. Highways and Transit & Rail are two of our largest transport sectors, facing risks from storms, rising sea levels, wildfires, lack of investment and uncertainty in policy and targets. However, if risks are mitigated, low carbon infrastructure, hydrogen/battery technology, electrification and wider design changes for climate mitigation and resilience indicate net annual opportunities across both sectors of up to $1B. Our transport market could see an increase in opportunities of up to $1B per year by 2050, assuming the market transitions to a low carbon economy and Jacobs is ready to deliver the required services.

Cost to realize opportunity
5000000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
We must continue to use the best available climate science and innovative solutions so that our services help our clients become more resilient and adaptive. In this challenging global environment of anticipated rapid change, we must transition our business and global workforce to have appropriately skilled people available across a wide array of technical disciplines to assist our clients. Regional variations in climate and other drivers of growth may mean we service new clients and clients in new geographies. Markets will move at different rates over the next 30-year transition period, and we must maintain the foresight and resource availability to provide clients with appropriate support. For example, for FlyZero, we conducted a study to identify the feasibility and indicative costs of key infrastructure elements for airports to be able to accommodate hydrogen aircraft, helping UK aerospace develop a zero-carbon emission aircraft by 2030. To meet this opportunity, we needed to have the appropriately skilled staff with sufficient knowledge of this emerging fuel source to be able to sufficiently advise the client. Because we were able to effectively demonstrate our expertise, we were selected to deliver the study.

Cost calculation is based on historical market capture data for each sector projected over the defined medium-term. New markets include higher than average pursuit and acquisition costs. Pursuit costs include business development spend, salaries for sales staff, and acquisitions costs may vary depending on the technology or firm being acquired.

Comment

Identifier
Opp3

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?
Downstream

Opportunity type
Markets

Primary climate-related opportunity driver
Access to new markets

Primary potential financial impact
Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets

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

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

A primary opportunity arises from leveraging our global cross-market and end-to-end expertise to lead clients from climate risk assessment towards low carbon, resilient, and adaptive solutions for complex challenges. Emergency planning and preparedness services across many sectors is an example of our integrated planning for adaptation and resilience.

For example, many health systems aim to become carbon neutral in the next 5-10 years, rethink sources and uses of power, promote infrastructure resilience to extreme weather events, and seek creative partnerships for funding. We can work with health systems to maintain business continuity through risk assessments and simulation modeling of supply chains, manufacturers, and infrastructure.

Time horizon
Long-term

Likelihood
Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact
Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
100000000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
1000000000

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

Cost to realize opportunity
55000000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
Our new 2022-2024 company strategy (released during FY22) includes three new accelerators – Climate Response, Consulting & Advisory and Data Solutions. The vision behind the Climate Response growth accelerator is to position Jacobs as a market leader, maximizing long-term business and societal impact with the delivery of holistic, integrated, end-to end solutions for energy transition, decarbonization, adaptation and resilience, and natural resource stewardship. We have committed to integrate climate risk and adaptation considerations into each of our market sector strategies by 2025. Each market and sub-market require a strategy that will examine how addressing climate change can be incorporated and the types of priority each market/client will typically invest in. Additionally, Jacobs has launched a Solutions & Technology team to help drive resilience and climate change solutions into project delivery across our sub-market areas.

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

Comment

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

(C3.1) Does your organization's strategy include a transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world?

Row 1

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

Publicly available transition plan
Yes

Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your transition plan
We have a different feedback mechanism in place

Description of feedback mechanism
We present updates and seek feedback on our transition plan from our ESG & Risk Committee which provides oversight of commitments and initiatives relating to aspects of ESG, including our low carbon transition. The Committee's authority and responsibilities include reviewing and discussing with management our overall ESG strategy and providing oversight and guidance to management regarding our key ESG initiatives and policies, as well as the integration of ESG into our operations and strategies.

Frequency of feedback collection
More frequently than annually

Attach any relevant documents which detail your transition plan (optional)
Jacobs-FY21-ESG-Disclosures_v2_July2022-FINAL.pdf
Jacobs_Climate_Action_Plan-2022.pdf
PAS-2060-Jacobs-Qualifying-Explanatory-Statement-FY21.pdf
Jacobs'-Climate-Risk-Assessment-FY21_.pdf
FY22-JacobsClimateRiskAssessment.pdf

Explain why your organization does not have a transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world and any plans to develop one in the future
<Not Applicable>

Explain why climate-related risks and opportunities have not influenced your strategy
<Not Applicable>

C3.2

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

	Use of climate-related scenario analysis to inform strategy	Primary reason why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy	Explain why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy and any plans to use it in the future
Row 1	Yes, qualitative and quantitative	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C3.2a

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

Climate-related scenario	Scenario analysis coverage	Temperature alignment of scenario	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices
Physical climate scenarios: Customized publicly available physical scenario	Company-wide	1.5ºC	We apply the TCFD framework to identify climate risks material to our business, including potential physical risks, like operational and supply chain disruption, and potential transitional risks, including project failure due to regulatory change, being outpaced by competitors, and business fragmentation. The approach to the assessment conformed with the international standard on risk management, ISO 31000:2018 Risk Management Guidelines and follows methods used by our climate risk specialists with our clients. We used scenarios of 1.5°C and 4°C temperature rise by 2100 to explore our climate risks quantitatively and qualitatively. This was based on the IPCC greenhouse gas emissions scenarios RCP2.6.
Physical climate scenarios: RCP 8.5	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	This scenario was based on the IPCC greenhouse gas emissions scenarios RCP8.5. Our climate-risk scenario analyses are conducted to gain an understanding of the effects of climate change throughout our operations. We assessed physical impacts to our offices and people across our major geographies including North America, the Middle East, Europe and Australia. As outlined in our FY21 climate risk disclosure, we mapped the physical risks from climate change to our global asset portfolio. The transitional risks and opportunities of the effects from climate change required an internal consultation process, which relied on our Global Market Directors and Sales leads in our markets and geographies. We analyzed nearly 100 major projects and programs with legacy life times ranging from 10 to 100 years, and fees typically greater than $10m across our markets using our digital Climate Risk Manager tool. The projects are exposed to climate hazards including sea level rise, storms, extreme temperatures and drought. The potential impacts of these hazards on our projects were assessed from the objectives of health and safety (e.g., poor air quality from wildfires and risk to life from flooding), the environment (e.g., increased wastewater spills from floods, low waterbody levels), reputation (e.g., compliance failures from more extreme events) and finance (e.g., litigation for insufficiently resilient solutions). We also used the tool to assess the risks to our offices and people. Each location was assessed for its exposure to multiple individual climate hazards as well as their combined hazards in the present day, as well as intervals out to 2100.
Transition scenarios: Customized publicly available transition scenario	Business division	1.5ºC	This scenario is based on the NGFS Orderly Net Zero scenario: assumes climate policies are introduced early and become gradually more stringent. Our first scenario anticipated net zero greenhouse gas emissions being achieved by 2050 and global warming being limited to 1.5°C. As highlighted by the IPCC in AR6, this expression of the orderly scenario would require a rapid low/zero carbon transition (i.e., commencing immediately).
Transition scenarios: Customized publicly available transition scenario	Business division	1.6ºC – 2ºC	This scenario is based on the NGFS Disorderly Delayed Transition scenario: assumes effective climate policies are not introduced globally until after 2030. Since actions are taken relatively late and limited by available technologies (including limited assistance of carbon dioxide recovery), emissions reductions post 2030 need to be sharper than in the orderly scenario to limit warming. The delayed transition almost certainly leads to greater warming (and hence physical risk) than a rapid and orderly scenario, but with lower early transition risk.

C3.2b

(C3.2b) Provide details of the focal questions your organization seeks to address by using climate-related scenario analysis, and summarize the results with respect to these questions.

Row 1

Focal questions

What are the changes in policy, regulation, technology and markets that influence Jacobs 1.5°C and 4°C scenarios?
What is our response to these significant risks and opportunities?

Results of the climate-related scenario analysis with respect to the focal questions

The severity of the physical effects is much greater under the 4°C scenario during the latter half of the century (and beyond), but impacts associated with the 1.5°C scenario should not be underestimated. The 1.5°C scenario would be enabled by global alignment for rapid decarbonization of industry and society. In our focus period to 2050, the physical impacts of both scenarios will be similar while the primary difference is the market and technological shifts in the 1.5°C scenario arising from the global transition to net zero.

If emissions continue to rise on the current trajectory, leading to a global average temperature increase of around 4°C above pre-industrial levels by 2100 at 4°C, we see:

- Variable, weak climate mitigation policies
- Slow, unsteady development and uptake of low carbon technologies
- Climate adaptation and resilience incentivized by governments
- Access to climate-constrained resources contested and possibly highly regulated
- Geopolitical instability follows resource insecurity and natural disaster events and generates climate refugees. Global society fragmented, with development pushing in different directions and rates
- Natural hazard impacts divert capital from strategic goals towards restoration and recovery. Economic growth is slowed and perhaps reversed
- Pollution and failure of natural systems require manufacturing of food and water
- Supply chains and project delivery highly disrupted by climate hazards

In the 1.5°C scenario, we see:

- Strong, stable, and globally consistent climate mitigation policy
- Zero carbon transition incentivized across economic sectors and societies. Increased investment in renewable energy, hydrogen, energy storage and zero carbon R&D, widespread adoption and economies of scale that reduce costs of adaptation
- Stringent expectations for climate risk disclosure. Enhanced market and regulatory scrutiny of sustainability/resilience performance
- Energy, water, food production linked to circular economies within cities and societies
- Societies with carbon-dependent economies restructure or decline
- Coordinated action to implement low carbon economy maintains growth despite rising impacts of hazards
- Markets for ecosystem services drive restoration and resilience of natural environments
- Smart cities/buildings/farming, with real-time monitoring, forecasting and adaptive management
- Climate-related disruptions to supply chains and project delivery
- High employee expectations of employers' alignment of values, business processes and performance with zero carbon transition

Our next steps arising from this analysis include deploying climate risk assessment technology on all major pursuits and projects where climate risk is considered material and supporting our clients and major suppliers to undertake their own climate risk assessments, in line with TCFD recommendations. Our Climate Risk Assessments (available on our website) provide more detail.

C3.3

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

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	We consider our low carbon "product" as the range of solutions we provide that support the low-carbon transition across our end markets. We have over 400 subject matter experts providing low- and zero-carbon related services, and over 16,000 practitioners across our water, environment, energy markets. We are building a Jacobs where our entire workforce considers sustainability a cultural imperative, and every employee is empowered to contribute meaningfully toward climate action. The launch of our Climate Solutions Accelerator course to all employees is one example of our investment in this transformation. As we continue to create a more connected sustainable world, we will offer net zero solutions that support our clients achieving their decarbonization targets and alternative solutions to go further, faster to benefit our communities, recognizing the need to ensure those most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change are prioritized. Our teams are actively working on finding financially feasible options for our clients to reduce the embedded and operational carbon footprints of buildings, roads, water systems and other infrastructure through greener building materials, reduced quantities of materials, and designs that maximize energy efficiency and minimize waste. We help our clients establish their baselines and create strategies to achieve their goals, ultimately improving performance while also saving costs and resources. At the onset of project pursuits, Jacobs uses a Client Success Platform to tag business opportunities that align with the U.N. SDGs. We are also enhancing our evaluation of ESG risks in the go/no-go decision-making process for project opportunities. Once Jacobs is engaged to deliver a project, environmental aspects and potential impacts are further identified, categorized, and prioritized via our environmental risk assessment process and proprietary risk register tool. Results of this analysis are logged in the Risk Assessment and Mitigation Plan tool. As a priority on our major projects and programs, we recommend the inclusion of climate and natural hazard and resilience risk assessments, as well as adaptation, mitigation and decarbonization planning. We continue to champion a rapid and orderly transition to a low carbon economy, aligned with our science-based targets, that unlocks ESG opportunities for us and our clients.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	We applied the TCFD framework to identify climate risks that are material to our business, including those arising from both physical and transitional risks. Potential risks include project failure, operational and supply chain disruption, being outpaced by competitors, and business fragmentation. Climate change risks and opportunities have influenced our strategy with our supply chain in the short to medium-term in two key ways: 1) in January 2021, Jacobs made a three-year commitment to CDP as a supply chain member to engage our suppliers, pinpoint risks and identify opportunities to support our suppliers in reducing emissions and strengthening their climate resiliency; and 2) Jacobs committed that 65% of its suppliers by spend covering purchased goods and services, will have science-based targets by 2025. SBTi approved scope 1 and scope 2 targets are aligned with a 1.5°C pathway and the targets have been derived from our own scenario-based analysis.
Investment in R&D	Yes	We have a target to measure impact on 100% of Jacobs' innovations to advance progress towards the UN SDGs by 2025. Beyond If is how we instil and sustain our innovation culture. We inspire innovative ideas, practice the discipline of innovation, and promote innovation outcomes. We put this into practice through structured programs such as our "Innovation as a Service" network of facilitators, our Accelerator that incubates and develops new client solutions, and our partnerships within the innovation ecosystem, all of which apply our Beyond If innovation methodology and develop ideas into marketable and revenue-generating solutions. An example of how climate related risks and opportunities have influenced investment in R&D is also found in our inclusion of innovation and technology as a core aspect of our sustainability strategy, PlanBeyond 2.0, leading to targeted investment in climate related innovation. We will seek to ensure that our innovation funded projects and programs align to strategic direction of our company, including a focus on sustainability and climate action – developing tools and techniques for our clients that we use in our own operations. An example being the development of a digital GIS tool called Climate Risk Manager that provides asset and enterprise level climate risk profiling to aid better decision making in the face of potential climate related impacts. We have also invested in accelerating talent development in the fields of innovation and sustainability by participating in the UN Global Compact Young SDG Innovators program. The program is an opportunity for young talent to collaborate and accelerate business innovation towards the Sustainable Development Goals through new technologies, initiatives, business models, and deliver on our company's sustainability objectives.
Operations	Yes	Through the commitments in our Climate Action Plan and the client solutions we deliver, we are fully engaging to help society transition from fossil fuels to a clean energy future. As a company, we have adopted science-based carbon reduction targets that keep us on track towards a 1.5°C (2.7ºF) world, and we continue to take action to reduce our greenhouse gas emissions and those of our suppliers. We achieved our 100% low-carbon electricity commitment for our operations in 2020 and will continue to meet this commitment for 100% of our electricity usage.

