Welcome to your CDP Climate Change Questionnaire 2023

C0. Introduction

C0.1

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

Eaton is a power management company made up of approximately 92,000 employees, doing business in more than 175 countries. In 2022 our sales were $20.75 Billion. Eaton's vision is to improve the quality of life and the environment through the use of our technologies and services. And we live this vision through our aspirational goals. We believe we have the power to make a difference – and we're doing just that throughout the world. Every day, Eaton people are developing solutions that drive sustainable growth by efficiently using and conserving our natural resources, developing energy-efficient products and protecting the health and safety of our employees and communities.

Our businesses are aligned with important secular trends that advance sustainability: digitization and connectivity, electrification, and energy transition. We provide the world with highly engineered products and solutions to help customers manage power more reliably, efficiently, safely and sustainably. Our markets include the aerospace, buildings, data center, food and beverage, government and military, healthcare, machine building, mining, metals and minerals, oil and gas, rail, renewables, residential, utilities and vehicle sectors.

We take our stewardship of the environment seriously and are focused on advancing our sustainability strategy through 1) employee engagement and development; 2) sustainable products; 3) reducing our environmental footprint; and 4) doing business right and transparency in reporting progress toward our goals. We are also a company committed to encouraging every employee to see the positive impact we can have on the world — and to do more.

Our portfolio of sustainable products performs across broad criteria for sustainability, including reduced environmental impact, increased use-phase efficiency, safety and reliability while also helping to advance Sustainable Development Goals set by the United Nations. We further aligned our efforts with the world's leading sustainability experts by becoming a participant of the U.N. Global Compact's, a decision that conveys our commitment to doing business responsibly and advancing broader societal goals. We engage our employees in all aspects of our approach to sustainability, from design and manufacturing to community outreach, and more. In 2020, we announced our commitment to achieve science-based greenhouse gas

reduction targets by 2030 to do our part to limit climate change to 1.5 degrees Celsius and we are aiming for carbon neutral operations by 2030. Over the next five years, we are accelerating the transition to a renewable energy economy with investments in research and development, an expanded product portfolio, and measures to reduce the impact of our own operations.

Many statements in this report are forward-looking statements related to projections and future plans that are based, and inherently subject to, on a number of uncertainties, risks and unknowns. Such forward-looking statements may be identified by words such as “may,” “expect,” “could,” “goal,” “will,” “plan,” “intend,” “anticipate,” “target,” “potential,” and other similar phrases or words that convey a future or prospective nature. These statements should be used with caution and are subject to various risks and uncertainties, many of which are outside Eaton’s control. The following factors could cause actual results to differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements: the course of the COVID-19 pandemic globally and government actions related thereto; geopolitical tensions, unanticipated changes in the markets for the company’s business segments; unanticipated downturns in business relationships with customers or their purchases from us; competitive pressures on sales and pricing; supply chain disruptions, unanticipated changes in the cost of material, labor, and other production costs, or unexpected costs that cannot be recouped in product pricing; the introduction of competing technologies; unexpected technical or marketing difficulties; unexpected claims, charges, litigation or dispute resolutions; strikes or other labor unrest; natural disasters; the performance of recent acquisitions; unanticipated difficulties completing or integrating acquisitions; new laws and governmental regulations; interest rate changes; changes in tax laws or tax regulations; stock market and currency fluctuations; and unanticipated deterioration of economic and financial conditions in the United States and around the world. We do not assume any obligation to update these forward-looking statements.

C0.2

(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data and indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

Reporting year

Start date

January 1, 2022

End date

December 31, 2022

Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Yes

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

3 years

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

3 years

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

3 years

C0.3

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

Algeria
Argentina
Australia
Austria
Bahrain
Belgium
Brazil
British Virgin Islands
Bulgaria
Canada
Chile
China
Colombia
Costa Rica
Côte d'Ivoire
Croatia
Czechia
Democratic People's Republic of Korea
Denmark
Dominican Republic
Egypt
Estonia
Finland
France
Germany
Greece
Guatemala
Hong Kong SAR, China
Hungary
India
Indonesia
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Japan
Jordan

Kazakhstan
Kenya
Kuwait
Latvia
Lebanon
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Malaysia
Mexico
Monaco
Morocco
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Nigeria
Norway
Oman
Panama
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Puerto Rico
Qatar
Romania
Russian Federation
Saudi Arabia
Serbia
Singapore
Slovakia
South Africa
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Taiwan, China
Thailand
Tunisia
Turkey
Ukraine
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
Viet Nam

C0.4

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

USD

C0.5

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

Operational control

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	ETN

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 or committee	Responsibilities for climate-related issues
Board-level committee	The Audit Committee reviews Eaton's material financial risk exposures, and the steps management has taken to monitor and control such exposures, including any related to the environment and climate, and ESG matters generally. The committee is also responsible for reviewing and approving Eaton's processes and controls in place for specific ESG-related public disclosures.

Board-level committee	The Compensation and Organization Committee is responsible for reviewing relevant matters related to the social pillar of ESG, which may include matters such as employee engagement, culture, training and development, inclusion and diversity and pay equity. The committee is also primarily responsible for oversight of recruitment, talent, succession planning and compensation matters, and continually evaluates how ESG metrics factor into decisions taken in these areas.
Board-level committee	The Governance Committee is responsible for considering relevant matters related to the environmental and governance pillars of ESG, as determined by the committee. Eaton's chief legal officer regularly provides updates to the committee on corporate governance and related matters. Eaton's chief sustainability officer briefs the committee on environmental, health and safety matters. Eaton's vice president, Public Affairs provides updates on Eaton's public affairs. Finally, Eaton's senior vice president, Ethics and Compliance meets with the committee at each of its meetings to provide updates on ethics and compliance matters.
Other, please specify Eaton Sustainability Executive Council	Eaton's Sustainability Executive Council is chaired by our chairman and chief executive officer, and also includes our chief operating officers, chief financial officer, chief legal officer, chief human resources officer, chief technology officer, executive vice president and chief supply chain officer, senior vice president, Investor Relations, and chief sustainability officer and executive vice president, Eaton Business System. The Sustainability Executive Council is responsible for developing our ESG and sustainability strategy and initiatives.
Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)	The chief sustainability officer and executive vice president, Eaton Business System (EBS), is a member of Eaton's Senior Leadership Committee (SLC), and reports climate-related and environmental issues including waste reduction, hazardous materials management, water usage and energy, on a quarterly basis. The SLC is the highest-level non-Board committee, and its members report directly to the Board of Directors on major corporate and business issues.

C1.1b

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

Frequency with which climate-related issues are	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Please explain

a scheduled agenda item		
Scheduled – all meetings	Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Overseeing major capital expenditures Overseeing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures Reviewing innovation/R&D priorities Overseeing and guiding employee incentives Reviewing and guiding strategy Overseeing and guiding the development of a transition plan Monitoring the implementation of a transition plan Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis Overseeing the setting of corporate targets Monitoring progress towards corporate targets Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement Overseeing value chain engagement Reviewing and guiding the risk management process	Our Board, as a whole and through its committees, has responsibility for the oversight of risk management, while our management is responsible for the day-to-day management of the material risks facing Eaton. Our Board has chosen to retain overall responsibility for risk assessment and oversight at the Board level in light of the interrelated nature of the elements of risk, rather than delegating this responsibility to a Board committee. The Board is also responsible for oversight of Eaton's Enterprise Risk Management program, which identifies, assesses and mitigates our "top risks," including any climate-related and other ESG risks. As noted above, our Board has ultimate oversight of our risk management and Eaton's strategic direction, both of which drive our efforts related to environmental, social and governance (ESG) matters. The Board's oversight of ESG includes review of environmental, community affairs, corporate governance, health and safety, diversity and inclusion, culture and human capital management matters. Our Board regularly considers ESG issues at full Board and committee meetings. In addition, at Eaton's annual strategy sessions, our Board regularly conducts a detailed review of Eaton's sustainability strategy with management. The Board has the following committees, which meet regularly throughout the year: Audit; Compensation and Organization; Finance; Governance; and Innovation and Technology. As part of the Board's ultimate oversight of Eaton's ESG strategy, the Board, through its committees, considers specific risks and opportunities, including climate-related risks and opportunities, that fall within certain of the committees' areas of responsibility. At each Board meeting, the committee chairs provide updates to our full Board on the activities of their respective committees.

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
Row 1	Yes	In advising the Board about director candidates, the Governance Committee considers the following qualifications: personal ability, integrity, intelligence, relevant business background, independence, experience, expertise in areas of importance to our objectives, and sensitivity to our expertise corporate responsibilities. In addition, our Governance Committee looks for individuals with specific qualifications so that the Board has diversity in experience, international perspective, background, expertise, skills, age, gender and ethnicity. These specific qualifications may vary from year to year, depending upon the composition of the Board at that time. At this time, Eaton has multiple board members with business experience related to climate change and sustainability.

C1.2

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

Position or committee

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Managing annual budgets for climate mitigation activities
Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures related to low-carbon products or services (including R&D)
Managing climate-related acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
Providing climate-related employee incentives
Developing a climate transition plan
Implementing a climate transition plan
Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy
Conducting climate-related scenario analysis
Setting climate-related corporate targets
Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets
Managing public policy engagement that may impact the climate

Managing value chain engagement on climate-related issues
Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities

Reporting line

CEO reporting line

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line

Quarterly

Please explain

With the support and oversight of the Board, strategic, financial, operational, legal and compliance risks and opportunities are continually assessed at management level by Eaton's Senior Leadership Committee (SLC), which is the most senior management committee within the organization is chaired by our Chief Executive Officer. The SLC meets at least quarterly and its members regularly report to the board of directors on ESG topics. The SLC participates in Eaton's Enterprise Risk Management process, which is our enterprise-wide risk management framework. Within this framework, risks that could significantly impact Eaton are evaluated, including risks related to climate change. Those identified as top risks—risks that could significantly impact Eaton's financial condition or results of operations—are actively managed by clearly identified owners, including members of the SLC. Eaton's Sustainability Executive Council is chaired by our chairman and chief executive officer, and also includes our chief operating officers, chief financial officer, chief legal officer, chief human resources officer, chief technology officer, executive vice president and chief supply chain officer, senior vice president, Investor Relations, and chief sustainability officer and executive vice president, Eaton Business System. The Sustainability Executive Council is responsible for developing our ESG and sustainability strategy and initiatives.

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	Meeting and exceeding our sustainability goals is essential to our overall business success. Our corporate executives' goals include, among other metrics, aggressive annual greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets. Other employees also establish individual goals which support our business objectives and company values. We measure progress toward goals through our performance

		management process. These performance evaluations are a factor in determining individual awards under our Executive Incentive Compensation Plan and other reward and recognition programs.

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

Corporate executive team

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Bonus - % of salary
Salary increase

Performance indicator(s)

Achievement of climate transition plan KPI
Progress towards a climate-related target

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Short-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)

We have a variety of incentives from compensation to recognition for climate-related performance. We assess progress to goals through our performance management system, which enables us to evaluate each leader and employee against established goals and conformance to company values. Meeting and exceeding our sustainability goals is essential to our overall business success. To encourage progress across our business, we provide incentives for achieving high performance. Our corporate executives are rated against performance metrics which include aggressive annual greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets. We leverage these performance evaluations to make compensation and other financial incentive decisions for executive leaders.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Our 2022 GHG target was aligned with our science-based greenhouse gas reduction target annual linear reduction rate. All employees participate in our performance management system. Top level goals are set by our chairman and CEO and are cascaded down through the organization.

Entitled to incentive

Procurement manager

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Bonus - % of salary
Salary increase

Performance indicator(s)

Increased engagement with suppliers on climate-related issues
Increased supplier compliance with a climate-related requirement

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Short-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)

We have a variety of incentives from compensation to recognition for climate-related performance. We assess progress to goals through our performance management system, which enables us to evaluate each leader and employee against established goals and conformance to company values. Meeting and exceeding our sustainability goals is essential to our overall business success.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Eaton requires all suppliers to abide by our Supplier Code of Conduct with a goal to have 100% of our existing suppliers affirm to our code of conduct by 2030. We track and measure progress toward this goal with an internal database.

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	1	4	This time horizon for assessing climate-related risks and opportunities is generally aligned with other business practice time

			horizons which is our primary horizon for our risk management and strategic planning activities.
Medium-term	3	5	This time horizon for assessing climate-related risks and opportunities is generally aligned with a 2035 planning horizon. We use this time horizon for medium-term climate risk and opportunity analysis and climate scenario analysis.
Long-term	6	10	This time horizon for assessing climate-related risks and opportunities is generally aligned with a 2050 planning horizon. We use this time horizon for long-term climate risk and opportunity analysis and climate scenario analysis.

C2.1b

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

Eaton defines substantive financial or strategic impact, including climate-related impacts, as the following: 1) lost sales, lost profits, monetary damages or penalties is an amount greater than $5 million and/or 2) significant loss of brand reputation, and/or 3) outside monitoring and enforcement (e.g. government-appointed compliance monitoring or reporting requirements); and/or 4) the inability to achieve the company's annual goals and objectives, including potential loss of ability to operate one or more of the company's business groups.

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

Eaton's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) program is the company's framework to ensure that enterprise-wide, event-based key risks are identified, assessed, and mitigated. Eaton's ERM process requires a broad understanding of internal and external factors that can impact the company's objectives and the ability to adapt to an evolving risk landscape. Eaton leaders around the world participate in the annual risk assessment process, providing input and perspective into key operational, strategic, financial, and compliance risks. These risks are assessed based on two primary dimensions: overall impact to the company and probability of occurrence. Key risks are reviewed at least annually with senior leadership and the Board of Directors. A senior leader is assigned to each key risk and is responsible for overseeing and reporting on mitigation plans. Each quarter the Board of Directors receives an update on the status of key risks and mitigation actions. We periodically conduct anti-corruption "deep dive" assessments of Eaton businesses based on a variety of factors that could indicate heightened risk. The results of the deep dive risk assessments inform training strategy and other mitigation actions. Managing our third parties: Conducting appropriate diligence on third parties is a core element of Eaton's anti-corruption strategy. Eaton maintains a risk-based due diligence program to screen certain third parties, including sales agents, distributors, suppliers and others acting on Eaton's behalf. In 2023, Eaton conducted a climate scenario analysis to further identify climate-related risks and opportunities. The results of this analysis were shared with Enterprise Risk Management and Business Continuity Management and other relevant functions. ERM assesses short, medium and long-term risks during the annual process described above.

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 regulation is always included in our risk assessments to help Eaton respond proactively through strategic planning, advocacy, partnership and product innovation. and is monitored by several functions within Eaton: Ethics and Compliance, Legal, Government Relations and Eaton's businesses. Current regulation is included in Eaton's risk assessments because our value chain is impacted by local, regional, and national regulation related to climate change. For example, the European Union, is continuing to adopt and introduce new regulatory measures to support its European "Green Deal", first launched in December 2019, and its "Fit for 55" package, introduced on 14 July 2021. For example, Eaton will be required to comply with the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive and the EU Taxonomy beginning in CY 2026 for 2025 CY data and program disclosures. As a result, we are proactively planning our compliance with this new regulation.

Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	Emerging regulation is always included in our risk assessments to help Eaton respond proactively through strategic planning, advocacy, partnership and product and Eaton's businesses. Eaton monitors environmental regulation affecting our operations, a broad set of emerging regulation related to business practices, reporting and transparency and emerging regulation related to our production processes, the environmental and climate implications of our products during the use-phase and at end-of-life. Examples include the EU Green New Deal and its related regulations such as the EU Green Taxonomy. This classification system for disclosures around sustainability eligible and aligned revenue, capital expenditures and operational expenditures is continuing to be drafted and refined. Eaton is tracking this regulation as we strategize for compliance.
Technology	Relevant, always included	Technology risk is always evaluated in our climate risk analysis since we rely on having the best technology to combat climate change for our customers, end consumers, and our own operations. There is a risk of falling behind on technologies necessary to combat climate change for our customers, consumers and our own operations including solutions for digitalization, Industry 4.0, electrification, energy transition to renewables and grid management in general. In 2022, Eaton invested $665 million in research and development, much of which was used to develop energy efficient products that reduce emissions or power management solutions that enable electrification and grid management for the incorporation of more on and off-grid renewable energy in order to mitigate that risk. We collaborate with a robust ecosystem of partners that include academia, government agencies and research incubators. For example, medium- and long-term technology risks in our end markets/operations may include rapid increases in electrification. Electrification of aircraft would shift demand for aerospace components and fueling products. Traditional internal combustion engines and fossil fuel products may become obsolete. Limited availability of workforce talent needed for clean tech research, development, and engineering is a potential operational risk. Supply chain risks related to technology include potential risk of excessive demand for materials related to energy storage and electrification such as cobalt, lithium, copper, rare earths, gases such as helium, argon etc. as well as potential risk of natural resource scarcity in general from high demand for new technologies causing conflict.

Legal	Relevant, always included	Legal risks are always relevant to Eaton's risk assessments because the issues surrounding our products, customers, suppliers, personnel, equipment, operating conditions and tooling are constantly evolving and require regular reviews and validations performed at every level of the enterprise. As part of Eaton's Enterprise Risk Management Process, legal risks, including risks of lawsuits and litigation are assessed on an annual basis. The Legal Team's overall responsibilities for addressing climate change include: support reviews of current and emerging regulations on greenhouse gases, products, and ESG disclosures; support business continuity planning/preparedness for climate risks to facilities, customers and suppliers, and employee safety; support renewable energy contracting; and support legal aspects of product development that saves energy and reduces carbon emissions. The Legal Team also evaluates and supports voluntary and mandatory climate-related disclosures globally.
Market	Relevant, always included	Eaton always includes market risk in our risk assessments because we are exposed to availability and price changes both in our manufacturing processes and in our customer demand. This market risk is particularly strong for energy since this impacts the cost of our own energy, the cost of energy-intense materials that we purchase, and the strength of our energy-efficient products with our customer. Major implications of the transition to a lower carbon economy include increased expectations for digitization, grid management and energy storage and electrification across our business sectors. For example, the market projections for electric vehicles are impacted both by raw material costs for the batteries, the power density of the technology and the cost of electricity which impacts the affordability for customers. This exposure impacts Eaton's electric vehicle charging product line. For example, medium- and long-term climate risks in our end markets and operations include: Potential risks if innovation and supply cannot keep pace with demand for efficient products in high carbon use applications (e.g. Aerospace) and potential negative impacts to businesses with exposure to Oil and Gas and Petrochemicals. One way Eaton has responded to this risk is by addressing the challenge of electric vehicle charging. Global EV sales expected to reach 10 million by 2025. If not properly managed, charging can significantly increase energy demand, put grids under strain and lead to local brownouts. In March 2021, Eaton acquired Green Motion SA, a leading designer and manufacturer of electric vehicle charging

		hardware and related software. This acquisition complements existing energy storage and power distribution offerings, and positions Eaton to grow with the global energy transition to electric vehicles. In addition to electric vehicles, global industrial and aerospace markets are experiencing the transition to electrification, particularly the growing demand for electrical content on aircraft. Eaton's 2022 acquisition of Royal Power Solutions, a U.S.-based manufacturer of high-precision electrical connectivity components used in electric vehicle, energy management, industrial and mobility markets, enhances our ability to capitalize on growth opportunities tied to electrification.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	Reputational risks are always considered in our risk assessments because societal understanding of and public perception about Eaton's role in addressing climate change, the growing impact of ESG and Socially Responsible investing, and climate related competition for customers and talent are all relevant risks for Eaton to address. Eaton recognizes the increasing importance of delivering efficiency products and committing to a wide range of environmentally responsible practices as well as the increased importance of voluntary reporting, disclosure and target setting. For example, Eaton recognized the reputational risk of not clearly responding to the expectations of a variety of stakeholders, not just shareholders, to address climate risk. In 2019 Eaton's CEO responded by joining 180 Business Roundtable members who made a significant new statement on the purpose of a corporation, with a shared belief that companies exist to create value not only for shareholders but also for customers, employees, suppliers and communities. The statement specifically emphasized sustainability, stating, "We respect the people in our communities and protect the environment by embracing sustainable practices across our businesses." And, in 2020, Eaton made a commitment to publish its first standalone TCFD report in 2021.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	Acute physical risks are included in our business sector risk assessments, which we expanded in 2022 to include the wildfire risks identified through the TCFD scenario analysis process. Eaton develops risk mitigation plans for extreme weather events exacerbated by climate change through its Business Continuity Management (BCM) process. BCM is an Eaton process that requires each business sector to identify risks and establish mitigation and recovery plans for key buildings and infrastructure; equipment; manufacturing personnel; tooling; suppliers; customers; and IT to provide effective mitigation and recovery for Eaton's key assets and revenue, while maintaining competitive