C3.4

(C3.4) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your financial planning.

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Revenues Direct costs	Our climate change risk and opportunities assessment is in line with TCFD recommendations and was undertaken to explore climate-related risks to which Jacobs is exposed through our operations and the projects and programs we deliver. The approach to the assessment conformed with the international standard on risk management, ISO 31000:2018 Risk Management Guidelines. Disruption to business for environmental end markets is a case study of a transitional risk we have identified, assessed and are responding to. We could see business risks ($10 million to $100 million per year) from disruption to major client revenue streams, and a similar loss of revenue from reduced services for fossil fuel related projects. However, this is offset by greater opportunities such as emergency management and national security ($10 million to $100 million per year), environmental planning and permitting for extreme weather impacts ($10 million to100 million per year) and civil works including circular economy, waste management, clean energy and natural treatment systems ($10 million to $100 million per year). The biggest financial opportunity is expected to come in the global water market. The focus of our latest climate risk assessment report has been to provide a deeper exploration of physical and transitional risks and opportunities in our global water market under contrasting future scenarios to support the objectives of our FY22-24 company strategy, and ensure we are maximizing our company climate response opportunities. The opportunities are likely to be greater if the global economy transitions early and in an orderly manner to net zero. Carbon pricing is one mechanism we are putting in place to ensure our business practices do not return to pre-pandemic levels once global travel restrictions are lifted. An internal carbon price of $50 USD per metric ton of CO_2e is applied to non-billable business travel at Jacobs. The carbon cost is charged to the applicable business unit. A proprietary travel booking tool provides estimated carbon emissions and price for employee-planned travel to influence travel behaviors. The revenue generated by carbon pricing will be directed into a Carbon Reduction Fund and will be used to invest in initiatives, technologies and projects at the local, regional and global levels that address the climate emergency, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and enable Jacobs to reduce its carbon emissions. The Carbon Reduction Fund is administered by the Office of Global Climate Response & ESG, and recommendations for investment will be reviewed and approved by the PlanBeyond Executive Steering Committee. We estimate that our FY21 ESG-related revenue is approximately $6 billion. This is a broader definition than just our low- and zero-carbon related solutions and includes work across the following markets: clean energy, air quality, environmental management, environmental planning for transportation, water supply and treatment, environmental science, wastewater treatment, hazardous waste, and nuclear waste remediation. Our own company's climate related risks and opportunities are identified in our Climate Action Plan and our company climate risk assessment. (See https://www.jacobs.com/about/sustainability for the FY22 versions of CAP and Climate Risk Assessment, published after the close of FY21 but included here to provide the latest information.) Our 2020 climate commitments were a major milestone in our drive to address the climate crisis. In keeping with our core value of "We Aim Higher" and the continually evolving guidance and best practices for climate response, we revised our plan and targets: 1. Ensure every project becomes a climate response opportunity. 2. Achieve net-zero greenhouse gas emissions across the value chain by 2040. 3. Maintain carbon neutrality status and 100% low-carbon electricity for our operations. As a member of the Science Based Target initiative (SBTi) Technical Advisory Group (TAG) and a participant in the Net-Zero Road Test, we committed to setting net-zero targets in line with the SBTi Corporate Net-Zero Standard. We have the following approved near- and long-term science-based emissions reduction targets with the SBTi: ▪ We commit to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 50% by 2030 from a 2019 base year and we commit to reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions from business travel and employee commuting by 50% over the same timeframe. ▪ We commit that 65% of our suppliers by spend covering purchased goods and services will have science-based targets by 2025. Our long-term targets are approved by the SBTi as follows: ▪ We commit to reduce absolute scopes 1, 2 & 3 GHG emissions 90% by 2040 from a 2019 base year. Our above climate action plan commitments and SBTs have influenced our business strategy and financial planning as decarbonization, climate action, sustainability and energy transition are core aspects of our sustainability strategy and company strategy update. Investment in business decarbonization measures such as offsets, energy credits, power purchase agreements and internal carbon pricing are now all part of our operational, business and financial planning, annually. Our green power purchases and carbon offsets support our transition to becoming net-zero across the value chain by 2040. In terms of driving revenues as a result of our climate related risks and opportunities, the most strategic decision we have made in this area is to create a new Sustainability and Climate Action Solutions & Technology team and appoint a Global Market Director, Energy Transition to expand our sustainability and climate client capabilities and solutions going forward. For example, our teams are actively working on finding financially feasible options for our clients to reduce the embedded and operational carbon footprints of buildings, roads, water systems and other infrastructure through greener building materials, reduced quantities of materials, and designs that maximize energy efficiency and minimize waste. Our climate risk assessment has resulted in key recommendations to drive investment in each of our main market areas. The following actions will manage the identified risks and position us to capture the opportunities at the appropriate level. 1. Integrate climate risk analysis into company strategy and planning. 2. Deploy climate risk assessment technology on all major pursuits and projects where climate risk is considered material. 3. Support our clients and major suppliers to undertake their own climate risk assessments, in line with TCFD recommendations. 4. By 2025, integrate climate risk and adaptation considerations into each of our market sector strategies. (Our FY22 Climate Risk Assessment provides an update on commitments 1-4. Link here: https://s29.q4cdn.com/159670324/files/doc_downloads/ESG-featured-docs/FY22-JacobsClimateRiskAssessment.pdf)

C3.5

(C3.5) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's transition to a 1.5°C world?

Yes

C3.5a

(C3.5a) Quantify the percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's transition to a 1.5°C world.

Financial Metric
Revenue

Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned with a 1.5°C world in the reporting year (%)
19.5

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align with a 1.5°C world in 2025 (%)

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align with a 1.5°C world in 2030 (%)

Describe the methodology used to identify spending/revenue that is aligned with a 1.5°C world
Jacobs implements a project classification system founded on a Market-Submarket-Project Category hierarchical taxonomy. This system, centered on Jacobs' expertise and capabilities rather than client end markets and/or sectors, allows for project outcomes to be evaluated at a high level against the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the target level. In turn, this assessment enables an estimation of the amount of revenue generated in alignment with the UN SDGs and provides a consistent framework for continuous financial evaluation over time. The first such evaluation was undertaken for Jacobs' FY2021 revenue (available here: https://s29.q4cdn.com/159670324/files/doc_presentation/2022/03/Jacobs-2022-2024-Strategy-_-Boldly-Moving-Forward.pdf). The project classification system has undergone refinement in FY2022, with the intention of increasing data confidence and facilitating ongoing improvements for future reporting.

For details of how our climate-related risks and opportunities may impact our company's business model, strategy and outlook, our FY21 and FY22 Climate Risk Assessments provide this detail (link here: https://s29.q4cdn.com/159670324/files/doc_downloads/ESG-featured-docs/FY22-JacobsClimateRiskAssessment.pdf).

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

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

C4.1a

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

Target reference number
Abs 1

Year target was set
2019

Target coverage
Business activity

Scope(s)
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 6: Business travel

Base year
2019

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
122011

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)
122011

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)
47

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes
100

Target year
2022

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
20

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]
97608.8

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
30633

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)
30633

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
374.466236650794

Target status in reporting year
Achieved

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

Target ambition
<Not Applicable>

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
This target covers our Scope 3 business travel including air travel, rental cars, personal vehicle travel, and hotel stays. With business travel representing the largest portion of our quantified carbon footprint at the time, it was essential that we quickly take action and set a target in 2019 to reduce this impact. We launched our first PlanBeyond™ Sustainability Strategy in 2019, and as part of the strategy we externally published twelve short-term sustainability goals. One of these goals was a 20% reduction in our business travel carbon emissions by 2022.

We apply an operational control approach as the boundary for our carbon and ESG reporting. The emissions values reported here include a full year of KeyW (acquired June 2019) and Wood Nuclear Group (acquired March 2020), and does not include the Energy, Chemicals and Resources (ECR) line of business divested in April 2019. In alignment with the GHG Protocol, the emissions for Jacobs' 65% strategic investment in PA Consulting Group Limited ("PA Consulting") is reported within Scope 3 Category 15 Investments and but excluded here. Additionally, ESG and GHG data from all of our joint ventures are not within the reporting boundary. The business travel included here represents tank to tank emissions. For business travel we currently do not include emissions from rail, bus or taxi. These emissions are minimal relative to air travel, rental cars and hotel stays which are included with our reported business travel emissions.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target
Efforts to reduce our business travel carbon emissions were underway prior to the COVID-19 pandemic. For example, we created an employee dashboard so staff can view their travel carbon footprint and be empowered at the individual level to help us meet our global emissions reduction goals by reducing their own travel and using less carbon-intensive meeting methods. Business Units are accountable for tracking, monitoring, and reporting business travel in alignment with this new reporting tool.

The COVID-19 pandemic most greatly impacted the reductions in our business travel emissions. Business travel is our largest source of carbon emissions, and, as expected, we saw a 75% reduction in our Scope 3 business travel emissions from FY19 to FY21, mainly due to COVID-19 restrictions on both domestic and international travel. Our goal moving forward is to prevent a rebound of these emissions back to preCOVID-19 levels. As we move to a COVID-19 endemic norm, we are committed to managing business travel in accordance with our science-based target reduction of 50% from 2019 levels by 2030. As announced in December 2021, effective January 1, 2022, we established an internal carbon price of $50 per ton for all non-billable business travel to influence sustainable decision-making around travel reduction and further help reduce our carbon footprint. The carbon cost calculated for every non-billable business trip will be added to the overall cost of travel and charged to the applicable business unit. Proceeds will be used to fund carbon reduction and removal initiatives.

Target reference number
Abs 2

Year target was set
2020

Target coverage
Company-wide

Scope(s)
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 6: Business travel
Category 7: Employee commuting

Base year
2019

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

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

215841

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)
215841

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)
84

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes
100

Target year
2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
50

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]
107920.5

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
56217

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)
56217

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
147.908877368063

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Is this a science-based target?
Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition
1.5°C aligned

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

We completed a Scope 3 screening evaluation in 2020 using FY19 data to identify Scope 3 sources that are material to Jacobs and assess where we can make impactful changes. Based on these screening level estimates employee commuting, purchased goods and services, and business travel were identified as our three largest Scope 3 sources and comprised approximately 95% of all our Scope 3 emissions. As a result, Jacobs committed to the following science-based target in 2020: Reduce absolute Scope 3 GHG emissions from business travel and employee commuting 50% by 2030 from a 2019 base year. For business travel, we currently do not include emissions from rail, bus or taxi. These emissions are minimal relative to air travel, rental cars and hotel stays which are included with our business travel emissions.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
The COVID-19 pandemic greatly impacted our FY21 business travel and employee commuting emissions. We saw an 84% reduction in Scope 3 business travel and employee commuting from FY19 to FY21, mainly due to COVID-19 restrictions on travel. Our goal moving forward is to prevent rebound of emissions back to pre-COVID levels. As we move to a COVID-19 endemic norm, we are committed to managing business travel and employee commuting in accordance with our science-based target reduction of 50% from 2019 levels by 2030.

Efforts to reduce business travel emissions were underway prior to the COVID-19 pandemic. We created an employee dashboard so staff can view their travel carbon footprint and be empowered at the individual level to help meet our global emissions reduction goals by reducing their own travel and using less carbon-intensive meeting methods. Business Units are accountable for tracking, monitoring, and reporting business travel in alignment with this tool.

As announced in December 2021, effective January 1, 2022, we established an internal carbon price of $50 per ton for all non-billable business travel to influence sustainable decision-making around travel reduction and further reduce our carbon footprint. The carbon cost calculated for every non-billable business trip will be added to the overall cost of travel and charged to the applicable business unit. Proceeds will be used to fund carbon reduction and removal initiatives.

Employee commuting estimates are based on Jacobs Human Resources data, including employee numbers, worker location, worker type, and worker status. Commuting estimates account for duration and frequency of employees working from home due to COVID-19 based on generalized office count information. We saw a reduction in our scope 3 emissions for employee commuting from FY19 to FY21, mainly due to COVID-19 restrictions on our employees for commuting to our offices, requiring most of our employees to work from home. We are currently collecting survey data from our employees to account for actual commuting patterns and encourage continued reductions post-COVID.

We anticipate our science-based targets for business travel and employee commuting will be met through the following:
- Increased use of video conferencing for internal and external business meetings
- Online versus in-person trainings
- Virtual professional and industry association conferences
- Reduced transportation vehicle emissions
- Alternative transportation methods

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

Target reference number
Abs 3

Year target was set
2020

Target coverage
Company-wide

Scope(s)
Scope 1
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Base year
2019

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
20539

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
53289

Base year Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)
73827

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1
100

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2
100

Base year Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)
<Not Applicable>

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes
100

Target year
2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
50

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]
36913.5

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
16749

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
4900

Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)
21648

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
141.35478889837

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Is this a science-based target?
Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition
1.5°C aligned

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
Targets for scope 1 and 2 emissions cover 99% of Jacobs and relevant subsidiary inventories and complies with SBTi criteria as stated in the Jacobs SBTi Target Assessment Report. Joining over 300 companies worldwide, Jacobs is a signatory to the United Nations (UN) 'Business Ambition for 1.5°C' – an urgent request for action from the global coalition of UN agencies, business and industry leaders, calling on businesses to set ambitious science-based emissions reduction targets aligned with limiting global temperature rise to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. In conjunction therewith, Jacobs adopted science-based carbon-reduction targets including this commitment to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 50% by 2030 from a 2019 base year.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
Scope 1 emissions include stationary combustion emissions and refrigerant emissions associated with owned office locations and mobile emissions associated with owned

and long-term leased fleet vehicles. In FY21, we achieved an 18% absolute reduction in our total Scope 1 direct emissions compared to FY19. Much of those emissions were likely reduced due to fleet vehicle travel restrictions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and we aim to reinforce reduced travel moving forward with New Ways of Working across the business. We are implementing plans to reduce fleet vehicle emissions by replacing older less fuel-efficient vehicles and purchasing more electric or hybrid vehicles.

Our North American fleet is our largest fleet and largest source of Scope 1 emissions. Our North American fleet manager has committed to obtaining 20% electric vehicles (approx. 400 vehicles) by 2030 or sooner. As part of our tiered approach, we have also started to put telematics in our new vehicles, allowing us to obtain vehicle diagnostics, including mileage, without manual intervention. Telematics also allows 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. For model year 2022, all new vehicles will have telematics. We successfully piloted this in 2021 for approximately 50 vehicles with great employee and client feedback.