		advantage and value system integrity. BCM takes key inputs and risks and creates mitigation and recovery strategies to direct business recovery efforts in the event of a disaster. BCM is refreshed annually, with site and business sector leadership approving BCM mitigation plans. Eaton continues to grow this process to improve resiliency. Climate-related risks have been expressly included in BCM planning since 2019, resulting in backup power assessments and deployment to higher-risk sites in 2020. In 2021 and 2022, Eaton conducted business-level tabletop exercises for a select group of high-risk sites and conducts annual Hurricane preparedness BCM reviews. The process described above has helped Eaton to mitigate acute physical risks of climate change. For example, in 2017 Eaton's two manufacturing sites in Puerto Rico were impacted by Category 5 Hurricane Maria. Scientists determined that Hurricane Maria's extreme rainfall volume could be attributed to climate change. The hurricane resulted in a significant impact to Eaton including approximately $8,000,000 profit impact in 2018. In 2020, to mitigate future impact, Eaton partnered to develop future on-site solar/storage and micro-grid technology for more resilience to extreme weather events and power grid outages. Construction on the projects are underway.
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	Chronic physical risks are included in our business sector risk assessments. Eaton develops risk mitigation plans for extreme weather events exacerbated by climate change through its Business Continuity Management (BCM) process. Chronic physical risks such as more frequent and sustained high heat days and more frequent flooding are reviewed. One of the outcomes of these meetings is the development of local response plans designed to address catastrophic occurrences. Voluntary projects to reduce carbon emissions are also assessed, along with mandatory projects for environmental regulation. For example, in 2019 Germany had some of the highest levels of rainwater in 50 years, and our facility in Gummersbach experienced severe flash flooding which caused operations to shut down for three days. Eaton invested over €120,000 to build two new filter systems, which now provide a safer response to extreme weather events and will prevent large volumes of water from penetrating the Gummersbach facility. The new systems help both our facility and the environment by directing water flow into a canal. In July of 2021, heavy rains again caused flooding in Germany in the Hagen region. This flood event resulted in disruption to Eaton suppliers in the area. Eaton was able to mitigate this impact with our dual sourcing strategy and we quickly switched suppliers and avoided a month- long shut down which would have had an estimated $50,000,000 impact. Instead, production resumed within 2

		weeks, resulting in a much smaller $3,500,000 impact. Examples of current and future physical climate risk mitigation activities include: BCM Plans with focus on back-up power assets; Creating Crisis Event Response Teams (CERT); Identifying key buildings and infrastructure, customers, suppliers; manufacturing equipment as part of site-specific BCM plans and business sector review that facility level plans are current; Geospatial mapping and resilience assessment of critical suppliers, ports and logistics; Identification of dual manufacturing locations and suppliers for operational resilience. Hardening, efficiency and resilience of assets, systems, infrastructure and equipment including air filtration systems, HVAC systems, building materials and design, insurance coverage and site inspections; Business sector verification of site-level deployment of a Heat Stress Program at relevant locations.

C2.3

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

Yes

C2.3a

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

Identifier

Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Chronic physical

Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)

Primary potential financial impact

Increased direct costs

Company-specific description

Increasing concentrations of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere over the past century have caused
increases in surface air temperature across the globe. The present concentration of atmospheric
CO2 is higher than any time in at least the last two million years (IPCC, 2021). In the near-term

(2020-2040), for both SSP scenarios, warming is generally expected to continue. As observed over
the last several decades, warming is expected to be higher over land areas than over oceans with
the largest degree of warming happening at higher latitudes in the northern hemisphere winter season
(IPCC, 2021). For the 2040-2060 period, projected warming diverges across different scenarios
with little excess heating for the lower SSP126 scenario, compared to the near-term, and continued
increased heating for the higher SSP585 scenario. During the 2020 time period, about 50% of the
Eaton assets analyzed have moderate risk exposure to temperature and 49% have a high exposure to
temperature. The large number of assets that are already at moderate or higher exposure is related
to the fact that temperature has already increased significantly in many parts of the world since the
baseline period of 1960-1989.

By 2030, under the lower temperature scenario, the number of assets that change from a low and
moderate hazard index to a high or extreme level increases dramatically with 3% of assets projected
to have an extreme exposure related to temperature and 86% projected to have high exposure. By 2050,
analysis forecasts a 93% increase in the number of assets exposed to temperature-related physical risks
at the high or extreme level compared to the present time. The assets projected to experience the highest
impacts are in the southwestern US, southern and eastern Europe, and the Middle East.
Under the higher temperature scenario, by the 2030 decade, nearly 6% of assets are projected to have extreme exposure to temperature by 2030 and 80% are projected to have high exposure. By 2050, for the higher scenario, the number of assets with extreme exposure to temperature-related indicators is projected to increase to 62% with all continents represented at this exposure level.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

The financial impacts of chronic temperature rise has not yet been modeled by Eaton. There are various factors to consider including business interruption value of sites, implications to supply chain and infrastructure. Eaton has not yet quantified a financial range of impact.

Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

There are a number of factors that need to be considered to determine an appropriate response to temperature rise and whether to adapt, avoid or monitor the situation. Some of these factors include site specific conditions and equipment, employee residences and commutes, supporting electric and other infrastructure and local or regional climate adaptation plans and programs.

Comment

Eaton has not yet modeled this chronic impact across its operations to determine a financial figure.

Identifier

Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Acute physical
Drought

Primary potential financial impact

Increased indirect (operating) costs

Company-specific description

Drought has the potential to impact supply chain in terms of waterintensive upstream materials that can be impacted
by droughts. Materials such as pulp, cardboard, plating, coating, foundry cooling, and

machined part
washing could be impacted. Second order impacts to communities, public health and food systems could
also impact regions experiencing drought. For the 2020 decade, the majority of Eaton's assets
have very low or low exposure to drought, relative to the baseline period. Some assets distributed
throughout North America, Africa, Europe, Saudi Arabia, and China have a moderate exposure, and
3% of assets, all located in the western and southern U.S. and northwestern Mexico, have high exposure.
Under the lower temperature scenario and the 2030 decade, 6% of analyzed assets are projected to have
high or extreme exposure. By 2050 7% of assets are projected to be subjected to high or extreme
exposure. Notably, the proportion of assets with moderate drought exposure rises from 13% to 20%
between the 2030 and 2050 timeframes.
Sites with high and extreme exposure are located in the western US, Mexico, Morocco and Saudi Arabia.
Some exposure is projected to moderate slightly under the lower scenario, which is to be expected
because the SSP126 scenario assumes global average temperature change will peak around 5°C
warming by mid-century before decreasing slightly toward the end of the century.
In the higher temperature SSP585 scenario, by 2030, nearly 6% of analyzed assets are subject to high to
extreme exposure. By 2050, nearly 9% of analyzed assets are high or extreme and are located in the
southwestern U.S., the Middle East and South Africa.

Notably, the number of assets with moderate drought risk exposure rises from 13% in 2020 to 43% by 2050.
The Water Conditions risk exposure is a combination of indicators for water availability (positive or negative
change from baseline) and aridity. In general, this is not a high exposure for Eaton under either
temperature scenario. In all decade and scenario combinations, there is only one site that reaches a
high exposure, which is in the Caribbean. For areas that are already arid, most likely small changes have
a big impact, but that may not be reflected in the exposure ratings and further site level analysis may
be warranted.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

More likely than not

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

The financial impacts of increased drought exposure has not yet been modeled by Eaton. There are various factors to consider including business interruption value of sites, implications to supply chain and infrastructure. Eaton has not yet quantified a financial range of impact.

Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

There are a number of factors that need to be considered to determine an appropriate response to drought and whether to adapt, avoid or monitor the situation. Eaton has been focusing on Zero Water Discharge and reducing overall water consumption at manufacturing sites in water stressed watersheds.

Comment

Eaton has not yet modeled this acute impact across its operations to determine a financial figure.

Identifier

Risk 3

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Acute physical

Wildfire

Primary potential financial impact

Increased direct costs

Company-specific description

Wildfire exposure is projected to rise across a variety of regions in the coming decades across both temperature scenarios. Second order impacts to energy systems, suppliers and logistics networks can be disrupted by wildfire. Eaton has sites that are potentially at risk for increased wildfires causing poor or dangerous air quality, road closures, and employee health, safety and housing concerns due to fires and smoke paths.

Increase in temperature is driving significant expected increases in the frequency and/or severity of periods with a high fire risk caused by high temperatures, low humidity, low rainfall and high winds across most of Eaton's geography, especially in the higher temperature scenario.

During the 2020 decade, no assets are subjected to extreme exposure to wildfire-related physical risks, but 29% of assets analyzed are subjected to moderate through high exposure with all high exposure assets located in western and southern US and northern Mexico.

Under the lower temperature SSP126 scenario, by 2050, the number of assets projected to have extreme exposure related to wildfire drops compared to 2030 because in this scenario temperatures peak before 2050. However, the number of assets at moderate and high exposure risk increases.

Assets with moderate or higher exposure by 2050 for both temperature scenarios are spread throughout all continents. Under the higher temperature scenario by the 2030 period, 5% of analyzed assets in the western US, northern Mexico, Saudi Arabia, and India are projected to have high to extreme exposure to wildfire with more than 40% of assets projected to have moderate exposure. By 2050, 12% of assets are projected to have high to extreme exposure occurring in the western US, North and South Africa, the Middle East and India.

Variations between the SSP1-2.6 and SSP5-8.5 scenarios reflect the high variability in land conditions that contribute to wildfire exposure. Also, in the SSP5-8.5 scenario continued increases in temperature is the major driving force of wildfire.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

More likely than not

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

Eaton has not fully analyzed the financial impacts of chronic physical climate risk exposure identified in our 2023 climate scenario analysis. In 2023, Eaton used a resilience software to simulate the potential areas of impact at in Western US Eaton locations as well as suppliers potentially impacted. . The calculation includes supplier spend by those locations, but does not calculate revenue at risk at this point.

Cost of response to risk

0

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Eaton does not have a figure for cost of response to risk. Eaton is currently working to better understand current and future wildfire risk and appropriate business continuity measures and costs associated with it.

Comment

Integration with BCM is ongonig.

Identifier

Risk 4

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Acute physical

Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon

Primary potential financial impact

Increased direct costs

Company-specific description

Hurricane risk combines a number of climate risk themes including precipitation and sea-level rise.