Scope 2 emissions include purchased heating for leased office locations and purchased electricity for 100% of our global operations. After applying our green power purchases, we achieved a 91% reduction in our Scope 2 market-based emissions for FY21 compared to FY19 baseline.

For absolute total Scope 1 and 2 market-based emissions, we achieved a 71% reduction in FY21 compared to FY19 baseline.

Most of our office space is leased, and we therefore have limited information and control over office space energy consumption. To date, emissions have been primarily reduced through consolidation of office space. We are implementing plans to further reduce office emissions by continuing to reduce office space, leasing more energy efficient office space and working with our lessors on implementing more energy efficiency measures and obtaining more accurate utility consumption data to capture those impacts.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

C4.2

(C4.2) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?
Target(s) to increase low-carbon energy consumption or production
Net-zero target(s)
Other climate-related target(s)

C4.2a

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

Target reference number
Low 1

Year target was set
2020

Target coverage
Company-wide

Target type: energy carrier
Electricity

Target type: activity
Consumption

Target type: energy source
Low-carbon energy source(s)

Base year
2019

Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)
121487

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year
10

Target year
2021

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in target year
100

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year
100

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
100

Target status in reporting year
Achieved

Is this target part of an emissions target?
Joining over 300 companies worldwide, Jacobs is a signatory to the United Nations (UN) 'Business Ambition for 1.5°C', an urgent request for action from the global coalition of UN agencies, business and industry leaders, calling on businesses to set ambitious science-based emissions reduction targets aligned with limiting global temperature rise to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. In conjunction therewith, Jacobs adopted science-based carbon-reduction targets including this commitment to increase annual sourcing of low carbon electricity to 100% by 2020 and commits to continue annually sourcing 100% low carbon electricity through 2030. Globally, in FY21 we achieved 100% low carbon electricity for our operations.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?
No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
As stated in our Climate Action Plan, Jacobs committed to 100% low carbon electricity for our operations in 2021. This is a global, company-wide target which will help us meet our SBTi goals of 50% reduction in S1 and S2 emissions by 2030.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target
Our commitment to 100% low carbon electricity means that our electricity needs are expected to be supplied through a variety of sources globally such as green tariffs, renewable energy certificates (RECs), and energy attribute certificates (EACs). Jacobs is a partner in the U.S. EPA's Green Power Partnership, a voluntary program where the goal is to increase the use of green power among organizations in the U.S. as a way to reduce the environmental impacts associated with conventional electricity use. In the U.K., we purchase 100% renewable electricity through Renewable Energy Guarantees Origin (REGO) certificates for all offices where Jacobs is directly responsible for procuring energy. This accounts for over half of our U.K. offices. In FY21, we began purchasing 100% renewable electricity through our utility energy providers in Australia and New Zealand for offices where Jacobs is directly responsible for procuring energy and where certified renewable energy is available. We purchased the remainder of our FY20 and FY21 global renewable electricity through third-party providers of RECs or EACs to cover 100% of our electricity consumption globally.

C4.2b

(C4.2b) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Target reference number
Oth 1

Year target was set
2021

Target coverage
Company-wide

Target type: absolute or intensity
Absolute

Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Engagement with suppliers	Percentage of suppliers (by procurement spend) with a science-based target

Target denominator (intensity targets only)
<Not Applicable>

Base year
2019

Figure or percentage in base year
3.1

Target year
2025

Figure or percentage in target year
65

Figure or percentage in reporting year
26.8

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
38.2875605815832

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?
Yes, indirectly. We expect to see a reduction in our Scope 3 Purchased Goods and Services emissions included in our Net-Zero SBTi target (NZ1) if our suppliers set the science-based targets as intended in this supplier engagement target.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?
Science Based Targets initiative – approved supplier engagement target

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
Joining over 300 companies worldwide, Jacobs is a signatory to the United Nations (UN) 'Business Ambition for 1.5°C' – an urgent request for action from the global coalition of UN agencies, business and industry leaders, calling on businesses to set ambitious science-based emissions reduction targets aligned with limiting global temperature rise to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. In conjunction therewith, Jacobs adopted science-based carbon-reduction targets including this commitment that 65% of our suppliers by spend covering purchased goods and services, will have science-based targets by 2025. 20% of our total Scope 3 emissions will be covered by having 65% of suppliers, by spend, on purchased goods and services setting science-based targets by 2025. Suppliers will be asked to set Scope 1 and 2 targets in line with the requirements of the SBTi.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
In January 2021, we made a 3-year commitment to CDP as a supply chain member to engage our suppliers, pinpoint risks, and identify opportunities to support our suppliers in reducing emissions and strengthening their climate resiliency. CDP recognized Jacobs as a 2021 CDP Supplier Engagement Leader. Jacobs is using the CDP Supply Chain as a springboard to further engage with and support members of our supply chain in their carbon management journeys through emails, webinars and provision of resources.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

Target reference number
Oth 2

Year target was set
2020

Target coverage
Country/region

Target type: absolute or intensity
Absolute

Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Low-carbon vehicles	Percentage of low-carbon vehicles in company fleet

Target denominator (intensity targets only)
<Not Applicable>

Base year
2019

Figure or percentage in base year
0

Target year
2030

Figure or percentage in target year
20

Figure or percentage in reporting year
0.03

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
0.15

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?
Yes. Our North American fleet is our largest fleet and largest source of Scope 1 emissions. Our North American fleet manager has committed to obtaining 20% electric vehicles (approx. 400 vehicles) by 2030 or sooner which will help reduce our scope 1 emissions.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?
No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
This target covers our North American corporate fleet which includes project vehicles where Jacobs has operational control and ability to influence the selection of make/model of vehicle utilized. Electrification of our fleet will help make progress toward our Scope 1 and 2 SBT goal for 2030 and Net Zero goal for 2040.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
We plan to electrify 20% of our North American vehicle fleet by 2030. This will focus on electrification of light duty trucks. The replacement of vehicles will be conducted on a tiered basis with the first replacements scheduled to occur in 2023. Increasingly more vehicles will be replaced each year through 2030. Annual carbon emissions and monetary savings are calculated for the target year based on current reporting year average mileage and fuel costs. 94% of our corporate fleet is comprised of light duty trucks, so currently our electric vehicles are limited to passenger vehicles. Electric light duty truck models are only becoming available late 2022. To date, we have ordered several test models of the 2023 model year electric trucks; once our drivers are able to test them, we will begin to order increasingly more vehicles from the current year to replace vehicles that are ageing out until the target year of 2030. Current year orders are delayed due to continued supply chain shortages; we plan to ramp up quickly once sufficient quantities of electric light-duty trucks become available.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

C4.2c

(C4.2c) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Target reference number
NZ1

Target coverage
Company-wide

Absolute/intensity emission target(s) linked to this net-zero target
Abs1

Target year for achieving net zero
2040

Is this a science-based target?
Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
Jacobs commits to reduce Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions 90% by 2040 from a 2019 base year.

Do you intend to neutralize any unabated emissions with permanent carbon removals at the target year?
Yes

Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at target year
To meet our current carbon neutrality commitments, carbon offsets were purchased to cover emissions remaining after reductions from scope 1, scope 2 heating and scope 3 business travel carbon emissions in 2020 and 2021. Our carbon neutrality status is in line with international standard PAS 2060 (British Standards Institution) and our offsets were purchased from specified and audited sources, such as the Clean Development Mechanism, Gold Standard and Verified Carbon Standard, to ensure no double counting occurs and that the projects are actively removing carbon emissions. When selecting carbon offsets that comply with PAS 2060, we prioritize offsets from projects that create wider societal value while also removing carbon from the atmosphere. We seek to contribute to delivery of the UN SDGs through our offset investments. We are evaluating carbon removal programs to neutralize unabated emissions with permanent carbon removals at the target year (2040).

Carbon pricing is one mechanism we are putting in place to ensure our business practices do not return to pre-pandemic levels. The revenue generated by carbon pricing will be directed into a Carbon Reduction Fund and will be used to invest in initiatives, technologies and projects at the local, regional and global levels that address the climate emergency, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and enable Jacobs to reduce or neutralize its carbon emissions.

Planned actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain (optional)
Jacobs promotes the use of nature-based carbon offsets to bridge the gap between decarbonization efforts and net-zero carbon targets, providing advanced site-selection models for clients at a regional scale. We have a strategic partnership with Biomimicry3.8 providing "Project Positive" design solutions for clients and Jacobs is a member of Project Positive alongside Microsoft, Interface, Ford, Google and others.

C4.3

(C4.3) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.
Yes

C4.3a

(C4.3a) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	1	15000
To be implemented*	1	3874
Implementation commenced*	1	3
Implemented*	1	4146
Not to be implemented	0	0

C4.3b

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

Initiative category & Initiative type

Company policy or behavioral change	Site consolidation/closure

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
4146

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 1
Scope 2 (location-based)
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
8652192

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
864833

Payback period
4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
>30 years

Comment
Focus 2023 is our effort to reach across our business and identify strategic opportunities for improvements – working with our leaders and employees to set objectives that will help prepare our company for what's next. One of the Focus 2023 themes is 'Future of Work' focused on implementing a modern, flexible work platform tailored to employees' needs. This is a long-term initiative and the total emissions savings will be realized as our leases end.

Future of Work is Jacobs' global company initiative focused on the changing nature of work, a result of globalization and digital advances. Our Future of Work journey, which is being implemented in a phased, multi-year approach, creates a work environment for the future – a flexible, dynamic environment which combines face-to-face engagement and work from home. In FY2021, Jacobs' downsized, closed, or consolidated 48 offices through the Future of Work initiative.

C4.3c

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

Method	Comment
Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards	Compliance with the Energy Savings Opportunity Scheme Regulations (ESOS) and the Energy Performance Directive drives reduction in energy consumption and identification of energy reduction initiatives.
Employee engagement	Training and feedback sessions allows for improved employee engagement. Jacobs is committed to ensuring our people are aware of the risks and opportunities related to climate change, so that along with our clients, we continue to mitigate risks, facilitate the transition to a low carbon future and adapt our business to be more resilient and to thrive. In partnership with the Royal Scottish Geographical Society, we launched the Climate Solutions Accelerator online course to all employees to help them understand the role they can play in climate action and continue to develop the critical green skills and solutions needed for our continually evolving world. In the year leading up to COP26, our employees were encouraged and incentivized to take part in the Climate Countdown Challenge through our global giving and volunteering program, Collectively℠. Over twelve months, 1000 employees completed more than 13,000 positive actions to reduce their carbon footprint, saving the equivalent of 320,000 kg CO2.
Financial optimization calculations	ESOS energy savings initiatives will be implemented based on both energy reduction potential and associated costs to implement and savings to be achieved.
Internal price on carbon	As announced in 2021, and implemented January 1, 2022, we introduced an internal carbon price of $50 USD per metric ton of CO2e to non-billable business travel at Jacobs. A proprietary travel booking tool provides estimated carbon emissions and price for employee-planned travel to influence travel behaviors. The revenue generated by carbon pricing is directed into a Carbon Reduction Fund. The Carbon Reduction Fund is a dedicated budget used to invest in initiatives, technologies and projects at the local, regional and global levels that address the climate emergency, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and enables Jacobs to reduce its carbon emissions. The Carbon Reduction Fund is administered by the Office of Global Climate Response & ESG, and recommendations for investment are reviewed and approved by the PlanBeyond Executive Steering Committee.
Internal finance mechanisms	Jacobs' 2025 strategy includes Climate Response as a core accelerator with a target of 100% of client projects across all sectors to contribute to climate response or include ESG scope. Jacobs prioritizes and embeds environmental considerations into the way we deliver projects and solutions through a variety of tools, platforms and processes. Our integrated Business Management System (BMS) establishes the “one Jacobs way” to ensure consistency and efficiency in internal operations, sales and project delivery. Through Jacobs’ HSE Program and our BMS, we implement an environmental management system that conforms to ISO 14001 and is integral to delivery of all project phases, including siting, design, construction, and operation. Jacobs’ sustainability process within the BMS was developed to provide rigor and drive progress by embedding sustainability, including emission reduction, into our end-to-end project delivery process; it includes global policies, procedures, and resources to equip our people to achieve positive environmental and social impact across our range of client solutions. Value Plus is Jacobs’ internal process to generate and quantify ideas that improve execution and delivery of our projects, and provide an economic, environmental or social return on investment to our clients. These Value Plus ideas and innovations are outside of the original project scope, and therefore deliver a measurably higher return on the client investment and added value. Using Value Plus creates an environment where our teams are driven to challenge scope against project objectives. Since 2012, this has resulted in 75,857 user-generated Value Plus submissions, totaling savings of over 170 million tCO2e.
Partnering with governments on technology development	We partner with a range of government agencies, municipalities, private sector companies, and leading environmental organizations to deliver resource management, sustainability services, and proven industry expertise on infrastructure initiatives around the globe. Our teams are actively working on finding financially feasible options for our clients to reduce the embedded and operational carbon footprints of buildings, roads, water systems, and other infrastructure through greener building materials, reduced quantities of materials, and designs that maximize energy efficiency and minimize waste. We estimate that our FY21 ESG-related revenue is approximately $6 billion. This is a broader definition than just our low- and zero-carbon related solutions and includes work across the following markets: clean and affordable energy, air quality, environmental management, environmental planning for transportation, public and mass transit, water resource management, water supply and treatment, environmental science, wastewater treatment, sustainable buildings and cities, hazardous waste, and nuclear waste remediation. To improve methods and metrics for tracking the impacts of businesses and projects on biodiversity, Jacobs has contributed to the following third-party thought leadership initiatives: • We partnered with the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Engineering Research and Development Center to develop a guidebook on Engineering With Nature® Supporting Mission Resilience and Infrastructure Value at U.S. Department of Defense Installations. • We are contributing to the Council for Sustainable Business’ Nature Positive Handbook on nature positive design for infrastructure. We have also promoted the use of nature-based carbon offsets to bridge the gap between decarbonization efforts and net zero carbon targets, providing advanced site-selection models for clients at a regional scale. • Jacobs is a Global Strategic Partner for the World Climate Foundation (WCF) and shared insights at WCF summits in Europe, North America and Asia and at the 26th UN Climate Change Conference of the Parties (COP26), as well as supporting the UN Race to Zero campaign and the Business Ambition for 1.5C commitment.