Because modeling of climate-related hurricane activity is still maturing, Eaton did not do a sitelevel decadal analysis of hurricane exposure for this climate scenario analysis. Eaton sites and suppliers are at risk of amplified hurricane activity in the medium to long

term. Eaton has manufacturing operations in the Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico, Costa Rica, U.S. Gulf Coast and U.S. Atlantic Carolinas coast, Philippines and Southern China
that are geographically located where hurricane intensity may increase. Potential operational risks
include employee safety and on-time deliveries and loss of power, communications system disruptions,
customer disruptions, and damage to property. Potential supply chain related risks include supplier,
logistics and utility network disruption, and to refining and chemicals suppliers and import/export
logistics networks. Across both temperature scenarios, during the 2020 time period, all analyzed assets have very low
exposure to sea-level-rise-related physical risk due to their local distance to the coast and elevation from
sea level. Although assets might not be directly impacted by increases in sea level rise, disruptions
from local inundation may still affect productivity due to loss of access, communication, or power.
By 2050, between 8 and 11 assets will have low exposure to sea-level-rise-related physical risk
located along the east coast of the United States, the eastern United Kingdom, and coastal China.
By 2050 under both scenarios, 100% of Eaton’s assets analyzed have low to very low exposure to
sea level rise.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

About as likely as not

Magnitude of impact

Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

8,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

Our best estimate of financial impact is to look back at past events. A hurricane in Puerto Rico in 2017
resulted in an $8 million profit impact from damage to our infrastructure and buildings.

Cost of response to risk

2,000,000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Costs associated with these actions are included in the annual budgets for the businesses and facilities and represent less than $2 million in 2020. Since the hurricane, Eaton has created a hurricane readiness program for sites in hurricane risk areas. In 2022, Eaton conducted site-level tabletop exercises for 57 locations to validate new or refresh business continuity plans. All of Eaton's sites deemed high risk for hurricanes were verified for hurricane readiness in 2022. These 14 sites were selected based on rating for wind hazard and wind speed. Hurricane readiness is defined as the site's capability to implement the approved Business Continuity Plan (BCP).

Comment

Historical events are the best information we have to estimate potential future financial impacts.

Identifier

Risk 5

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

Other, please specify

Risks associated with shifting the business portfolio mix to address the dominant emerging climate scenario.

Company-specific description

Across the three IEA scenarios analyzed 18, overall Eaton market growth is relatively unchanged out to 2030. In the mid-term and the long-term, across all three scenarios, CAGR varies by 0.2%. Total addressable market size is also relatively unchanged at the company level across all three IEA scenarios through 2030. In the 1.5 and 2°C scenarios, there is more dispersion across end market growth with renewables, EVs, EV infrastructure, utility grid, residential EV charging, energy efficiency and more efficient and alternative fueled airplanes showing more growth compared with the Stated Policies scenario. Oil and gas, traditional power generation, air travel and total automotive internal combustion vehicles show somewhat slower growth in the 1.5 and 2°C scenarios compared to the higher temperature scenario.

The above analysis assumed no change to Eaton's portfolio over time. However, as Eaton executes on our strategy related to electrification, digitalization and energy transition, we expect these portfolio shifts to continue to mitigate transition risks and create new low carbon climate opportunities for our company.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

About as likely as not

Magnitude of impact

Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

40,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

In the 1.5 and 2°C scenarios, there is more dispersion across end market growth with renewables, EVs, EV infrastructure, utility grid, residential EV charging, energy efficiency and more efficient and alternative fueled airplanes showing more growth compared with the Stated Policies scenario. Oil and gas, traditional power generation, air travel and total automotive internal combustion vehicles show somewhat slower growth in the 1.5 and 2°C scenarios compared to the higher temperature scenario. The above analysis assumed no change to Eaton's portfolio over time. However, as Eaton executes on our strategy related to electrification, digitalization and energy transition, we expect these portfolio shifts to continue to mitigate transition risks and create new low carbon climate opportunities for our company. The $40,000,000 represents a 0.2% decrease in our long-term CAGR under the IEA STEPS scenario compared to the IEA NZE scenario.

To support the next steps of this analysis, Eaton is refining business-level sustainability solution roadmaps over the next year.

Cost of response to risk

3,000,000,000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Eaton is targeting $3 billion in sustainable research and development investments 2020-2030. These investments will help to transform and decarbonize Eaton's portfolio in order to mitigate climate transition risks. Across the three IEA scenarios analyzed 18, overall Eaton market growth is relatively unchanged out to 2030. In the mid-term and the long-term, across all three scenarios, CAGR varies by 0.2%. Total addressable market size is also relatively unchanged
at the company level across all three IEA scenarios through 2030.

Comment

Eaton's Chief Economist and team analyzed Eaton's current portfolio across 3 temperature scenarios and forecast the compounded annual growth and total addressable market size by business segment. Across all scenarios, total growth was impacted by no more than 0.2%, which, based on 2023 revenues would be up to $40,000,000 potential overall impact.

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?

Downstream

Opportunity type

Energy source

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Other, please specify

Energy Transition

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description

Eaton is targeting 70% revenue growth in the electrical sector by 2025 related to electrification, decentralized energy supply, and supporting infrastructure from a 2020 baseline. This will be achieved through base business expansion, energy transition leadership and digital solutions. There is significant potential for electrical sector base

business growth driven by safety requirements, resilience investments, data growth, and electrification. For example, we expect a 5% increase in building energy consumption in developed economies and a 20% increase in developing economies by 2050. Eaton is well-positioned to benefit from the energy transition to a more renewable and distributed energy system by enabling integration of renewables and sustainability solutions, with new types of equipment, services, and software pulling through traditional equipment. Electrical sector revenues are expected to reach $19B by 2025 including $16.5B from organic growth and completed acquisitions and $2.5B from future acquisitions, as reported in Eaton's recent investor conference.

For example, Eaton joined Breakthrough Energy Ventures, established by Bill Gates and other private investors concerned about climate change, to invest in the grid technology company, Reactive Technologies. The organization's innovative GridMix technology can help address challenges around grid instability, which can occur with renewable energy sources, such as wind, solar and battery storage. This strategic investment accelerates our ability to provide digital solutions addressing roadblocks to decarbonization and to support our utility customers creating an enabling environment for increased revenues.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

16,000,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

19,000,000,000

Explanation of financial impact figure

Eaton is targeting 50% revenue growth in the electrical sector by 2025 related to electrification, decentralized energy supply, and supporting infrastructure from a 2020 baseline. This will be achieved through base business expansion, energy transition leadership and digital solutions. There is significant potential for electrical sector base business growth driven by safety requirements, resilience investments, data growth, and electrification. For example, we expect a 5% increase in building energy consumption in developed economies and a 20% increase in developing economies by 2050. Eaton is well-positioned to benefit from the energy transition to a more renewable and distributed

energy system by enabling integration of renewables and sustainability solutions, with new types of equipment, services, and software pulling through traditional equipment. Organic revenue and revenue from acquisitions are expected to be between $16 billion to $19 billion by 2025, as reported in Eaton's recent investor conference. The calculation behind these numbers is competitive and not disclosed externally.

Cost to realize opportunity

3,000,000,000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

A key risk mitigation approach is our continued investment in research and development and partnership opportunities around lower carbon solutions. Since 2020, Eaton has invested $528 million in research and development in alignment with our Positive Impact Framework. Eaton has committed to investing $3 billion between 2020 and 2030 in R&D dedicated to more sustainable solutions, including products that reduce emissions and enable electrification and grid management, which will aid greater incorporation of both on- and off-grid renewables.

Eaton's Microgrid Energy Systems help provide electrical energy surety independent of power provided by the utility grid or can also help provide demand/load management and renewable energy integration. To accomplish this, a combination of multiple generation sources, including gensets, solar arrays, wind turbines and energy storage, can be integrated on a common grid structure with necessary loads seamlessly islanded from or paralleled with the main grid. For example, in 2021, an Eaton microgrid located at Fort Hood's Robert Gray Army Airfield in Texas demonstrated it was able to operate independently from the utility grid. Eaton in partnership with the U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center (ERDC), Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (CERL) and the Department of Public Works demonstrated the microgrid's ability to seamlessly "island" itself from the grid and optimize the use of sustainable power and energy storage to minimize operation of the on-site backup generators. The generators never came on during the short demonstration. The microgrid controller leverages Eaton's automatic transfer switches and recloser controller to separate the Robert Gray Army Airfield from the grid. The microgrid uses the energy storage, backup generators, solar power, and uninterruptible power system to ensure the airfield continues to operate for a minimum of 14 days to meet Army Directive 2020-03 (Installation Energy and Water Resilience Policy). An advanced microgrid controller manages the safety of the power system with an integrated protection system that communicates at a high speed between the utility connection and the building controllers. This allows the system to minimize any downtime on an outage on the distribution line and protects the equipment and operators.

Comment

Climate change and finite fossil fuel resources make the switch to renewable energy a priority worldwide. We have to harness renewable sources of energy.

Identifier

Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Downstream

Opportunity type

Resource efficiency

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Use of more efficient modes of transport

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description

Fuel economy and emissions regulations for combustion engines provide an opportunity for Eaton to help our Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) customers meet requirements. In December 2021, the US finalized new rules requiring OEMs to reduce emissions 28.3% through 2026. The EU and China are also implementing emissions reductions for vehicles. The US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), along with local and regional regulators, will soon increase already stringent carbon dioxide (CO2) and oxides of nitrogen (NOx) emissions regulations for heavy duty vehicles. This will create new challenges for truck manufacturers. Eaton's OEMs will need a plan to incorporate new technologies into their diesel engines and to adopt new electric commercial vehicle powertrain options that provide greater fuel efficiency, lower transportation costs and reduce toxic emissions for a healthier, more sustainable environment.

According to the US EPA, 29 percent of US greenhouse gas emissions are from the transportation sector and 23% of overall emissions are from medium- and heavy -duty transportation. Currently available Hydrogen fuel cell technology for heavy duty transportation has limitations around cost, lifetime and efficiency that Eaton precision air flow systems help to solve. Eaton's next generation of air systems help to reduce the cost of the fuel cell systems by 25%, reduce system losses that result in 10% less hydrogen use and thus operational savings as well as extending the lifetime of the fuel cells. We estimate the long-term addressable heavy duty fuel cell market in the US to be $6 billion of which, $1.5 billion of that is attributed to air systems. While it would be premature to estimate the portion of the addressable market to Eaton, our investments in this technology position us for this opportunity which we anticipate will result in increased revenues.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

More likely than not

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

1,500,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

Based on industry research and our proprietary market analysis, we estimate the long-term addressable fuel cell market for heavy duty transportation in the US to be $6 billion of which, $1.5 billion of that is attributed to air systems. While it would be premature to estimate the portion of the total addressable US market to Eaton, our investments in this technology position us for this opportunity. In addition, the estimated market size in Europe is similar to the US and the estimated market size in China is about twice as large as the US.

Cost to realize opportunity

2,000,000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Because fuel economy and emissions regulations for combustion engines provide an opportunity for Eaton to help our Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) customers meet requirements, we are partnering with the National Renewable Energy Lab to create game-changing hydrogen fuel cell air system technology. In 2021, Eaton was awarded a US Department of Energy grant towards a $3.6 million program to partner with a leading fuel cell leader and the National Renewable Energy Lab to create game-changing hydrogen fuel cell air system technology. This partnership positions Eaton to respond favorably to the long-term addressable heavy duty air systems market. Eaton will leverage its Corporate Research Labs in Golden, Colorado, and Additive Manufacturing Center of Excellence in Southfield, Michigan, to produce the technology, using cutting-edge power electronics and advanced 3-D printing. Eaton's Vehicle Group will design and test a subscale, proof-of-concept system prototype utilizing its TVS technology that delivers a significant reduction in air system power consumption and fuel cell efficiency for heavy-duty truck applications. NREL's hydrogen and fuel cell research is lowering the cost and increasing the scale of technologies to make, store, move, and use hydrogen across multiple energy sectors.

Comment

Innovations in Eaton's vehicle technology are helping reduce GHG emissions.

Identifier

Opp3

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Downstream

Opportunity type

Resource efficiency

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Use of more efficient modes of transport

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description

By 2030, the International Energy Agency estimates that 125 million of the 2 billion vehicles on the road will be electric, with 2030 global passenger car battery, electric hybrids and hybrid electric vehicles sales comprising 31 million units a year. Growth in electric car sales has been substantial, rising 40 percent since 2019—with particularly strong sales in China and Europe due to government mandates and CO2 emissions standards. In 2018 we launched our eMobility business specializing in intelligent power electronics, power systems and advanced power distribution and circuit protection. Consumers in China buy 60 percent of all global electric vehicles (EVs). Sales are continuing to increase due to government subsidies, tighter emission standards and China's New Energy Vehicles (NEV) mandates to reduce environmental pollution. In 2019, we introduced our eMobility technologies in electric and hybrid vehicles to help Chinese EV manufacturers meet the increased demand. EV manufacturers must balance competing needs related to vehicle weight, power requirements, consumer expectations and cost. To meet the growing demand for longer battery life and range, we are designing components that make electric vehicles more efficient. And as voltage rates increase in EVs, our power protection components address risks and improve safety. We are also boosting intelligence in EVs by connecting systems and providing data that helps original equipment manufacturers improve vehicle power balance and helps drivers better understand the status of their vehicle.

Limited driving range is one of the greatest barriers to large-scale adoption of EVs, with drivers concerned about having sufficient power to reach their destination. To increase the range of electric vehicles, we developed compact power-dense automotive inverters capable of increasing EV range. Leveraging Eaton's expertise in high-voltage power management, our eMobility segment developed these vehicle inverters with a power density of 35 kilowatts per liter and 98 percent operating efficiency. The inverter's high-power density and compact, lightweight design helps maximize range while taking up minimal space in the vehicle. Innovation in Eaton's mobility business is expected to grow at twice the pace of the market over the next five years.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

High

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

2,000,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

4,000,000,000

Explanation of financial impact figure

Electric vehicles are considered a high growth market with a $33 billion addressable market by 2030. Eaton is targeting $2-$4 billion in revenue by the year 2030 for its eMobility business.

Cost to realize opportunity

500,000,000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

To realize this opportunity, Eaton uses research and development to create comprehensive solutions to customers to address the risks of climate change. Eaton's eMobility segment addresses opportunities created by the need for technologies that help mitigate climate change. Eaton expects cost of management to be $500 million over 5 years to design, manufacture, market and supply electrical and hybrid solutions for on- and off-road vehicles. By 2030, we expect to be a leading global player in the electrified vehicle market with annual revenues between $2 billion to $4 billion.

In 2019, we introduced our eMobility technologies in electric and hybrid vehicles to help Chinese EV manufacturers meet the increased demand. EV manufacturers must balance competing needs related to vehicle weight, power requirements, consumer expectations and cost. To meet the growing demand for longer battery life and range, we are designing components that make electric vehicles more efficient. And as voltage rates increase in EVs, our power protection components address risks and improve safety. We are also boosting intelligence in EVs by connecting systems and providing data that helps original equipment manufacturers improve vehicle power balance and helps drivers better understand the status of their vehicle. Limited driving range is one of the greatest barriers to large-scale adoption of EVs, with drivers concerned about having sufficient power to reach their destination. To increase the range of electric vehicles, we developed compact power-dense automotive inverters capable of increasing EV range. Leveraging Eaton's expertise in high-voltage power management, our eMobility segment developed these vehicle inverters with a power density of 35 kilowatts per liter and 98 percent operating efficiency. The inverter's high-power density and compact, lightweight design helps maximize range while taking up minimal space in

the vehicle. In 2021, we acquired Switzerland's Green Motion SA to expand our electric vehicle charging capabilities. We opened one of Switzerland's largest fast-charging sites on one of the country's busiest highways, able to power eight electric cars up to 160 kW. Green Motion's proven charger designs and its advanced power and billing management software are powerful additions to Eaton's electric vehicle charging infrastructure offerings. Innovation in Eaton's mobility business is expected to grow at twice the pace of the market over the next five years.

Comment

Eaton is helping to drive adoption and evolve EV technology with our expertise at the convergence of electrical and mechanical power.

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

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

Row 1

Climate transition plan

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

Publicly available climate transition plan

Yes

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

We have a different feedback mechanism in place

Description of feedback mechanism

In 2022, Eaton engaged in more than 30 dialogues and interviews with our investors about our 2030 targets, including our climate related targets and strategy. These conversations are regular and ongoing throughout the year.

Frequency of feedback collection

More frequently than annually

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

Eaton's TCFD Disclosure pages 9-12

eaton-tcfd-disclosure.pdf

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
Row 1	Yes, qualitative and quantitative

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
Transition scenarios IEA NZE 2050	Company-wide		For our transition analysis, we used three International Energy Agency scenarios: Announced Policies (2.1°C scenario), Stated Policies (2.6°C scenario) and Net Zero (1.4°C scenario). The IEA scenarios were chosen because they use IPCC MAGICC 7 climate model from the IPCC's 6th Assessment Report (IPCC, 2021). All changes in temperatures are relative to 1850-1900 and match the IPCC 6th Assessment Report definition of warming of 0.85 °C between 1995-2014. Details for the 4 IEA Scenarios are found in Annex A of the IEA 2021 World Energy Outlook. For transition risks and opportunities, we define medium-term as five years and long-term as 10 years.
Transition scenarios IEA STEPS (previously IEA NPS)	Company-wide		For our transition analysis, we used three International Energy Agency scenarios: Announced Policies (2.1°C scenario), Stated Policies (2.6°C scenario) and Net Zero (1.4°C scenario). The IEA scenarios were chosen because they use IPCC MAGICC 7 climate model from the IPCC's 6th Assessment Report (IPCC, 2021). All changes in temperatures are relative to 1850-1900 and match the IPCC 6th Assessment Report definition of warming of 0.85 °C between 1995-2014. Details for the 4 IEA Scenarios are found in Annex A of the IEA 2021 World Energy Outlook. For transition risks and opportunities, we define medium-term as five years and long-term as 10 years.
Transition scenarios IEA APS	Company-wide		For our transition analysis, we used three International Energy Agency scenarios: Announced Policies (2.1°C scenario), Stated Policies (2.6°C

			scenario) and Net Zero (1.4°C scenario). The IEA scenarios were chosen because they use IPCC MAGICC 7 climate model from the IPCC's 6th Assessment Report (IPCC, 2021). All changes in temperatures are relative to 1850-1900 and match the IPCC 6th Assessment Report definition of warming of 0.85 °C between 1995-2014. Details for the 4 IEA Scenarios are found in Annex A of the IEA 2021 World Energy Outlook. For transition risks and opportunities, we define medium-term as five years and long-term as 10 years.
Physical climate scenarios RCP 2.6	Company-wide		For our physical climate risks, our lower temperature scenario (SSP1-2.6) is closely aligned with RCP 2.6. Projections were calculated for 10-year periods (decadal trends) at each asset location from 2020 through 2050 for each indicator we used a digital twin of the Earth. The software uses high spatial resolution input from historical observations and statistically downscaled future climate model projections for the entire globe to run models that calculate a variety of local water balance variables such as soil moisture, evapotranspiration, and surface water runoff, as well as climate indicators that range across seven themes. This solution modeled 1 km2 granularity across 23 indicators, spanning seven risk themes, to identify climate risk and opportunities related to 211 of Eaton's physical assets in 35 countries, including manufacturing locations, distribution centers and warehouses, headquarters, labs and other significant sites. For physical climate projections, we define medium-term as 2030 and long-term as 2050.T
Physical climate scenarios RCP 8.5	Company-wide		For our physical climate risks, our higher temperature scenario (SSP5-8.5) is closely aligned with RCP 8.5. Projections were calculated for 10-year periods (decadal trends) at each asset location from 2020 through 2050 for each indicator we used a digital twin of the Earth. The software uses high spatial resolution input from historical observations and statistically downscaled future climate model projections for the entire globe to run models that

			calculate a variety of local water balance variables such as soil moisture, evapotranspiration, and surface water runoff, as well as climate indicators that range across seven themes. This solution modeled 1 km2 granularity across 23 indicators, spanning seven risk themes, to identify climate risk and opportunities related to 211 of Eaton's physical assets in 35 countries, including manufacturing locations, distribution centers and warehouses, headquarters, labs and other significant sites. For physical climate projections, we define medium-term as 2030 and long-term as 2050.T

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

In 2023, our focal questions were
1) how many of Eaton's significant assets are exposed to physical climate risks in the short, medium and long-term and what are those risks? 2) How might Eaton's portfolio be impacted under different market transition scenarios?

To advance our understanding, we conducted a quantitative analysis of both our climate physical risks and transition risks as part of our updated climate scenario analysis.

TCFD recommends modeling at least three scenarios at 1.5-degree; below 2-degree; and a higher temperature future. Eaton uses different climate scenarios for different purposes and accounted for the trade-offs between transition and physical risks by focusing on:

Transition risks using International Energy Agency (IEA) lower temperature scenarios. Physical risks using the International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Shared Socio-Economic Pathways (SSPs) higher temperature scenarios. Both at the middle range temperature (2°C).