C4.5

(C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Yes

C4.5a

(C4.5a) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Level of aggregation
Group of products or services

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon
Other, please specify (Independent third-party validation of carbon neutrality demonstrated through the international standard PAS 2060 (British Standards Institution))

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other	Other, please specify (Professional services)

Description of product(s) or service(s)
Jacobs has achieved carbon neutrality in line with PAS 2060: 2014 specifications for the demonstration of carbon neutrality for FY2021 and is committed to maintain carbon neutrality through FY2030. Therefore, we pass this carbon savings to our clients as a carbon neutral supplier to their Scope 3 Purchased Goods & Services emissions.

We consider our low-carbon product as the range of solutions we provide that support the low-carbon transition across our end markets. We have over 400 subject matter experts providing low- and zero-carbon related services, and over 16,000 practitioners across our water, environment and energy markets who support other low carbon and sustainability projects. Our teams are actively working on finding financially feasible options for our clients to reduce the embedded and operational carbon footprints of buildings, roads, water systems and other infrastructure through greener building materials, reduced quantities of materials, and designs that maximize energy efficiency and minimize waste. We routinely advise clients on energy transition & energy efficiency opportunities, including conducting energy audits, and on securing low-carbon power supplies and developing onsite renewable generation. Our teams are also actively working to help build green economies throughout the globe, including a focus on new hydrogen production technologies & connecting those producers with green energy suppliers and end users for the avoidance of carbon-based fuels.

Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)
No

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions
<Not Applicable>

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)
<Not Applicable>

Functional unit used
<Not Applicable>

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used
<Not Applicable>

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario
<Not Applicable>

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario
<Not Applicable>

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions
<Not Applicable>

Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year
19.5

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?
No

C5.1a

(C5.1a) 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?

Row 1

Has there been a structural change?
Yes, other structural change, please specify (Investment)

Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with
65% strategic investment in PA Consulting

Details of structural change(s), including completion dates
In March 2021, Jacobs completed the strategic investment of a 65% interest in PA Consulting, a UK-based leading innovation and transformation consulting firm.

C5.1b

(C5.1b) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?	Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)
Row 1	No	<Not Applicable>

C5.1c

(C5.1c) Have your organization's base year emissions been recalculated as result of the changes or errors reported in C5.1a and C5.1b?

	Base year recalculation	Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold
Row 1	No, because the impact does not meet our significance threshold	In March 2021, Jacobs completed the strategic investment of a 65% interest in PA Consulting. For GHG accounting and reporting this falls under Scope 3 Category 15 Investments because Jacobs does not have operational control over PA Consulting. Based on Jacobs' restatement policy and in accordance with the GHG Protocol, baseline emissions are not required to be recalculated/restated if the structural change is not significant/material (e.g., 5% of total Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions). Currently 65% of PA Consulting's FY21 emissions are less than 2% of our total S1, S2 and S3 inventory for FY21. PA Consulting's GHG inventory is not complete and has not been verified. If their emissions change and they exceed our materiality threshold we will adjust our FY19 reporting year to include 65% of their FY19 emissions in our Scope 3 Investments category. In the meantime, we will report emissions for this source for FY21 going forward.

C5.2

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

Scope 1

Base year start
October 1 2018

Base year end
September 30 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
20539

Comment
Verification statements for FY19 base year emissions can be viewed at https://invest.jacobs.com/investors/Corporate-Governance--ESG-Data/default.aspx

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start
October 1 2018

Base year end
September 30 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
56225

Comment
Verification statements for FY19 base year emissions can be viewed at https://invest.jacobs.com/investors/Corporate-Governance--ESG-Data/default.aspx

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start
October 1 2018

Base year end
September 30 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
53289

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

Verification statements for FY19 base year emissions can be viewed at https://invest.jacobs.com/investors/Corporate-Governance--ESG-Data/default.aspx

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start
October 1 2018

Base year end
September 30 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
25823

Comment
Emissions associated with purchased goods and services are estimated using annual spend combined with emissions factors from the CEDA6 database, which provides industry average emissions factors for economic product and service categories. As of the date of this CDP response, third party validation of this estimate is in process. We are currently evaluating data to develop more accurate emission estimates for purchased goods and services through CDP Supply Chain and other initiatives.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment
Jacobs completed a Scope 3 screening evaluation in 2020 using FY19 data to identify Scope 3 sources that are material to us and assess where we can make impactful changes. Based on estimates, our four largest Scope 3 sources include business travel, employee commuting, purchased goods and services and upstream fuel and energy-related activities not already included in Scope 1 and Scope 2. These sources comprise approximately 97% of all our Scope 3 emissions. Capital goods emissions are less than 1% of our total Scope 3 emissions and are most often included in our Purchased Goods and Services data, and therefore 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)

Base year start
October 1 2018

Base year end
September 30 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
15793

Comment
Estimates for upstream fuel and energy-related activities were completed using Scope 1 and Scope 2 data for energy consumption and screening level estimates. As of the date of this document's publication, third party validation of these estimates is in process.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

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

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment
Jacobs completed a Scope 3 screening evaluation in 2020 using FY19 data to identify Scope 3 sources that are material to us and assess where we can make impactful changes. Based on estimates, our four largest Scope 3 sources include business travel, employee commuting, purchased goods and services and upstream fuel and energy-related activities not already included in Scope 1 and Scope 2. These sources comprise approximately 97% of all our Scope 3 emissions. Contracted waste treatment emissions are less than 1% of our total Scope 3 emissions and are most often included in our Purchased Goods and Services data, and therefore not relevant to our organization as a separate category.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start
October 1 2018

Base year end
September 30 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
122011

Comment
Business travel emissions for well to tank (WTT) and tank to well (TTW) are calculated for rental cars, personal vehicles, air travel and hotel stays based on travel data provided by our business travel vendor and standard widely accepted emission factors. Verification statements for FY19 base year emissions can be viewed at https://invest.jacobs.com/investors/Corporate-Governance--ESG-Data/default.aspx

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start
October 1 2018

Base year end
September 30 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
78247

Comment
Employee commuting emissions for well to tank (WTT) and tank to well (TTW) are included here. Employee commuting estimates are based on Jacobs Human Resources data, including employee numbers, worker location, worker type, and worker status. Commuting estimates account for duration and frequency of employees working from home due to COVID-19 based on generalized office count information. Employee commuting numbers include all company acquisitions to the end of the fiscal year. Following the GHG Protocol, Jacobs' 65% investment in PA Consulting is only reported under Scope 3 Category 15 Investments. Estimates account for employee commuting mode (for example, passenger car, truck, or bus) and round-trip travel distances, which are both estimated using average data sources, as recommended by the GHG Protocol Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions, since no employee commuting surveys with this type of data were performed by Jacobs during FY19, FY20, or FY21. Employee commuting estimates are then multiplied by the appropriate emission factors to obtain total employee commuting emissions. Emission factors come from the U.S. EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership GHG Emission Factors Hub (April 2021) for U.S. data, the U.K. Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting (July 2020) for U.K. data, and the WRI GHG Emission Factors Compilation (March 2017) for all other countries' data. We are currently implementing a global employee commuter survey to develop more accurate emission estimates for employee commuting.

Verification statements for FY19 base year emissions can be viewed at https://invest.jacobs.com/investors/Corporate-Governance--ESG-Data/default.aspx

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

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

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

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

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

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

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

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

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

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

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

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

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

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment
Jacobs does not operate any franchises.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start
October 1 2018

Base year end
September 30 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
2017

Comment
In March 2021, Jacobs completed the strategic investment of a 65% interest in PA Consulting. For GHG accounting and reporting this falls under Scope 3 Category 15 Investments because Jacob's does not have operational control over PA Consulting. Based on Jacobs' restatement policy and in accordance with the GHG Protocol, baseline emissions are not required to be recalculated/restated if the structural change is not significant/material (e.g., 5% of total Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions). Therefore, FY21 is reported here as an estimate for FY19 base year emissions. Data represents 65% of the PA Consulting emissions reported in 2021, not including its purchased goods and services that are undergoing review.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment
Jacobs has no relevant Other (upstream) emission sources.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment
Jacobs has no relevant Other (downstream) emission sources.

C5.3

(C5.3) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.
Defra Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including streamlined energy and carbon reporting guidance, 2019
Energy Information Administration 1605B
IEA CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion
IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, 2006
The Climate Registry: General Reporting Protocol
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance
US EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership: Direct Fugitive Emissions from Refrigeration, Air Conditioning, Fire Suppression, and Industrial Gases
US EPA Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID)
Other, please specify (The GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard)

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

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

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
16749

Start date
<Not Applicable>

End date
<Not Applicable>

Comment
Value is third-party verified. Includes full year of The Buffalo Group (acquired November 2020). Verification statements for FY21 emissions can be viewed at https://invest.jacobs.com/investors/Corporate-Governance--ESG-Data/default.aspx

C6.2

(C6.2) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

Row 1

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

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

Comment
Values are third-party verified. Includes full year of The Buffalo Group (acquired November 2020). Verification statements for FY21 emissions can be viewed at https://invest.jacobs.com/investors/Corporate-Governance--ESG-Data/default.aspx

C6.3

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

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based
44730

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
4900

Start date
<Not Applicable>

End date
<Not Applicable>

Comment
Scope 2 emissions include comfort heating for leased office locations and purchased electricity for 100% of our global operations. Values are third-party verified. Includes full year of The Buffalo Group (acquired November 2020). Verification statements for FY21 emissions can be viewed at https://invest.jacobs.com/investors/Corporate-Governance--ESG-Data/default.aspx

C6.4

(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?
No

C6.5

(C6.5) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
25823

Emissions calculation methodology
Spend-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Emissions associated with purchased goods and services are estimated using annual spend combined with emissions factors from the CEDA6 database, which provides industry average emissions factors for economic product and service categories. As of the date of this CDP response, third party validation of this estimate is in process. We are currently evaluating data to develop more accurate emission estimates for purchased goods and services through CDP Supply Chain and other initiatives.

Capital goods

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Jacobs completed a Scope 3 screening evaluation in 2020 using FY19 data to identify Scope 3 sources that are material to us and assess where we can make impactful changes. Based on estimates, our four largest Scope 3 sources include business travel, employee commuting, purchased goods and services and upstream fuel and energy-related activities not already included in Scope 1 and Scope 2. These sources comprise approximately 97% of all our Scope 3 emissions. Capital goods emissions are less than 1% of our total Scope 3 emissions and are most often included in our Purchased Goods and Services data, and therefore not relevant to our organization as a separate category.

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

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
4187

Emissions calculation methodology
Average data method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Estimates for upstream fuel and energy-related activities were completed using Scope 1 and Scope 2 data for energy consumption and screening level estimates. As of the date of this document's publication, third party validation of these estimates is in process.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

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

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Jacobs completed a Scope 3 screening evaluation in 2020 using FY19 data to identify Scope 3 sources that are material to us and assess where we can make impactful changes. Based on estimates, our four largest Scope 3 sources include business travel, employee commuting, purchased goods and services and upstream fuel and energy-related activities not already included in Scope 1 and Scope 2. These sources comprise approximately 97% of all our Scope 3 emissions. Contracted waste treatment emissions are less than 1% of our total Scope 3 emissions and are most often included in our Purchased Goods and Services data, and therefore not relevant to our organization as a separate category.

Business travel

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
30633

Emissions calculation methodology
Supplier-specific method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
100

Please explain
Business travel emissions for well to tank (WTT) and tank to well (TTW) are calculated for rental cars, personal vehicles, air travel and hotel stays based on travel data provided by our business travel provider and standard widely accepted emission factors. Includes full year of The Buffalo Group (acquired November 2020). Verification statements for FY21 emissions can be viewed at https://invest.jacobs.com/investors/Corporate-Governance--ESG-Data/default.aspx

Employee commuting

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
25583

Emissions calculation methodology
Hybrid method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Employee commuting emissions for well to tank (WTT) and tank to well (TTW) are included here. Employee commuting estimates are based on Jacobs Human Resources data, including employee numbers, worker location, worker type, and worker status. Commuting estimates account for duration and frequency of employees working from home due to COVID-19 based on generalized office count information. Employee commuting numbers include all company acquisitions to the end of the fiscal year. Following the GHG Protocol, Jacobs' 65% investment in PA Consulting is only reported under Scope 3 Category 15 Investments. Estimates account for employee commuting mode (for example, passenger car, truck, or bus) and round-trip travel distances, which are both estimated using average data sources, as recommended by the GHG Protocol Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions, since no employee commuting surveys with this type of data were performed by Jacobs during FY19, FY20, or FY21. Employee commuting estimates are then multiplied by the appropriate emission factors to obtain total employee commuting emissions. Emission factors come from the U.S. EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership GHG Emission Factors Hub (April 2021) for U.S. data, the U.K. Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting (July 2020) for U.K. data, and the WRI GHG Emission Factors Compilation (March 2017) for all other countries' data. We are currently implementing a global employee commuter survey to develop more accurate emission estimates for employee commuting.

Verification statements for FY21 emissions can be viewed at https://invest.jacobs.com/investors/Corporate-Governance--ESG-Data/default.aspx

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

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

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

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

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

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

Use of sold products

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

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

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

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

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

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

Franchises

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Jacobs does not operate any franchises.

Investments

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
2017

Emissions calculation methodology
Investment-specific method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
100

Please explain
In March 2021, Jacobs completed the strategic investment of 65% interest in PA Consulting. The value reported here represents 65% of the PA Consulting emissions reported in 2021, not including its purchased goods and services that are undergoing review.

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Jacobs has no relevant Other (upstream) emission sources.

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Jacobs has no relevant Other (downstream) emission sources.

C6.7

(C6.7) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?
No

C6.10

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

Intensity figure
4.57

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)
61479

Metric denominator
unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total
13465000000

Scope 2 figure used
Location-based

% change from previous year
12.3

Direction of change
Decreased

Reason for change
The reduction in our revenue intensity metric is attributed to Jacobs' 12% absolute location-based emissions reduction in Scope 1 and 2 emissions from FY21 compared to FY20.

Scope 1 emissions are estimated based on fuel consumption and/or vehicle mileage and published emission factors. In FY21, we achieved a 5% absolute reduction in our total Scope 1 emissions compared to FY20 prior to applying offsets. Much of those emissions were likely reduced due to fleet vehicle travel restrictions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and we aim to reinforce reduced travel moving forward across the business. We are implementing plans to reduce fleet vehicle emissions by replacing older less fuel-efficient vehicles and purchasing more electric or hybrid vehicles.

In FY21, we achieved a 16% absolute reduction in our total Scope 2 location-based emissions compared to FY20 prior to applying green power purchases and carbon offsets. Most of our office space is leased, and we therefore have limited information and control over office space energy consumption. To date, emissions have been primarily reduced through consolidation of office space through our Future of Work initiative detailed in our response to C4.3b.

Intensity figure
1.61

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)
21648

Metric denominator
unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total
13465000000

Scope 2 figure used
Market-based

% change from previous year
10.06

Direction of change
Decreased

Reason for change
The reduction in our revenue intensity metric is attributed to Jacobs' 11% absolute market-based emissions reduction in Scope 1 and 2 emissions from FY21 compared to FY20.

Scope 1 emissions are estimated based on fuel consumption and/or vehicle mileage and published emission factors. In FY21, we achieved a 5% absolute reduction in our total Scope 1 emissions compared to FY20 prior to applying offsets. Much of those emissions were likely reduced due to fleet vehicle travel restrictions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and we aim to reinforce reduced travel moving forward across the business. We are implementing plans to reduce fleet vehicle emissions by replacing older less fuel-efficient vehicles and purchasing more electric or hybrid vehicles.

In FY21, we achieved a 27% absolute reduction in our total Scope 2 location-based emissions compared to FY20 prior to applying green power purchases and carbon offsets. Most of our office space is leased, and we therefore have limited information and control over office space energy consumption. To date, emissions have been primarily reduced through consolidation of office space through our Future of Work initiative detailed in our response to C4.3b.

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

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

C7.1a

(C7.1a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used greenhouse warming potential (GWP).

Greenhouse gas	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)	GWP Reference
CO2	16645	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
CH4	12	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
N2O	48	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
HFCs	44	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

C7.2

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

Country/Region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Asia Pacific (or JAPA)	20
Europe	1220
Middle East and North Africa (MENA)	228
North America	15281

C7.3

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

By activity

C7.3c

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

Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Mobile Combustion	16312
Stationary Combustion	393
HFC Fugitive Emissions	44

C7.5

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

Country/Region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
North America	30517	12
Middle East and North Africa (MENA)	582	1575
Europe	7701	2
Asia Pacific (or JAPA)	5930	3311

C7.6

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

By activity

C7.6c

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

Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Electricity Consumption	39830	0
Purchased Heating in Leased Buildings	4900	4900

C7.9

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

Decreased

C7.9a

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

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	6472	Decreased	9.2	In 2020, Jacobs purchased 3,640 MWh of renewable energy directly from utility suppliers and 108,949 MWh of RECs, resulting in a reduction of 46,303 metric tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent emissions. In 2021, Jacobs purchased 5,595 MWh of renewable energy directly from utility suppliers and 94,614 MWh of RECs, resulting in a reduction of 39,831 metric tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent emissions. The difference between these values is 6,472 metric tonnes. To calculate percent change from 2020, we divided this total by the 2020 gross LB scope 1 and 2 emissions total => 6,472/70,632 *100 = 9.2%. Please note that while we are reporting less renewable energy use compared to the prior year, it is because we have reduced our consumption, seeing an absolute reduction in use. As a company committed to using 100% low carbon electricity each year, our next step is to reduce our demand. Therefore, a reduction in renewable energy consumption year over year for 100% renewable electricity companies should not be penalized but recognized as part of the solution towards Net Zero.
Other emissions reduction activities	942	Decreased	1.33	Jacobs is currently implementing a fleet vehicle replacement program (reported in 4.3a), wherein we are taking a phased approach to replacement of gasoline and diesel vehicles with hybrid and electric models. We were able to reduce our emissions by 932 metric tonnes. We also were able to reduce our stationary combustion emissions for buildings we own through energy efficiency measures by 10 tons. We divided this total (942) by the 2020 gross Scope 1 and 2 LB emissions to determine the % emissions change => 942/70,632*100 = 1.33%.
Divestment		<Not Applicable>		
Acquisitions		<Not Applicable>		
Mergers		<Not Applicable>		
Change in output	1783	Decreased	2.5	Jacobs estimates a net decrease of 1,783 metric tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents due to changes in square footage. To calculate percent of emissions we divide this total by the 2020 gross Scope 1 and 2 LB emissions total =>1,783/70,632*100 = 2.5%
Change in methodology		<Not Applicable>		
Change in boundary		<Not Applicable>		
Change in physical operating conditions		<Not Applicable>		
Unidentified		<Not Applicable>		
Other		<Not Applicable>		

C7.9b

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

Location-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

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

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

C8.2

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

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

C8.2a

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

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	Unable to confirm heating value	0	49958	49958
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	100208	0	100208
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	0	26997	26997
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	100208	76955	177163

C8.2b

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

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

C8.2c

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

Sustainable biomass

Heating value
Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Other biomass

Heating value
Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value
Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Coal

Heating value
Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Oil

Heating value
Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
48757

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment
Includes aviation gasoline, diesel, and motor gasoline.

Gas

Heating value
Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
28198

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment
Includes natural gas and propane.

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

Heating value
Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Total fuel

Heating value
Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
76955

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

C8.2e

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

Sourcing method
Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Renewable energy mix, please specify (Solar and Wind)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Australia

Tracking instrument used
Australian LGC

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
3027.89

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2020

Comment
Within market boundary.

Sourcing method
Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify (Solar and Wind)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
China

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
141

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2020

Comment
Within market boundary.

Sourcing method
Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Renewable energy mix, please specify (Solar and Wind)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Hong Kong SAR, China

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
212.97

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2020

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

Sourcing method
Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
India

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
3732.8

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2020

Comment
Within market boundary.

Sourcing method
Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Small hydropower (<25 MW)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Indonesia

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

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

149.44

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2020

Comment
Within market boundary.

Sourcing method
Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Renewable energy mix, please specify (Solar and Wind)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Republic of Korea

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
140.5

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2020

Comment
REC applied is within market boundary as there is an interconnected grid between China and South Korea.

Sourcing method
Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Small hydropower (<25 MW)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Malaysia

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
418.57

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2020

Comment
Within market boundary.

Sourcing method
Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Renewable energy mix, please specify (Solar and Wind)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
New Zealand

Tracking instrument used
Other, please specify (NZ ECS)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
213.79

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2021

Comment

Within market boundary.

Sourcing method
Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Solar

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Philippines

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
508.06

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2020

Comment
Within market boundary.

Sourcing method
Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Singapore

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
97.16

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2020

Comment
REC applied is within market boundary as there is an interconnected grid between Malaysia and Singapore.

Sourcing method
Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Renewable energy mix, please specify (Solar and Wind)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Thailand

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
124.59

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2020

Comment
Within market boundary.

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

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Wind

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Hong Kong SAR, China

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
56.84

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2020

Comment
Purchased by Data center on Jacobs behalf

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

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Renewable energy mix, please specify (Solar and Wind)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Australia

Tracking instrument used
Australian LGC

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
27.84

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2020

Comment
Purchased directly from the local utility provider

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

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Renewable energy mix, please specify (wind, solar, and hydropower)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
New Zealand

Tracking instrument used
Other, please specify (NZECS)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
201.63

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2021

Comment
Purchased directly from the local utility provider

Sourcing method
Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Renewable energy mix, please specify (GO - Renewable Electricity)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Armenia

Tracking instrument used
GO

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
16.82

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2020

Comment
The EAC applied here is the GO - AIB 2021. This country is included in the European Market Boundary, a single market for renewable electricity defined by RE100 as the countries from European Union (EU-28), and European Economic Area (EEA).

Sourcing method
Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Renewable energy mix, please specify (GO - Renewable Electricity)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Czechia

Tracking instrument used
GO

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
51.88

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2020

Comment
The EAC applied here is the GO - AIB 2021. This country is included in the European Market Boundary, a single market for renewable electricity defined by RE100 as the countries from European Union (EU-28), and European Economic Area (EEA).

Sourcing method
Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Renewable energy mix, please specify (GO - Renewable Electricity)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
France

Tracking instrument used
GO

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
46.09

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2020

Comment
The EAC applied here is the GO - AIB 2021. This country is included in the European Market Boundary, a single market for renewable electricity defined by RE100 as the countries from European Union (EU-28), and European Economic Area (EEA).

Sourcing method
Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Renewable energy mix, please specify (GO - Renewable Electricity)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Germany

Tracking instrument used
GO

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
1621.61

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2020

Comment
The EAC applied here is the GO - AIB 2021. This country is included in the European Market Boundary, a single market for renewable electricity defined by RE100 as the countries from European Union (EU-28), and European Economic Area (EEA).

Sourcing method
Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Renewable energy mix, please specify (GO - Renewable Electricity)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Ireland

Tracking instrument used
GO

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
465.95

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2020

Comment
The EAC applied here is the GO - AIB 2021. This country is included in the European Market Boundary, a single market for renewable electricity defined by RE100 as the countries from European Union (EU-28), and European Economic Area (EEA).

Sourcing method
Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Renewable energy mix, please specify (GO - Renewable Electricity)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Italy

Tracking instrument used
GO

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
637.57

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2020

Comment
The EAC applied here is the GO - AIB 2021. This country is included in the European Market Boundary, a single market for renewable electricity defined by RE100 as the countries from European Union (EU-28), and European Economic Area (EEA).

Sourcing method
Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Renewable energy mix, please specify (GO - Renewable Electricity)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Kazakhstan

Tracking instrument used
GO

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
37.63

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2020

Comment
The EAC applied here is the GO - AIB 2021. This country is included in the European Market Boundary, a single market for renewable electricity defined by RE100 as the

countries from European Union (EU-28), and European Economic Area (EEA).

Sourcing method
Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Renewable energy mix, please specify (GO - Renewable Electricity)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Netherlands

Tracking instrument used
GO

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
15.8

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2020

Comment
The EAC applied here is the GO - AIB 2021. This country is included in the European Market Boundary, a single market for renewable electricity defined by RE100 as the countries from European Union (EU-28), and European Economic Area (EEA).

Sourcing method
Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Renewable energy mix, please specify (GO - Renewable Electricity)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Poland

Tracking instrument used
GO

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
2597.27

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2020

Comment
The EAC applied here is the GO - AIB 2021. This country is included in the European Market Boundary, a single market for renewable electricity defined by RE100 as the countries from European Union (EU-28), and European Economic Area (EEA).

Sourcing method
Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Renewable energy mix, please specify (GO - Renewable Electricity)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Romania

Tracking instrument used
GO

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
59.46

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2020

Comment
The EAC applied here is the GO - AIB 2021. This country is included in the European Market Boundary, a single market for renewable electricity defined by RE100 as the countries from European Union (EU-28), and European Economic Area (EEA).

Sourcing method
Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Renewable energy mix, please specify (GO - Renewable Electricity)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Slovakia

Tracking instrument used
GO

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
76

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2020

Comment
The EAC applied here is the GO - AIB 2021. This country is included in the European Market Boundary, a single market for renewable electricity defined by RE100 as the countries from European Union (EU-28), and European Economic Area (EEA).

Sourcing method
Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Renewable energy mix, please specify (GO - Renewable Electricity)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Sweden

Tracking instrument used
GO

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
36.64

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2020

Comment
The EAC applied here is the GO - AIB 2021. This country is included in the European Market Boundary, a single market for renewable electricity defined by RE100 as the countries from European Union (EU-28), and European Economic Area (EEA).

Sourcing method
Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Renewable energy mix, please specify (GO - Renewable Electricity)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Switzerland

Tracking instrument used
GO

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
6.96

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2020

Comment
The EAC applied here is the GO - AIB 2021. This country is included in the European Market Boundary, a single market for renewable electricity defined by RE100 as the countries from European Union (EU-28), and European Economic Area (EEA).

Sourcing method
Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Renewable energy mix, please specify (GO - Renewable Electricity)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Ukraine

Tracking instrument used
GO

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
39.62

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2020

Comment
The EAC applied here is the GO - AIB 2021. This country is included in the European Market Boundary, a single market for renewable electricity defined by RE100 as the countries from European Union (EU-28), and European Economic Area (EEA).

Sourcing method
Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Renewable energy mix, please specify (Non-Biomass renewable electricity)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Tracking instrument used
REGO

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
9515.4

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2020

Comment
Within market boundary.

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

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Renewable energy mix, please specify (wind and hydropower)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Tracking instrument used
REGO

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
4333.87

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2020

Comment
Purchased directly from the local utility provider

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

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Renewable energy mix, please specify (GO - Renewable Electricity)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Germany

Tracking instrument used
GO

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
103.72

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2020

Comment
Purchased by the Data Center on Jacobs behalf

Sourcing method
Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Solar

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Azerbaijan

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
23.3

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute
United Arab Emirates

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2020

Comment
This country did not have a functioning renewable energy market at the time of purchase; therefore, UAE I-RECs were considered a reasonable substitute. Jacobs considers this a small load exclusion. Per RE100 guidelines, companies making a commitment to use 100% renewable electricity across their global operations are required to take action in every market in which they operate, creating demand for renewable electricity across over 140 countries worldwide. However, RE100 recognizes the challenges for companies regarding small operations such as a single store or bank branch in a market, which have negligible impact on local demand. In recognition of this, RE100 has set a maximum allowable threshold of electricity consumption that may be excluded from the RE100 target coverage as follows:

1. Small loads (small offices, retail outlets, etc.) having electricity consumption up to 100 MWh/year, per market, from the RE100 target boundary.
2. Exclusions up to a total of 500 MWh/yr (with a limit of 100 MWh/year per market).
3. Cannot make any exclusions according to the above criteria in markets where it is technically feasible to source renewable electricity via any credible sourcing options such as EACs.

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

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

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Solar

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Egypt

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
1.08

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute
United Arab Emirates

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2020

Comment
This country did not have a functioning renewable energy market at the time of purchase; therefore, UAE I-RECs were considered a reasonable substitute. Jacobs considers this a small load exclusion. Per RE100 guidelines, companies making a commitment to use 100% renewable electricity across their global operations are required to take action in every market in which they operate, creating demand for renewable electricity across over 140 countries worldwide. However, RE100 recognizes the challenges for companies regarding small operations such as a single store or bank branch in a market, which have negligible impact on local demand. In recognition of this, RE100 has set a maximum allowable threshold of electricity consumption that may be excluded from the RE100 target coverage as follows:

1. Small loads (small offices, retail outlets, etc.) having electricity consumption up to 100 MWh/year, per market, from the RE100 target boundary.
2. Exclusions up to a total of 500 MWh/yr (with a limit of 100 MWh/year per market).
3. Cannot make any exclusions according to the above criteria in markets where it is technically feasible to source renewable electricity via any credible sourcing options such as EACs.