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

The findings of the scenario planning exercises identified a range of potential impacts. Under the three IEA scenarios were analyzed, overall Eaton market growth is relatively unchanged out to 2030. In the mid-term and the long-term, across all three scenarios, CAGR varies by 0.2%. Total addressable market size is also relatively unchanged at the company level across all three IEA scenarios through 2030.

In the 1.5 and 2°C scenarios, there is more dispersion across end market growth with renewables, EVs, EV infrastructure, utility grid, residential EV charging, energy efficiency and more efficient and alternative fueled airplanes showing more growth compared with the Stated Policies scenario. Oil and gas, traditional power generation, air travel and total automotive internal combustion vehicles show somewhat slower growth in the 1.5 and 2°C scenarios compared to the higher temperature scenario. The above analysis assumed no change to Eaton's portfolio over time. However, as Eaton executes on our strategy related to electrification, digitalization and energy transition we can expect to see additional risk mitigation in the lower temperature scenarios.

Although our risk modeling was focused on chronic physical climate risks using decadal averages, we understand that the event-based, shorter-term and acute physical climate risks will also be part of Eaton’s adaptation and resiliency challenge. Based on our 2022 climate scenario analysis of physical climate risks in the medium-term (2030) and the long-term (2050), we found some differences between the two future scenarios. The primary significant risk drivers are:1) Increase in temperatures driving significant change related to drought and wildfire and moderate impacts in water availability to Eaton’s assets. 2) Increase in cooling degree days driving potential for electrical grid instability that could impact 81% of Eaton’s assets by 2050 under the higher temperature scenario.

Other than temperature, drought, and wildfire, in the near-term (2020-2040) there are little deviations between the lower temperature (SSP1-2.6) and higher temperature (SSP5-8.5) climate scenarios. This is because science shows notable differences skew after 2040.

As a result of this analysis, this year, the core team has begun wider education and engagement with Business Continuity Management, Insurance, and Operations to integrate these insights into our standard planning processes and risk assessments such as SWOT analysis. We expect this integration work to continue over the course of the next year.

C3.3

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

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities	Description of influence

	influenced your strategy in this area?	
Products and services	Yes	Eaton is well-positioned to take advantage of some of the most important secular growth trends that we'll experience in our lifetime: 1) the energy transition from fossil fuels to renewables–a change being driven by climate change and unprecedented growth in electrification; and 2) the explosive rise of digitalization. These trends are accelerating our growth and enabling Eaton to deliver higher and more consistent earnings. We are responding to these trends by innovating solutions that transform the electrical power value chain, investing in electrical vehicle markets, increasing our focus on electrification, and employing digital technologies for power management. These strategic focus areas are our response to climate-related opportunities and position us well to thrive as the world responds to limit the catastrophic impacts of climate change. Eaton's strategy is influenced by climate change-related impacts including: 1. an evolving regulatory regime focusing on carbon reduction; 2. customers demanding new carbon reduction technologies to respond to the potential impact of climate change; 3. the continuing efforts of governments to jump-start robust green energy industries through credits, grants, and other incentives. Eaton is responding by designing new solutions that address climate change, energy efficiency and increasing regulations. Our positive impact portfolio of products performs across broad criteria for sustainability, including reduced environmental impact, increased use-phase efficiency, safety and reliability. These products also align with Sustainable Development Goals set by the United Nations. We are using Design for the Environment techniques to reduce the overall impact of a product across its lifecycle—including production, distribution, use and end of life. Our efficient and lower carbon products help our customers reduce their carbon emissions and meet their own sustainability goals. Our long-term ambition is that 75 percent of our products will help with climate change mitigation or adaptation by 2050 — and we will responsibly source and reuse materials

		by increasing recyclability, repair-ability, remanufacture initiatives and product take-back programs. By committing to these actions, we will reduce the life cycle greenhouse gas emissions of our products and generate more of our revenue from lower carbon emitting products.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	Environmental considerations are critical in our interactions with suppliers, including their greenhouse gas emissions. Our Supplier Site Assessment process includes a review of supplier EHS performance and product stewardship practices, and we invite key suppliers to disclose emissions data through the CDP Supply Chain Program. Select strategic suppliers are evaluated in our supplier risk management program, which includes key sustainability metrics, adverse media, and other screening tools that generally cover a broad range of community impacts. For example, we share our Supplier Code of Conduct with all our suppliers, outlining Eaton's expectations for supplier workplace standards and business practices. And we require adherence to our Supplier Code of Conduct, including our governance policies on topics such as ethics, slavery, human trafficking and conflict minerals. Suppliers representing 90 percent of our supplier spend have affirmed our Supplier Code of Conduct. Our goal is for 100 percent of our suppliers to affirm our code by 2030. Eaton believes its robust supply chain risk management approach strongly positions the company to address anticipated regulatory and customer demands for more transparent and responsible sourcing. As a direct result of our climate scenario analysis, Eaton began geo-mapping for at-risk suppliers and plans to use this tool to further enhance its risk management assessments, strengthening our ability to adapt to changing preferences and uncertainties.
Investment in R&D	Yes	Eaton's customers have a growing interest in low carbon solutions or solutions that help them meet their own goals to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in their operations or throughout their value chains. To meet this need, Eaton's strategy is to invest significant resources in Research and Development each year, and through 2030 we are focusing on developing efficient and low-carbon products and solutions and have committed to $3Billion in sustainable R&D (2020-2030). Our recent addition of a Chief Digital

		Officer is an important driver in how we will become an intelligent power management company to further this focus. Digitization is allowing Eaton to grow and expand margins. We have organized around four work streams that will enable us to enhance internal productivity, improve customer-facing processes, create the intelligent factory of the future, and generate new revenue from connected and intelligent products. A few examples of digital innovations we're investing in to address a number of the world's most pressing challenges: 1. Enabling the smart grid of the future and improving grid reliability and efficiency with advanced intelligence; 2. Embedding intelligent products in the electrical infrastructure of buildings to help customers better manage their energy use; 3. Combining our vehicle and electrical expertise to develop differentiated electric vehicle technologies; and 4. Designing intelligent and connected solutions that improve uptime and reduce total life cycle costs for aerospace customers.
Operations	Yes	Climate opportunities are part of Eaton's business strategy for our operations. Mitigating climate change through reduced greenhouse gas emissions can provide operational savings in the long term, as well as cost savings related to current and emerging regulation around mandated reporting and future carbon pricing. Throughout our organization, Eaton is continuously working to further reduce our energy, emissions, water and waste footprints. We are working to both reduce our energy demand and green our energy supply. Our emissions reduction efforts include improving the energy efficiency of our buildings and manufacturing processes and emphasizing energy conservation by employees. Our own manufacturing sites are the critical proving ground in our vision to become a carbon neutral company by 2050. We are focused on energy efficiency, operational efficiency, industry 4.0, and sourcing more renewable energy. Two recent projects highlight how Eaton is implementing this strategy to not only reduce its carbon footprint, but also build resiliency into its operations: 1) Eaton's Engine Valve plant in Aguascalientes, Mexico was completed in 2019. The site incorporates green building practices and Eaton solutions for efficient manufacturing. The building shell uses

		day-lighting, natural ventilation and reflective roofing for efficient lighting and thermal comfort. LED lights with wireless controls and motion sensors will result in up to 70 percent reduction in energy consumption compared to a standard system. Energy and water process emissions will be reduced by an efficient air compressor system and industrial wastewater treatment which will recycle approximately 5,500 gallons of oil per day and reuse 10,000 gallons of water per month. 2) Eaton is partnering with Enel X to deploy a solar and storage-based microgrid at Eaton's Arecibo plant in Puerto Rico. The project will reduce environmental impact and support energy resilience at one of Puerto Rico's largest employers. The project aligns with Puerto Rico Energy Bureau's new targets for 3,500 MW of solar and 1,500 MW of storage by 2025. Using Eaton's Everything as a Grid™ approach to energy transition, projects like this safely add more renewables and energy storage, transforming operations to become more sustainable and resilient while lowering costs.

C3.4

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

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Revenues Acquisitions and divestments	Eaton is actively managing its portfolio and expects to deliver higher margins and more consistent earnings supported by secular growth trends: sustainability, intelligent and connected products, and electrification and energy transition. Climate transition opportunities position Eaton to deliver an incremental 8-10% EPS growth over the next five years. Recent acquisitions deployed capital in businesses poised to respond to these opportunities: Innovative Switchgear and Ulusoy Electrik: In 2019 Eaton acquired Innovative Switchgear, and a 93.7% controlling interest in Ulusoy Electrik, to expand Eaton's offerings in medium voltage switchgear and other equipment for utility customers. Souriau-Sunbank: Eaton acquired Souriau-Sunbank Connection Technologies in 2019 to enhance offerings of highly engineered electrical interconnect solutions for harsh environments in the aerospace, defense, industrial, energy and transport industries. Harsh environments will be

		more frequent as customers mitigate climate risks, making harsh environment solutions more important in the future. Tripp Lite: Eaton's March 2021 acquisition of Tripp Lite expands and strengthens Eaton's single-phase, uninterrupted power supply system and data center solutions, product lines that support growing demand for reliability, edge computing, and distributed information technology in the face of increased energy challenges. Green Motion: In March 2021, Eaton acquired Green Motion SA, a leading designer and manufacturer of electric vehicle charging hardware and related software. This acquisition complements existing energy storage and power distribution offerings, and positions Eaton to grow with the global energy transition to electric vehicles. Reactive Technologies: In August 2021, Eaton made a strategic investment in the UK and Finland-based grid technology company, Reactive Technologies Ltd. Eaton is collaborating with Reactive on supporting utilities to cost-effectively increase renewable energy capacity. Royal Power Solutions: Eaton's 2022 acquisition of Royal Power Solutions, a U.S.-based manufacturer of high-precision electrical connectivity components used in electric vehicle, energy management, industrial and mobility markets, enhances our ability to capitalize on growth opportunities tied to electrification. Cubenergy: Eaton's 2022 strategic investment in Cubenergy, a China-based energy storage company, also marks the beginning of a strategic commercial partnership on energy storage systems in the Asia Pacific region. Jiangsu Huineng Electric's circuit breaker business: Eaton recently signed an agreement to acquire 50% of Jiangsu Huineng Electric's circuit breakers business in China. The partnership will offer an attractive portfolio of breakers, including tailored products for renewable energy applications. Jiangsu Ryan Electrical: Eaton recently acquired a 49% interest in Jiangsu Ryan Electrical, which manufactures power distribution and sub-transmission transformers in China, focusing on dry-type transformers that are a booming market amid an increasing renewable energy base

		and rising electricity consumption globally.