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

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Solar

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Iraq

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
15.39

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute
United Arab Emirates

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2020

Comment
This country did not have a functioning renewable energy market at the time of purchase; therefore, UAE I-RECs were considered a reasonable substitute. Jacobs considers this a small load exclusion. Per RE100 guidelines, companies making a commitment to use 100% renewable electricity across their global operations are required to take action in every market in which they operate, creating demand for renewable electricity across over 140 countries worldwide. However, RE100 recognizes the challenges for companies regarding small operations such as a single store or bank branch in a market, which have negligible impact on local demand. In recognition of this, RE100 has set a maximum allowable threshold of electricity consumption that may be excluded from the RE100 target coverage as follows:

1. Small loads (small offices, retail outlets, etc.) having electricity consumption up to 100 MWh/year, per market, from the RE100 target boundary.
2. Exclusions up to a total of 500 MWh/yr (with a limit of 100 MWh/year per market).
3. Cannot make any exclusions according to the above criteria in markets where it is technically feasible to source renewable electricity via any credible sourcing options such as EACs.

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

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

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Solar

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Qatar

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
75.82

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute
United Arab Emirates

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2020

Comment
This country did not have a functioning renewable energy market at the time of purchase; therefore, UAE I-RECs were considered a reasonable substitute. Jacobs considers this a small load exclusion. Per RE100 guidelines, companies making a commitment to use 100% renewable electricity across their global operations are required to take action in every market in which they operate, creating demand for renewable electricity across over 140 countries worldwide. However, RE100 recognizes the challenges for companies regarding small operations such as a single store or bank branch in a market, which have negligible impact on local demand. In recognition of this, RE100 has set a maximum allowable threshold of electricity consumption that may be excluded from the RE100 target coverage as follows:

1. Small loads (small offices, retail outlets, etc.) having electricity consumption up to 100 MWh/year, per market, from the RE100 target boundary.
2. Exclusions up to a total of 500 MWh/yr (with a limit of 100 MWh/year per market).
3. Cannot make any exclusions according to the above criteria in markets where it is technically feasible to source renewable electricity via any credible sourcing options such as EACs.

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

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

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Solar

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Saudi Arabia

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
336.19

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute
United Arab Emirates

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2020

Comment
This country did not have a functioning renewable energy market at the time of purchase; therefore, UAE I-RECs were considered a reasonable substitute. Jacobs considers this a small load exclusion. Per RE100 guidelines, companies making a commitment to use 100% renewable electricity across their global operations are required to take action in every market in which they operate, creating demand for renewable electricity across over 140 countries worldwide. However, RE100 recognizes the challenges for companies regarding small operations such as a single store or bank branch in a market, which have negligible impact on local demand. In recognition of this, RE100 has set a maximum allowable threshold of electricity consumption that may be excluded from the RE100 target coverage as follows:

1. Small loads (small offices, retail outlets, etc.) having electricity consumption up to 100 MWh/year, per market, from the RE100 target boundary.
2. Exclusions up to a total of 500 MWh/yr (with a limit of 100 MWh/year per market).
3. Cannot make any exclusions according to the above criteria in markets where it is technically feasible to source renewable electricity via any credible sourcing options such as EACs.

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

Sourcing method
Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Solar

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
South Africa

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
13.32

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute
United Arab Emirates

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2020

Comment
This country did not have a functioning renewable energy market at the time of purchase; therefore, UAE I-RECs were considered a reasonable substitute. Jacobs considers this a small load exclusion. Per RE100 guidelines, companies making a commitment to use 100% renewable electricity across their global operations are required to take action in every market in which they operate, creating demand for renewable electricity across over 140 countries worldwide. However, RE100 recognizes the challenges for companies regarding small operations such as a single store or bank branch in a market, which have negligible impact on local demand. In recognition of this, RE100 has set a maximum allowable threshold of electricity consumption that may be excluded from the RE100 target coverage as follows:

1. Small loads (small offices, retail outlets, etc.) having electricity consumption up to 100 MWh/year, per market, from the RE100 target boundary.
2. Exclusions up to a total of 500 MWh/yr (with a limit of 100 MWh/year per market).
3. Cannot make any exclusions according to the above criteria in markets where it is technically feasible to source renewable electricity via any credible sourcing options such as EACs.

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

Sourcing method
Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Solar

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
United Arab Emirates

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
627.56

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute
United Arab Emirates

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2020

Comment

Within market boundary.

Sourcing method
Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Wind

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Canada

Tracking instrument used
US-REC

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
2076.61

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2020

Comment
Within market boundary.

Sourcing method
Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Wind

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
United States of America

Tracking instrument used
US-REC

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
67452.26

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute
United States of America

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2020

Comment
Within market boundary.

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

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Renewable energy mix, please specify (Solar and Hydropower)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
United States of America

Tracking instrument used
US-REC

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
756.93

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute
United States of America

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2020

Comment
Within market boundary. Purchased by the data center on Jacobs behalf.

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

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Wind

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
United States of America

Tracking instrument used
US-REC

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
114.18

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute
United States of America

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2020

Comment
Purchased directly from the local utility provider

C8.2g

(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown of your non-fuel energy consumption by country.

Country/area
Armenia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
16.82

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
16.82

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Country/area
Australia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
3055.73

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
3055.73

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Country/area
Azerbaijan

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
23.3

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
23.3

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Country/area
Canada

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
2076.61

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
2076.61

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Country/area
China

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
141

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
141

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Country/area
Czechia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
51.88

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
51.88

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Country/area
Egypt

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
1.08

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
1.08

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Country/area
France

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
46.09

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
46.09

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Country/area
Germany

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
1725.33

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
1725.33

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Country/area
Hong Kong SAR, China

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
269.81

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
269.81

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area
India

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
3732.8

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
3732.8

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Country/area
Indonesia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
149.44

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
149.44

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Country/area
Iraq

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
15.39

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
15.39

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Country/area
Ireland

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
465.95

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
465.95

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Country/area
Italy

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
637.57

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
637.57

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Country/area
Kazakhstan

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
37.63

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

37.63

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Country/area
Malaysia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
418.57

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
418.57

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Country/area
Netherlands

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
15.8

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
15.8

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Country/area
New Zealand

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
415.42

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
415.42

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Country/area
Philippines

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
508.06

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
508.06

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Country/area
Poland

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
2597.27

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
2597.27

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Country/area
Qatar

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
75.82

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
75.82

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Country/area
Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
140.5

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
140.5

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Country/area
Romania

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
59.46

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
59.46

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Country/area
Saudi Arabia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
336.19

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
336.19

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Country/area
Singapore

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
97.16

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
97.16

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Country/area
Slovakia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
76

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
76

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Country/area
South Africa

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

13.32

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
13.32

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Country/area
Sweden

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
36.64

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
36.64

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Country/area
Switzerland

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
6.96

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
6.96

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Country/area
Thailand

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
124.59

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
124.59

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Country/area
Ukraine

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
39.62

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
39.62

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Country/area
United Arab Emirates

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
627.56

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
627.56

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Country/area

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
13849.27

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
13849.27

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Country/area
United States of America

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
68323.36

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
68323.36

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

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

C10. Verification

C10.1

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

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

C10.1a

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

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
Jacobs-GHG-Verification-FY21.pdf

Page/ section reference
All pages

Relevant standard
ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

C10.1b

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

Scope 2 approach
Scope 2 location-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
Jacobs-GHG-Verification-FY21.pdf

Page/ section reference
All pages

Relevant standard
ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

Scope 2 approach
Scope 2 market-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
Jacobs_FY2021_Verification_Statement with WTT TTW.pdf

Page/ section reference
All pages

Relevant standard
ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

C10.1c

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

Scope 3 category
Scope 3: Business travel

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
Jacobs_FY2021_Verification_Statement with WTT TTW.pdf

Page/section reference
All pages

Relevant standard
ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

Scope 3 category
Scope 3: Employee commuting

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
Jacobs_FY2021_Verification_Statement with WTT TTW.pdf

Page/section reference
All pages

Relevant standard
ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

C10.2

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

C10.2a

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

Disclosure module verification relates to	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
C8. Energy	Energy consumption	ISO 14064-3	Jacobs' Climate Action Plan includes numerous energy and emissions targets and initiatives that involve renewable electricity globally. Therefore, we sought 3rd party verification of our total renewable and non-renewable electricity use. Jacobs_FY2021_Verification_Statement with WTT TTW.pdf
C8. Energy	Renewable energy products	ISO 14064-3	Jacobs' Climate Action Plan includes numerous energy and emissions targets and initiatives that involve renewable electricity globally. Therefore, we sought 3rd party verification of our total renewable and non-renewable electricity use. Jacobs_FY2021_Verification_Statement with WTT TTW.pdf
C4. Targets and performance	Progress against emissions reduction target	ISO 14064-3	Validation of Jacobs' achievement of carbon neutrality for FY21 following the requirements of the PAS 2060:2014 specifications for the demonstration of carbon neutrality for Scope 1, 2 and Scope 3 business travel TtW emissions. Jacobs_FY2021_Verification_Statement with WTT TTW.pdf

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

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

C11.1a

(C11.1a) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impacts your operations.
Other carbon tax, please specify (Climate Change Levy (CCL))

C11.1c

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

Other carbon tax, please specify

Period start date
January 10 2020

Period end date
September 30 2021

% of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax
0

Total cost of tax paid
99509.84

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

C11.1d

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

For compliance with the UK carbon tax, we measure and track our monthly and annual UK energy usage, quality control and manage the data, and carefully meet the regulatory obligations. Considering that our energy use in the UK is a relatively small fraction of Jacobs' total energy use, our focus is on reduction of our worldwide footprint versus any specific initiatives to lessen this financial obligation.

We operate in areas with carbon programs but do not have operations that are applicable to be regulated other than in the UK. We track upcoming changes in regulations, like the SEC's proposed climate-related disclosure rules, to manage our risk, stay ahead of upcoming changes, demonstrate leadership in this space, and continue to go above and beyond regulations to reduce our carbon footprint. We also implement an internal carbon price on our non-billable business travel.

C11.2

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

C11.2a

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

Credit origination or credit purchase
Credit purchase

Project type
Landfill gas

Project identification
SANTA MARTA LANDFILL GAS (LFG) CAPTURE FOR ELECTRICITY GENERATION PROJECT
GS Registry 689

Verified to which standard
Gold Standard

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e)
9966

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e): Risk adjusted volume
9966

Credits cancelled
Yes

Purpose, e.g. compliance
Voluntary Offsetting

Credit origination or credit purchase
Credit purchase

Project type
Forests

Project identification
UPM Blandin Native American Hardwoods Conservation & Carbon Sequestration Project
ACR Registry (ACR-US-212-2019-1155-2287 to 12286)

Verified to which standard
ACR (American Carbon Registry)

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e)
10000

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e): Risk adjusted volume
10000

Credits cancelled
Yes

Purpose, e.g. compliance
Voluntary Offsetting

Credit origination or credit purchase
Credit purchase

Project type
Energy efficiency: industry

Project identification
Hyundai Steel Waste Energy Cogeneration Project
VCS 786

Verified to which standard
VCS (Verified Carbon Standard)

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e)
14000

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e): Risk adjusted volume
14000

Credits cancelled
Yes

Purpose, e.g. compliance
Voluntary Offsetting

Credit origination or credit purchase
Credit purchase

Project type
Energy efficiency: households

Project identification
MWI Water Efficiency
GS Project Registry 1247

Verified to which standard
Gold Standard

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e)
6742

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e): Risk adjusted volume
6742

Credits cancelled
Yes

Purpose, e.g. compliance
Voluntary Offsetting

Credit origination or credit purchase
Credit purchase

Project type
Energy efficiency: households

Project identification

RWA Safe Water
GS Project Registry 5047

Verified to which standard
Gold Standard

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e)
7400

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e): Risk adjusted volume
7400

Credits cancelled
Yes

Purpose, e.g. compliance
Voluntary Offsetting

C11.3

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

C11.3a

(C11.3a) Provide details of how your organization uses an internal price on carbon.

Objective for implementing an internal carbon price
Stakeholder expectations
Change internal behavior
Drive low-carbon investment

GHG Scope
Scope 3

Application
Carbon pricing is one mechanism we have put in place to ensure our business practices for business travel do not return to pre-pandemic levels once global travel restrictions are lifted. As announced on December 13, 2021, effective January 1, 2022, we established an internal carbon price of $50 per ton for all non-billable business travel to influence sustainable decision-making around travel reduction and further help reduce our carbon footprint. The carbon cost calculated for every non-billable business trip will be added to the overall cost of travel and charged to the applicable business unit. Proceeds will be used to fund carbon reduction and removal initiatives. A proprietary travel booking tool provides estimated carbon emissions and price for employee-planned travel to influence travel behaviors.

Actual price(s) used (Currency /metric ton)
50

Variance of price(s) used
Uniform and static pricing

Type of internal carbon price
Internal fee

Impact & implication
The revenue generated by carbon pricing will be directed into a Carbon Reduction Fund and will be used to invest in initiatives, technologies and projects at the local, regional and global levels that address the climate emergency, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and enable Jacobs to reduce its carbon emissions. The Carbon Reduction Fund will be administered by the Office of Global Climate Response & ESG, and recommendations for investment will be reviewed and approved by the PlanBeyond Executive Steering Committee.

C12. Engagement

C12.1

(C12.1) Do you engage with your value chain on climate-related issues?
Yes, our suppliers
Yes, our customers/clients
Yes, other partners in the value chain

C12.1a

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

Type of engagement
Engagement & incentivization (changing supplier behavior)

Details of engagement
Run an engagement campaign to educate suppliers about climate change

% of suppliers by number
5

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)
80.39

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5
61

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement
Jacobs operates in 40+ countries and works with almost 4500 suppliers globally. We engage our top 80% suppliers (by spend) of purchased goods and services across all sectors globally by providing education, training, and support in collecting, reporting, and managing their climate change data.

We used the WRI/Quantis Scope 3 screening tool to identify focus areas for our value chain engagement. The results of this screening identified purchased goods and services and employee commuting and business travel as the most impactful areas for our engagement according to the 1) size of emissions sources, 2) Jacobs' ability to influence the sources and 3) their potential risk. As a result of this screening, and in-line with SBTi's latest standards for net-zero target-setting, Jacobs has set the following Scope 3 targets:
• 65% of suppliers by spend covering purchased goods and services will have science-based targets by 2025
• Reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions from business travel and employee commuting 50% by 2030 from a 2019 base year
• Reduce absolute scope 1, 2 & 3 GHG emissions 90% by 2040 from a 2019 base year

Jacobs' Scope 3 targets for purchased goods and services, business travel, and employee commuting collectively address 91% of our total Scope 3 emissions, in-line with SBTi requirements. We ask all our suppliers for purchased goods and services to provide sustainability and climate change information as part of our supplier approval process. Suppliers may be rejected based on their responses. Approved suppliers must agree to our supplier code of conduct which requires suppliers to develop, implement, and maintain environmentally responsible business practices and work to deliver sustainable, efficient and effective goods, services and solutions.

Starting in FY21, we further engaged our top suppliers by spend through CDP's Supply Chain initiative. We chose CDP's Supply Chain initiative because it provides resources to suppliers and allows them to use the response for multiple purposes. Using the information collected for CDP Supply Chain, Jacobs has conducted regular outreach regarding 1) education about Jacobs' own climate change commitments and our progress towards achievement, 2) reminders about the process, expectations, and timeline for responding to CDP, and 3) we encourage them to set science-based targets.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success
In FY20 we explored membership in the CDP Supply Chain Program, among other supplier engagement options, as a means to obtain emissions data from our suppliers. In January of 2021, we made a three-year commitment to join CDP as a supply chain member to engage our suppliers, pinpoint risks and identify opportunities to support our suppliers in reducing emissions and strengthening their climate resiliency. We're proud to have earned a place as a leading company on CDP's 2021 Supplier Engagement Leaderboard for taking action to measure and reduce climate risk within our supply chain.

We completed our first year as members of the CDP Supply Chain Program by engaging over 70% of our global suppliers by spend. We received a response rate of 29% by spend and determined that approximately 9% of our suppliers by spend had already set science-based targets by 2020.

Our current measures of success include: 1) increasing the number of suppliers and percent by spend engaged from 70% to 80% by spend by 2021, 2) increasing the number of suppliers and % by spend that respond to CDP or alternate forms of supplier climate change questions from 29% by spend in 2020 to 35% by 2021, 45% by 2022, 55% by 2023, 65% by 2024 and to 75% by 2025, 3) increasing the number of suppliers and % by spend that set SBTs from 9% by spend in 2020 to 27% by 2021, 35% by 2022, 45% by 2023, 55% by 2024 and to 65% by 2025, and 4) reducing our Scope 3 emissions for purchased goods and services by 40% by 2030.

At the close of our second year participating in CDP Supply Chain, we have found that almost 27% by spend of our engaged suppliers have set science-based targets in 2021 (up from 9% in 2020, and from 3% in 2019) with another 3% committed to set targets within the next 2 years. To deliver on our commitment of 65% of suppliers by spend setting a science-based target by 2025, we hope to maintain this rate of increase in target-setting annually in order to preserve relationships with existing suppliers and make a lasting impact on our supply chain.

Since we have significantly expanded the reach of our supplier engagement through CDP Supply Chain this year (from 1% to 5% of suppliers by number, and from 70% to 80% of total spend) we aim to maintain and improve our 50% response rate by number, which would represent a significant increase in number of total responses received.

Comment

C12.1b

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

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Education/information sharing	Run an engagement campaign to educate customers about the climate change impacts of (using) your products, goods, and/or services

% of customers by number

100

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

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

Jacobs' greatest opportunity to positively address climate change comes from the resilient and sustainable solutions we deliver in partnership with our clients across all markets. Climate Response is one of three core accelerators foundational to Jacobs' FY22–24 strategy and our Sustainable Business Objectives include the following that focus on partnerships with our clients: deliver solutions for the global water and sanitation crisis; foster a culture of technology and innovation important to the advancement of society; develop efficient and resilient solutions that deliver net environmental and societal gain; and accelerate solutions that address the climate emergency. Our goal as stated in our Climate Action Plan is to make every project a climate response opportunity.

We tackle our clients' most complex problems through structured innovation programs such as our "Innovation as a Service" network of "Innovation Enablement" facilitators and our Climate Response Accelerator that incubates and develops new client solutions.

Jacobs has developed innovative climate response solutions. We sought to help local authorities develop sustainable transport planning by deploying Velocity, an intelligent platform enabling users to simplify and visualize cycling and walking plans. With Climate Risk Manager, clients can understand the immediate and long-term impacts of climate change and identify recommendations to mitigate climate impacts anywhere in the world. Carbon First evaluates carbon at the early project stages to put carbon at the heart of the decision-making process. Flood Modeller, our industry-leading flood modeling software, allows clients to model rivers, floodplains and urban drainage systems to better understand flood risk and develop optimal solutions to manage impacts. Fleet Max evaluates all aspects of fleet electrification power and service needs. Our Project SDG tool Evolve recommends practical sustainability opportunities and bespoke metrics for each project.

It is now standard practice and required for Jacobs project teams to develop Sustainability and Resilience Plans as part of the project execution planning stage. The project team sets specific goals and assigns a Sustainability Lead to monitor performance and influence sustainable decision-making throughout delivery.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Carbon emissions related to our client's projects would be considered "other downstream" Scope 3 emissions that are not yet included in our Scope 3 emission inventory. However, Evolve and other tools mentioned above provide the ability for project teams to evaluate project scope, provide recommendations, and to track and measure progress. These tools will allow us to better understand our climate-related impacts on client projects and measure our success into the future. Ultimately, our target is for 100% of Jacobs' solutions to contribute to progress against the UN SDGs by 2025.

Our estimates indicate that we generate around $25M USD per year from carbon/climate products annually, but our broader ESG-related revenue from work across the following markets is approximately $6 billion: clean and affordable energy, air quality, environmental management, environmental planning for transportation, public and mass transit, water resource management, water supply and treatment, environmental science, wastewater treatment, sustainable buildings and cities, hazardous waste, and nuclear waste remediation. We will measure our success in client engagement and climate-related innovation on the continued growth of these revenue numbers. We will also ensure that innovation funded projects and programs align to our company's strategic direction, including our focus on sustainability and climate action, and accelerate talent development in creating innovative and sustainable solutions.

In FY22 we plan to introduce SDG-alignment into our financial reporting and amplify ESG in our investor communications – reinforcing the link between our client solutions and sustainable outcomes. This will help quantify how we deliver on our purpose and how our growth contributes to creating a sustainable future – activities consistent with our founding membership in the UNGC CFO Task Force for the SDGs.

C12.1d

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

We foster partnerships with leading-edge companies to meet increasing needs and client demands for greater positive development impacts worldwide.

In 2021 we updated our stakeholder materiality assessment by engaging external stakeholders about the sustainability risks and opportunities they consider most significant and relevant to our organization. Key stakeholders from peers, investors and community partners, across geographies and sectors, were identified and then engaged via interviews and dialogue. The results of this assessment were foundational to the development of PlanBeyond 2.0, our refreshed global sustainability approach, and helped prioritize our external engagements.

Our FY21 Risk Assessment indicated that our climate-related opportunities are likely to be greater if the global economy transitions early and in an orderly manner to net zero. To support this global drive to net zero and action on climate change, Jacobs became a Global Strategic Partner for the World Climate Foundation's (WCF) World Climate Forum, and shared insights at WCF summits in Europe, North America and Asia, and at the 26th UN Climate Change Conference of the Parties (COP26). Jacobs also joined over 300 companies worldwide as a signatory to the United Nations (UN) 'Business Ambition for 1.5°C' – an urgent request for action from a global coalition of UN agencies, business and industry leaders, calling on businesses to set ambitious science-based emissions reduction targets aligned with limiting global temperature rise to 1.5°C above preindustrial levels. We host podcasts and video miniseries (called "Sparks" and "If/When") that interview global green leaders, financiers, entrepreneurs, and leading industry and academic problem solvers about policies, investments, innovations, and disruptions with the potential to unsettle the status quo or accelerate progress towards a resilient and sustainable world.

We also created a unique collaboration with **Biomimicry 3.8** to offer Positive Performance, an assessment and innovation methodology created by Biomimicry 3.8 to help corporate clients develop and integrate regenerative best practices, thereby improving the health and wellbeing of ecosystems and the communities who depend on them. To support progress in the net-zero transition in specific markets, Jacobs also continues our long-time strategic partnership with Water for People, focused on developing world water infrastructure programs to promote the development of high-quality drinking water and sanitation services accessible to all.

We also know that we must transition our global workforce to have appropriately skilled people available across a wide array of technical disciplines to assist our clients. We are building a Jacobs where our entire workforce considers sustainability a cultural imperative, and every employee is empowered to contribute meaningfully toward climate action. As we implement our PlanBeyond 2.0 strategy, we are focused on driving sustainability deeper into our culture in the same manner that health and safety is ingrained in our individual actions and operations today.

Leading up to COP26, our employees were encouraged and incentivized to take part in the Climate Countdown Challenge through our global giving and volunteering program, Collectively℠. Over twelve months, one-thousand employees completed more than 13,000 positive actions to reduce their carbon footprint, saving the equivalent of 320,000kg CO2. We also launched the Climate Solutions Accelerator course to our global workforce, supporting the company's learning culture for future green skills in climate response. A collaboration between the Royal Scottish Geographical Society (RSGS), University of Edinburgh, University of Stirling and Institute of Directors Scotland, the course provides a rounded introduction to climate change. Jacobs' business units are now required to report user completion rates on a quarterly basis.

Given our target to reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions from business travel and employee commuting 50% by 2030, it is also essential that we engage our employees to meet this goal. We have already implemented several employee engagement measures to that end: Our senior leaders have pledged a campaign to reduce in-person meetings that require travel; we implemented IT improvements and promoted behavioral shifts to enable better virtual connectivity; and we implemented employee and manager travel dashboards displaying their progress towards meeting the 50% reduction. We have also implemented an internal carbon price on emissions from non-client related business travel to further incentivize travel reductions. In the U.K., we offer a government-backed Electric Vehicle (EV) car scheme, which enables our employees to purchase an EV in a tax efficient way, making it more financially accessible to our people. These measures have already helped reduce our Scope 3 emissions by 45%.

C12.2

(C12.2) Do your suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Yes, climate-related requirements are included in our supplier contracts

C12.2a

(C12.2a) Provide details of the climate-related requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process and the compliance mechanisms in place.

Climate-related requirement
Complying with regulatory requirements

Description of this climate related requirement
We require all our suppliers to provide sustainability and climate change information as part of our prequalification process. Suppliers answer sustainability questions in the following categories: Planning, Products and Services, Energy, Carbon, Transportation, or other sustainability details like waste management. There are detailed qualitative and quantitative questions on topics including energy use, renewables, emissions, reduction initiatives, and targets. The questions allow Jacobs to choose suppliers who are best aligned with our sustainability goals and initiatives, and suppliers may be rejected based on their responses.

Suppliers approved from the prequalification process must agree to our supplier Code of Conduct which requires them to deliver on the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals by developing, implementing, and maintaining environmentally responsible business practices and deliver sustainable, efficient and effective goods, services and solutions. The Code of Conduct also specifies that suppliers must ensure all goods, services and solutions supplied to Jacobs comply with applicable laws and regulations. Suppliers must also ensure that their own supply chains comply with our Code of Conduct, and suppliers who fail to meet our Code of Conduct requirements can be removed from our supply chain.

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement
100

% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement
100

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement
Certification
Supplier self-assessment
Grievance mechanism/Whistleblowing hotline
Supplier scorecard or rating
Other, please specify (Audit or Investigation (Jacobs regularly reviews supplier qualifications, representations and certifications, and reserves the right to conduct audits and thoroughly investigate possible non-compliance with this Code of Conduct.))

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement
Suspend and engage

Climate-related requirement
Setting a science-based emissions reduction target

Description of this climate related requirement
We are determined to reach our goal of 65% of our suppliers by spend having set SBTs by 2025. Suppliers unwilling or unable to set SBTs or other carbon reduction goals will be evaluated to assess the appropriate course of action, up to and including potential limitations on providing further goods and services to Jacobs until they are willing or able to set SBTs and/or reduce their carbon footprint.

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement
65

% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement
27

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement
Grievance mechanism/Whistleblowing hotline
Supplier scorecard or rating
Other, please specify (Audit, investigate, and research)

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement
Retain and engage

C12.3

(C12.3) Does your organization engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate?

Row 1

Direct or indirect engagement that could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Yes, we engage directly with policy makers
Yes, we engage indirectly through trade associations
Yes, we engage indirectly by funding other organizations whose activities may influence policy, law, or regulation that may significantly impact the climate

Does your organization have a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes

Attach commitment or position statement(s)

Our Climate Action Plan includes this position statement.
Jacobs_Climate_Action_Plan-2022.pdf

Describe the process(es) your organization has in place to ensure that your engagement activities are consistent with your overall climate change strategy

Along with our policies and guidelines, our Jacobs Code of Conduct helps us make the right decisions for our company, our communities and ourselves. The Code of Conduct is a helpful, high-level guide for how we behave. Our Code of Conduct is reviewed annually, and we require our employees to complete training on our Code of Conduct.

Our purpose and values are a cornerstone of our culture and are foundational to our Code of Conduct. Our purpose is to create a more connected, sustainable world. One of our values is “we do things right”. This means we always act with integrity – taking responsibility for our work, caring for our people, and staying focused on safety and sustainability. We make investments in our clients, people, and communities, so we can grow together.

PlanBeyond2.0 outlines our sustainable business objectives, and this is reviewed by our communications and legal departments for consistency with our purpose and values.

Primary reason for not engaging in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

<Not Applicable>

Explain why your organization does not engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

<Not Applicable>

C12.3a

(C12.3a) On what policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Focus of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Adaptation and/or resilience to climate change
Climate-related targets
Transparency requirements

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
US adoption of the target of cutting GHG emissions by at least 50% below 2005 levels by 2030.

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
National

Country/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to
United States of America

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation
Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers
As a part of the We Mean Business Coalition, Jacobs signed the letter to President Biden asking him to adopt the ambitious and attainable target of cutting GHG emissions by at least 50% below 2005 levels by 2030.