C3.5

(C3.5) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition
Row 1	No, but we plan to in the next two years

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

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

Year target was set

2019

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Base year

2018

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

284,825

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

700,727

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

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

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

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

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

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

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

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

985,552

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, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

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

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]

492,776

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

215,653

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

504,642

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

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

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

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

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

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

720,295

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

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

53.8291231716

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In 2019, we developed carbon reduction targets consistent with the challenge presented to corporations by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change. The group recently declared a climate emergency and issued an urgent request to companies around the world to limit global warming to 1.5C. Those targets were submitted to the Science Based Target Initiative and approved.

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

Eaton aims to be carbon neutral by 2030. Our carbon roadmap consists of six levers that will help us achieve our target.: 1) Manufacturing efficiency, 2) Fugitive emissions reduction, 3) Renewable Energy; 4) Green fleet; 5) Electrification and fuel switching. By 2022, we had reduced our Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 27% from our baseline which is on-track to achieve our target.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

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Target reference number

Abs 2

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition

Well-below 2°C aligned

Year target was set

2019

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel

Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

Base year

2018

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

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

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

4,984,934

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

39,283

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

262,009

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

246,996

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

39,109

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

60,686

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

185,945

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

65,556

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

166,140,736

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

313,556

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

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

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

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

172,338,809

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

172,338,809

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

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

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

2.893

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

0.023

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

0.152

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

0.143

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

0.023

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

0.035

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

0.108

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

0.038

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

96.404

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0.182

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

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

100

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 (%)

15

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

146,487,987.65

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

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

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

4,726,228.785

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

62,667.629

Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

191,086.972

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

250,054.679

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

38,309.4

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

40,513.681

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

219,320.39

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

117,066

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

126,681,503

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

270,969

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

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

132,597,720

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

132,597,720

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

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

153.7324035548

Target status in reporting year

Achieved

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Our scope 3 science-based target is in line with a 2-degree scenario pathway. Our proposed scope 3 emissions reduction target of 15% absolute reduction by 2030, addresses 100% of Eaton's scope 3 emissions. We used the SBTi Tool to calculate this target. Progress toward our scope 3 SBT will be measured using our annual GHG inventory calculations for all relevant Scope 3 category emissions and reported in our annual sustainability report and CDP disclosure. We have re-stated and re-verified our 2018 Scope 3 baseline to reflect improvements in our calculation methodology for categories 1 and 2. While technically we have exceeded our target, we expect that some of this decline is temporary related production levels, so although it is marked this as "achieved" above, we expect continued work in this area toward our scope 3 target.

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

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

Change in sales mix to lower carbon solutions compared to baseline sales mix (primarily category 11). n 2022, our scope 3 emissions were reduced by more than 15% from our 2018 baseline. Product use emissions represent 96% of our Scope 3 emissions and there are two primary drivers for the reduction of this category. The first is a shift in the sales mix of our solutions to more efficient technologies and lower carbon intensity products as well as some impact from the greening of the grid. The second, is sales volume . We expect some of these reductions to be more permanent and some to change as industries recover and our company grows. Scope 3 emissions for all other categories were reduced 5% from our 2018 baseline.

C4.2

(C4.2) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Net-zero target(s)
Other climate-related target(s)

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) disclosing their GHG emissions

Target denominator (intensity targets only)

Base year

2020

Figure or percentage in base year

14

Target year

2030

Figure or percentage in target year

50

Figure or percentage in reporting year

21

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

19.4444444444

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?

This target is an internal target in support of our overall Scope 3 Science-based target.

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 impacts Scope 3 category 1 and 2 emissions

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

Active engagement, education and webinars with suppliers. Targeted technical support provided to suppliers new to greenhouse gas reporting and target setting. Eaton actively engages with our CDP requested suppliers to ensure our suppliers are accurately reporting their emissions. Eaton provides technical support to requesting suppliers to assist with their GHG accounting, provides links to GHG accounting resources (GHG Protocol Calculation Tools, Emissions Factor Databases, etc.) and has educated suppliers on emissions accounting in supplier webinars.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

Target reference number

Oth 2

Year target was set

2020

Target coverage

Company-wide

Target type: absolute or intensity

Absolute

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

Waste management

Percentage of sites operating at zero-waste to landfill

Target denominator (intensity targets only)

Base year

2018

Figure or percentage in base year

0

Target year

2030

Figure or percentage in target year

100

Figure or percentage in reporting year

75

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

75

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?

Our Zero waste to landfill target is that 100% of Eaton major manufacturing sites are certified zero waste to landfill by 2030. This target supports our scope 3 science based target.

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

We implement a zero waste-to-landfill certification program, which is awarded to sites that consistently achieve a landfill waste diversion rate of 98% or more through either reuse, composting, recycling or incineration with energy recovery. A representative sample of Eaton's zero-waste sites are subjected to a third-party audit process that includes verifying conformance to our definition and ensuring proper tracking and oversight practices are maintained.

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

A key focus of our footprint reduction is reducing waste. By 2030, we aim to achieve zero wasteto-landfill status at 100% of our manufacturing facilities. We are on track to meet our target with 75% of our manufacturing sites having achieved zero waste-to-landfill (ZWTL) status. Currently 95% of manufacturing waste is diverted from landfill. We achieve our ZWTL initiatives by reuse, recycling, composting and incineration for energy generation. We use third-party verification to ensure the quality of our program. In our operations, we focused this year on solutions for difficult waste streams to continue toward zero waste by partnering for innovation.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

---

Target reference number

Oth 3

Year target was set

2019

Target coverage

Company-wide

Target type: absolute or intensity

Absolute

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

R&D investments

US$ invested in R&D of low-carbon products/services

Target denominator (intensity targets only)

Base year

2020

Figure or percentage in base year

0

Target year

2030

Figure or percentage in target year

3,000,000,000

Figure or percentage in reporting year

900,000,000

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

30

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?

No. This target is to invest $3Billion in sustainable Research and development between 2020-2030. Since 2020, Eaton has invested $528 million in R&D to grow our sustainable Positive Impact solutions. We have integrated our Positive Impact Framework into our new product introduction system to embed sustainable design into our core innovation processes

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Science Based targets initiative - other

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

We have designed and integrated our Positive Impact Framework (PIF) into our new product innovation system. R&D spend aligned with new products that achieve at least one out of our 6 PIF dimensions is counted toward this target.

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

We measure success by several KPIs, including sustainable R&D investments, percentage of New Product Innovation that meets the criteria of our Positive Impact Framework, the reduction of Scope 3 embedded carbon and use-phase carbon in our solutions, how our solutions help our customers reduce their own emissions and how our solutions contribute overall to a low-carbon future. Progress on these KPIs is reported regularly to a Steering Committee and biannually to the Sustainability Executive Council. Key areas of progress: We continually take environmental concerns into account as a part of our product design process. The principal objective of Design for the Environment (DfE) is to reduce the overall impact of a product across its lifecycle: production, distribution, use and end of life. We have designed and integrated our Positive Impact Framework into our new product innovation system. We are tracking the greenhouse gas reduction potential of new products with internal targets to continue to drive improvements in the sustainability of our portfolio of solutions.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

Target reference number
Oth 4

Year target was set
2020

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)

Base year
2020

Figure or percentage in base year
2

Target year
2030

Figure or percentage in target year
10

Figure or percentage in reporting year
4.6

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
32.5

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?
Yes, this impacts our scope 3 Science-based target.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?
Science Based targets initiative - other

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
This target impacts Scope 3 category 1 and 2 emissions

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

Eaton actively engages with suppliers, provides education and webinars to suppliers. In our educational materials and webinars, Eaton emphasize the importance of targets aligned with science, specifically the value in SBTi approved targets. Eaton also participated in CDPs Science Based Targets Initiative as a multinational with many Eaton suppliers contacted as a part of the 2022-2023 outreach campaign.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

C4.2c

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

Target reference number

NZ1

Target coverage

Company-wide

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

Abs1

Target year for achieving net zero

2030

Is this a science-based target?

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

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

We are targeting carbon neutral scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2030.

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

We will offset emissions that aren't addressable through other levers with certified renewable energy credits and verified high-quality carbon offsets that focus on additionality and carbon removal.

Planned actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain (optional)

None at this time.

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	10	0
To be implemented*	12	8,092
Implementation commenced*	0	0
Implemented*	161	17,024
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

Energy efficiency in production processes

Other, please specify

Eaton implemented 155 energy efficiency projects in 2022 consisting of a range of measures including HVAC, upgrades, lighting retrofits, air compressor leak repair or replacement, cooling system and chiller upgrades and replacements.

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

15,811

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)

1,342,383

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

4,227,413

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Ongoing

Comment

The variety of energy efficiency projects have various lifetimes depending on the type of equipment that was replaced or upgraded.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy generation
Solar PV

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

711

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

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

70,000

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

599,000

Payback period

4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

16-20 years

Comment

Eaton continued to pursue multiple strategies for increasing renewable energy. In addition to continuing to pursue an off-site utility scale renewable Virtual Power Purchase Agreement in North America, Eaton also installed new on-site renewable energy at 3 additional sites in 2022 representing approximately 711 MT CO2e of greenhouse gas reductions. These 3 new projects bring Eaton's total number of solar installations to 22 with an annual on-site renewable energy production capacity to 20,306 MWh representing about a 11,170,973 MT reduction in Eaton's scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions. These installations are part of a comprehensive

assessment to prioritize on-site renewable energy where it is most feasible and effective.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption
Low-carbon electricity mix

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

652.4

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

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

0

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

0

Payback period

No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

3-5 years

Comment

Eaton initiated new green sourcing from electric utilities in 2022. These are not long-term contracts and our priority long-term is to prioritize reducing energy consumption and adding new renewable energy to the grid via on-site and off-site renewable energy projects.

C4.3c

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

Method	Comment
Dedicated budget for energy efficiency	Energy/GHG reduction projects budgeted: We're using new technologies and processes to make our manufacturing plants around the world more energy efficient. Throughout our facilities we completed more than 100 energy reduction projects in 2022. These projects included lighting and machine efficiency upgrades, manufacturing process optimization, heat recovery and other efforts.

Employee engagement	Employee engagement is a key pillar of Eaton's sustainability strategy. We engage our employees in the aspects of our approach, from design and manufacturing, customer support, internal footprint reduction through Green Teams and other programs through our Green Guardians initiatives.
Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D	We are targeting $3 billion in sustainable research and development by 2030. Since 2018, Eaton has invested $900 million in R&D to grow our sustainable solutions.