A bold 2030 emissions reduction target is needed to catalyze a zero-emissions future, spur a robust economic recovery, create millions of well-paying jobs, and allow the U.S. to "build back better" from the pandemic. New investment in clean energy, energy efficiency, and clean transportation can build a strong, more equitable, and more inclusive American economy.

A 2030 target will also guide the U.S. government's approach to more sustainable and resilient infrastructure, zero-emissions vehicles and buildings, improved agricultural practices, and durable carbon removal. Finally, the commitment would inspire other industrialized nations to set bold targets of their own.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Focus of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Adaptation and/or resilience to climate change
Climate-related targets
International trade agreement
Transparency requirements
Other, please specify (Sustainable transportation and Sustainable finance)

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
Advancing net-zero targets globally across all sectors to limit global warming to 1.5°, as well as accelerate the green recovery and adaptation.

Advancing immediate and long-term climate actions in line with the goals under the Paris Agreement and the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals.

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
Regional

Country/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to
Asia Pacific (or JAPA)
North America

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation
Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers
To limit global temperature rise as close as possible to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, it is crucial that leaders from government, businesses and civil society organizations advance immediate and long-term climate actions in line with the goals under the Paris Agreement and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.

Enhancing cross-sector dialogue between key stakeholders to strengthen coalitions and alliances that focus on transforming commitments into actions that support the Paris Agreement and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals across the World Climate Foundation's Strategic Roadmap to COP26.

Jacobs elevated critical conversations at two major world climate events leading up to COP26: World Climate Forum North America and World Climate Forum Asia 2021. Both events gathered senior policymakers and high-level public and private actors from around the world for action-oriented discussions on advancing net-zero targets across all sectors to limit global warming to 1.5°, as well as accelerate the green recovery and adaptation.

At the World Climate Forum Asia, Jacobs Chair and CEO delivered an opening address on 'The Asian Century - Carbon Neutral Transformation of Mega Cities' to explore the challenges and limitations of the current approach to decarbonizing cities and how a more holistic approach can help accelerate our transition to net-zero, while at the same time help address entrenched social issues and inequalities in communities.

At the World Climate Forum North America, Jacobs Transit Market Director for the Americas discussed, 'Accelerating Clean Transportation: Making far reaching investments, policies and innovation to catalyze progress in America's Auto Industry and Transit Sector'.

As a Global Strategic Partner of World Climate Forum, Jacobs is proud to commit our investment, efforts and resources to help our industries, clients and communities transform commitments into actions.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.3b

(C12.3b) Provide details of the trade associations your organization engages with which are likely to take a position on any policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate.

Trade association
Other, please specify (World Economic Forum Infrastructure and Urban Development Governors Committee)

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?
We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)
Global trends such as migration, ageing societies, funding gaps and disruptive innovation are transforming the Infrastructure and Urban Development industry. In this context, the Governors have identified collaborative project delivery mechanisms and public-private cooperation as priority challenges. One of which is public-private cooperation to achieve global commitments. Innovative and resilient solutions are necessary to help cities achieve best-in-class public-private cooperation. The industry also recognizes that it must help cities to implement the Sendai Agreement, Sustainable Development Goals, COP21 commitments, and the Habitat III 20-year New Urban Agenda. The Forum's response includes the Shaping the Future of Urban Development & Services initiative, which seeks to highlight global and regional urban development challenges, urban transformation enablers, and the way forward for the urban services industry. The report outlines the environmental, climate change and economic development challenges for urban centers around the globe.

This is also aligned with our fifth Sustainable Business Objective in PlanBeyond 2.0 to develop efficient and resilient solutions that deliver net environmental and societal gain, as outlined in PlanBeyond2.0 (https://www.jacobs.com/sites/default/files/2022-04/Jacobs_PlanBeyond_2.0.pdf)

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.3c

(C12.3c) Provide details of the funding you provided to other organizations in the reporting year whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate.

Type of organization
Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

State the organization to which you provided funding
Water for People

Funding figure your organization provided to this organization in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)
310000

Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate
As part of PlanBeyond 2.0, we developed six SBOs that sit at the heart of company strategy. Aligned with the United Nations SDGs most relevant to our business, these define our aspirations for how we as an organization and we as individuals can each play a part in creating a sustainable future for all.

Our second SBO is to deliver solutions for the global water and sanitation crisis, in line with SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation. Our target is to expand water equity in water-stressed regions through existing and new partnerships by 2050. This includes continuing our strategic partnership with Water for People, a non-profit advancing water equity and resilience among communities at high risk for climate impacts.

Today, approximately 1.42 billion people – including approximately 450 million children – live in areas of high or extremely high water vulnerability. Climate mitigation failure could lead to more extreme weather events, ecosystem collapse and a greater likelihood of environmental disasters. All these risks are interconnected and can lead to increased water scarcity and insecurity. Water quality can often be compromised by poor management of infrastructure, pollution incidents and increased consumption patterns. As global supply and demand for water intensifies, solving the world's most complex water challenges demands different thinking.

Since 1991, Jacobs has donated over $4 million and provided thousands of volunteer hours. In the past year, Jacobs has donated an estimated $310,000 to Water For People.

Water for People's Destination 2030 strategy includes six outcomes that must be achieved in each impact pathway in order to meet their targets. One of their outcomes is to have key actors have the capacity to improve planning, service provision, and regulation. Their aim is that for public-private interaction in the countries where they operate, regulation will promote continuous improvement and appropriate models to deliver reliable, quality services.

Have you evaluated whether this funding is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.4

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

Publication

In mainstream reports

Status
Complete

Attach the document
Jacobs 2021 Proxy Statement.pdf

Page/Section reference
2, 4-5, 15, 40

Content elements
Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets

Comment
In our FY21 Proxy Statement, we highlight:

• Our newly launched Office of Global Climate Response & ESG and our focus on educating and inspiring future STEAM innovators; and we debuted a new Climate Response Education Program.

• Detailed in our Carbon Neutrality Commitment (https://www.jacobs.com/sites/default/files/2022-04/PAS-2060-Jacobs-Qualifying-Explanatory-Statement-FY21.pdf), we became carbon neutral for our operations and business travel in 2020, and we are now focused on fulfilling our science-based carbon-reduction targets for our direct and indirect emissions.

• Reporting our third-party verified FY20 CO2 emissions (see document for details)

• In FY21, we launched PlanBeyond2.0 (https://www.jacobs.com/sites/default/files/2022-04/Jacobs_PlanBeyond_2.0.pdf) with more ambitious goals, including a target for 100% of our solutions to contribute to progress against the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals by 2025.

• Supporting the global drive to net zero and action on climate change, Jacobs became a Global Strategic Partner for the World Climate Forum and we shared insights at summits around the world and at COP26, as well as supporting the United Nations' Race to Zero Campaign and the Business Ambition for 1.5°C commitment.

• To proactivity implement resilience strategies for future climate change scenarios, we developed Climate Risk Manager to inform our inaugural climate risk and opportunities assessment – published in our Climate Risk Assessment FY21 (https://s24.q4cdn.com/280511176/files/doc_downloads/featured-docs/2021/Jacobs'-Climate-Risk-Assessment-FY21_.pdf) in alignment with the TCFD framework.

• Building on our FY21 report and based on the principles of adaptive planning, our Climate Risk Assessment FY22 (https://s29.q4cdn.com/159670324/files/doc_downloads/ESG-featured-docs/FY22-JacobsClimateRiskAssessment.pdf) explored the climate change risks and opportunities to the water sector. In line with these recommendations, we have made three commitments in our latest Climate Action Plan (https://www.jacobs.com/sites/default/files/2022-04/Jacobs%20Climate%20Action%20Plan.pdf):
1. Ensure every project becomes a climate response opportunity
2. Achieve Net-Zero greenhouse gas emissions across the value chain by 2040
3. Maintain carbon neutrality status and 100% low-carbon electricity for our operations

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Publication
In mainstream reports

Status
Complete

Attach the document
Jacobs Annual Report on Form 10-K_FY2021.pdf

Page/Section reference
6, 13-14, 17, 22, 42-44

Content elements
Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities

Comment
In Jacobs Annual Report on Form 10-K FY2021, we highlight:
• Leadership on climate response and social value.
• Detailed in our Carbon Neutrality Commitment, we became carbon neutral for our operations and business travel in 2020, and we are now focused on fulfilling our science-based carbon-reduction targets for our direct and indirect emissions.
• Our ESG Disclosures Report (https://s29.q4cdn.com/159670324/files/doc_downloads/ESG-featured-docs/07/Jacobs-FY21-ESG-Disclosures_v2_July2022-FINAL.pdf) shares our Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) performance, reported in alignment with the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board.
• We launched the Climate Solutions Accelerator online course to employees to help them understand the role they can play in climate change action and continue to develop the critical green skills and solutions needed for our continually evolving world.
• Risks Related to Climate Change (see document for more details):
(1) Climate change and related environmental issues could have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations.
(2) We may be affected by market or regulatory responses to climate change.
(3) We may be unable to achieve our climate commitments and targets.

Publication
In mainstream reports

Status
Complete

Attach the document
Jacobs_2021_Integrated_Annual_Report.pdf

Page/Section reference
2-8

Content elements
Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment
Jacobs 2021 Integrated Annual Report highlights how we are boldly moving forward, including how we are driving positive impact for our environment. The climate emergency is one of the greatest challenges and opportunities of our generation and Jacobs is leading in this global charge. Our capabilities in resilient infrastructure, clean water, green energy and creating social value provide an opportunity to play a pivotal role in benefiting people and the planet. We amplified our voices this year engaging at global events such as COP26, the World Climate Forum, the World Economic Forum, and Expo 2020 Dubai. Our newly launched Office of Global Climate Response & ESG will serve as a focal point for our go-to-market solutions in energy transition, decarbonization, adaptation and mitigation, and natural resource stewardship – and fuel our ESG actions as companies around the globe rise to the climate challenge and address urgent social issues.

Publication
In voluntary sustainability report

Status
Complete

Attach the document
Jacobs-FY21-ESG-Disclosures_v2_July2022-FINAL.pdf

Page/Section reference
7-16, 18-25

Content elements
Governance
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment
Jacobs reports on priority ESG data that we believe is the most relevant to our business and important to our stakeholders in an annual ESG Disclosures document.

Publication
In voluntary communications

Status
Complete

Attach the document
Jacobs_Climate_Action_Plan-2022.pdf

Page/Section reference
8-15, 18-19, 22

Content elements
Governance
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets

Comment
Jacobs Climate Action Plan.

Publication
In voluntary communications

Status
Complete

Attach the document
PAS-2060-Jacobs-Qualifying-Explanatory-Statement-FY21.pdf

Page/Section reference
All pages

Content elements
Emissions figures
Other metrics

Comment
This Qualifying Explanatory Statement demonstrates that Jacobs has achieved carbon neutrality in line with PAS 2060: 2014 specifications for the demonstration of carbon neutrality for FY21 and is committed to maintain carbon neutrality through Fiscal Year 2030. The report details our reduction initiatives and FY21 energy attribute certificate and offset purchases in support of our claim.

Publication

In voluntary communications

Status
Complete

Attach the document
Jacobs_PlanBeyond_2.0.pdf

Page/Section reference
12,15

Content elements
Governance
Strategy

Comment
PlanBeyond 2.0 is Jacobs' sustainable business strategy. Aligned with our purpose to create a more connected, sustainable world, it is being fully integrated into our business model and company strategy.

C15. Biodiversity

C15.1

(C15.1) Is there board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues	Description of oversight and objectives relating to biodiversity	Scope of board-level oversight
Row 1	Yes, both board-level oversight and executive management-level responsibility	Our newly established Office of Global Climate Response & ESG was established in October 2021 and reports to our President and COO. The new office acts as a connecting point for Jacobs' go-to-market solutions within the framework of energy transition, decarbonization, adaptation, resilience, biodiversity and natural resource stewardship, along with ESG advisory. Our FY21 ESG Disclosure describes processes for managing biodiversity issues specifically on page 17, ENV.11 Biodiversity and Natural Capital.	<Not Applicable>

C15.2

(C15.2) Has your organization made a public commitment and/or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity?

	Indicate whether your organization made a public commitment or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity	Biodiversity-related public commitments	Initiatives endorsed
Row 1	Yes, we have made public commitments and publicly endorsed initiatives related to biodiversity	Other, please specify (Jacobs has pledged to Get Nature Positive and Jacobs' Global Environmental Management Commitment Statement includes our commitment to protecting species and habitat biodiversity, heritage resources and wildlife during delivery of our field projects.)	SDG Other, please specify (Council for Sustainable Business' Nature Positive Handbook on nature-positive design for infrastructure)

C15.3

(C15.3) Does your organization assess the impact of its value chain on biodiversity?

	Does your organization assess the impact of its value chain on biodiversity?	Portfolio
Row 1	Yes, we assess impacts on biodiversity in our downstream value chain only	<Not Applicable>

C15.4

(C15.4) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Have you taken any actions in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?	Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments
Row 1	Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments	Other, please specify (We protect biodiversity in our services by promotion of green infrastructure solutions, which harnesses the power of natural capital to provide ecosystem services, including biodiversity consultation, to address resource constraints and challenges.)

C15.5

(C15.5) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
Row 1	No	Please select

C15.6

(C15.6) Have you published information about your organization's response to biodiversity-related issues for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located
In voluntary sustainability report or other voluntary communications	Content of biodiversity-related policies or commitments Impacts on biodiversity Risks and opportunities Other, please specify (Processes for evaluating biodiversity impacts for projects and Jacobs-Supported Initiatives.)	Biodiversity is located on p. 17 "ENV. 11 Biodiversity and Natural Capital" and p. 22 "ENV. 18 Environmental Impact in Project Design and Delivery" Jacobs-FY21-ESG-Disclosures_v2_July2022-FINAL.pdf
In voluntary sustainability report or other voluntary communications	Other, please specify (Trends in Biodiversity and Our Project Impacts on Biodiversity)	Environment Analyst's Latest Insight Report on UK Ecological Services _ Jacobs.pdf
In voluntary sustainability report or other voluntary communications	Content of biodiversity-related policies or commitments Biodiversity strategy	Inspired by Nature's Genius _ Jacobs.pdf
In mainstream financial reports	Content of biodiversity-related policies or commitments Impacts on biodiversity Risks and opportunities	p. 20 Jacobs_Climate_Action_Plan-2022.pdf

C16. Signoff

C-FI

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

C16.1

(C16.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Chief Financial Officer	Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

SC. Supply chain module

SC0.0