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

No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power

Other, please specify

Solutions for electrification, digitalization, energy transition and sustainable mobility.

Description of product(s) or service(s)

Sustainable solutions that enable electrification, energy transition, electric grid resilience, increasing efficiency in ground and air transportation and improved air quality. Deemed clean tech by some stakeholders, these solutions align with the global aims for sustainable development in alignment with the UN SDGs.

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

No

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Functional unit used

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

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

71

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, an acquisition

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

In January 2022, Eaton completed the acquisition of Royal Power Solutions (RPS).

Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

In January 2022, Eaton completed the acquisition of Royal Power Solutions (RPS). This acquisition is reflected in the organizational boundary, as all active “RPS” sites have an “Acquisition” label from 2022 and for previous years back to 2018. This acquisition did not trigger the base year recalculation threshold, but was still recalculated into the 2018 base year emissions inventory for completeness of Eaton’s GHG Inventory.

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?
Row 1	No

C5.1c

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

	Base year recalculation	Scope(s) recalculated	Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold	Past years' recalculation
Row 1	Yes	Scope 1 Scope 2, location-based Scope 2, market-based Scope 3	Eaton's base year inventory and subsequent years' emissions reports are re-calculated consistent with best practices identified by the GHG Protocol. Eaton formed a GHG base year recalculation procedure to ensure that the base year GHG Emissions Inventory consistently reflects the GHG reduction efforts and efficiency improvements employed by Eaton while taking into account structural changes (inorganic growth) within the company. A significance threshold of 5% was selected in alignment with the materiality threshold applied to Eaton's GHG Emissions Inventory accounting process. The chosen base year GHG Emissions Inventory will undergo a recalculation procedure if any of the following cases occur: (1) an acquisition of or merger with a corporate entity or business division which increases Eaton's current year Scope 1 and 2 operational control GHG emissions by more than 5%, (2) a divestment of corporate assets, business divisions, or business operations which were included in the base year inventory and decreases Eaton's current year Scope 1 and 2 operational control GHG emissions (CO2e) by more than 5%, (3) outsourcing of manufacturing (or GHG-emitting) activities which were included in the base year inventory and decrease Eaton's current year Scope 1 and 2 operational control GHG	Yes

			emissions (CO2e) by more than 5%, (4) insourcing of manufacturing (or GHG-emitting) activities which were not included in the base year inventory and increase Eaton's current year Scope 1 and 2 operational control GHG emissions (CO2e) by more than 5%, (5) the discovery of calculation error(s), inaccurate data, or excluded emissions source(s) which singularly or collectively alter the base year GHG Inventory emissions (CO2e) by more than 5%, (6) a change to GHG quantification methodologies which alters the base year GHG Inventory emissions (CO2e) by more than 5%.	

C5.2

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

Scope 1

Base year start

January 1, 2018

Base year end

December 31, 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

284,825.282

Comment

In 2020, Eaton committed to an approved Science Based Target with a 2018 baseline.

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

January 1, 2018

Base year end

December 31, 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

708,035.9

Comment

In 2020, Eaton committed to an approved Science Based Target with a 2018 baseline.

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start

January 1, 2018

Base year end

December 31, 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

700,726.771

Comment

In 2020, Eaton committed to an approved Science Based Target with a 2018 baseline.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start

January 1, 2018

Base year end

December 31, 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4,984,934

Comment

This category encompasses all upstream (cradle-to-gate) emissions from the production of products purchased or acquired by the reporting company in the reporting year. Products include both goods (tangible products) and services (intangible products).

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start

January 1, 2018

Base year end

December 31, 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

39,283

Comment

This includes all upstream (cradle-to-gate) emissions from the production of capital goods purchased or acquired by the reporting company in the reporting year. Emissions from the use of capital goods by the reporting company are accounted for in either scope 1 (e.g., for fuel use) or scope 2 (e.g., for electricity use), rather than in scope 3. Capital goods are final products that have an extended life and are used by the company to manufacture a product; provide a service; or sell, store, and deliver merchandise. Examples of capital goods include equipment, machinery, buildings, facilities, and vehicles.

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

Base year start

January 1, 2018

Base year end

December 31, 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

262,008.677

Comment

This Scope 3 category includes:
 Natural gas emissions (CH4) from losses in extraction, transportation, distribution.
 Additional electricity generation emissions to account for grid losses in distribution or purchased electricity to Eaton.
 Well-to-Wheel (WTT) emissions (from extraction, refining, production, and transport) of Scope 1 fuels.
 WTT emissions from fuels used to generate purchased electricity (including grid losses).

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

January 1, 2018

Base year end

December 31, 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

246,995.897

Comment

CO2 emissions calculations are conducted at the individual shipment level by referencing Eaton's Cass freight payment data. Emissions are estimated based on the shipment mode (e.g., LTL, small parcel, TL, ocean, air, etc.), the volume or weight utilization within the shipment vehicle (applicable for TL and LTL), the assumed fuel economy of the shipment vehicle, and the assumed fuel of the shipment vehicle.
An adjustment factor of up to 15% is applied to account for shipments, inbound and outbound, which are not contained in Eaton's Cass freight payment data (e.g., shipments where mileages were not available and could not be calculated).
Where available, shipment and greenhouse gas emissions data from Eaton's logistics providers is used instead of the calculation method described above. This data includes reports from FedEx, Expeditors, K&N, and DHL.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start

January 1, 2018

Base year end

December 31, 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

39,109.116

Comment

As per GHG protocol, category 5 “includes emissions from third-party disposal and treatment of waste generated in the reporting company’s owned or controlled operations in the reporting year. This category includes emissions from disposal of both solid waste and wastewater.”

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start

January 1, 2018

Base year end

December 31, 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

60,686.086

Comment

Eaton’s travel coordinators provide reports identifying Eaton business travel flight and rail segments by passenger and the distance of those segments. Air travel segments are aggregated into two flight categories based on distance travelled (short haul and long haul) and seating class (Economy, Premium Economy, Business/First). These categories are assigned based on the applicability of passenger air travel and rail travel emissions factors made available by the UK government conversions factors dataset. Eaton also assesses the emissions impact from employee car rentals. Annual activity and emissions reports were collected from Enterprise Rent-A-Car and National Rental Car. Eaton’s spend with these providers was compared to their emissions to develop annual spend-based emissions factors (mT CO2e / USD) which were used to extrapolate GHG emissions across Eaton’s total spend with rental car providers.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start

January 1, 2018

Base year end

December 31, 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

185,944.556

Comment

Employee commute-related GHG emissions are calculated using the equation below 〖GHG Commutes〗_(Country X)=N*D*((% Personal)*(Personal EF)+(% Public)*(Public EF)). Employee headcount and work schedules are as reported in the

Eaton annual and sustainability reports. This includes active employees in the United States, and active and inactive employees in non-US countries. All full-time and part-time employees are included in the headcount. Temporary employees are not included. Employees who have a home work location and those utilizing remote work through the Eaton Flexible Work Solutions program are considered to work 5 days per week at home (no commutes). Employees utilizing telework (working from home or another Eaton location a set number of days per month) or a compressed work week schedule (40 hours in 4 days or 80 hours in 9 days) through the Flexible Work Solutions program are considered to work one day per week at home. The total number of commuting days (by year and country) are calculated based on a 48-week working year for each employee.
In certain countries and facilities, Eaton provides bussing programs for employees. Where bussing data was made available via surveys or correspondences with internal contacts at each bussing site/region, the approximate number of participating employees were assigned a 100% participation in public transportation. The remaining employees not in bussing programs were assigned a 0% participation in public transportation (as a conservative measure). The countries where bussing programs are currently being tracked in the GHG Inventory System include Brazil, Chile, the Dominican Republic, Mexico, and Romania.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start

January 1, 2018

Base year end

December 31, 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Eaton does not have upstream leased assets.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

January 1, 2018

Base year end

December 31, 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

65,555.777

Comment

Category 9 inbound emissions from transportation and distribution are included in Eaton's Scope 3 categories 1 & 2 emissions, which encompass the emissions from suppliers' Scope 3 category 4 (i.e., the emissions from transportation and distribution

to/from Eaton and paid for by Eaton's suppliers).
Thus, the remaining emissions to quantify in this scope 3 category are those related to outbound transportation and distribution not paid for by Eaton. Because Eaton's supplier base is in part also the customer base, a proportion of outbound shipments are also expected to be included in Eaton's Scope 3 categories 1 & 2 emissions.
To estimate the proportion of outbound transportation and distribution emissions which are not paid for by Eaton and also not already included in Eaton's Scope 3 categories 1 & 2 emissions, the following steps are applied:
1. An average emissions factor (mT CO2 per USD) was calculated based on the Scope 3 Category 4 emissions reported by Eaton's suppliers through the CDP Supply Chain program in reporting year 2021. The calculation yielded a value of approximately 20 metric tons CO2 for every million USD in sales to Eaton.
2. This emissions factor was applied to Eaton's 2022 revenue minus Eaton's 2022 cost of products sold to estimate the total outbound transportation and distribution emissions minus the emissions impact of customers that are also suppliers (i.e., customers that have already reported a portion of Eaton's scope 3 category 9 emissions as Eaton's scope 3 category 1&2). This calculation yielded a value of 126,130 metric tons CO2.
3. Because the emissions value in step 2 would also theoretically include a portion of Eaton's outbound transportation and distribution emissions which Eaton pays for, Eaton's outbound scope 3 category 4 emissions (63,035 mT CO2) are subtracted from the value in step 2 to arrive at a result of 63,095 mt CO2 for Eaton's scope 3 category 9 emissions.
This estimation approach was used for EY2022 emissions.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start
January 1, 2018

Base year end
December 31, 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment
Eaton does not sell products for processing.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start
January 1, 2018

Base year end
December 31, 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
166,140,736

Comment

Eaton's high level methodology approach includes breaking down sales into product groups, identifying one or more representative products per group, determining the use-phase emissions of those representative products, and then extrapolating those emissions to all relevant sales.

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

Base year start

January 1, 2018

Base year end

December 31, 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

313,556

Comment

Eaton's product end of life baseline accounts for product use emissions that are:

Relevant: emissions that are meaningful to us, or our customers, are something we can act upon

Significant: Regardless of if an emission is direct or indirect if we classify an emission as relevant and significant in scale then we account for them.

To determine significance of emissions of a product type/family, we use the following screening criteria to ensure better representativeness -
• High volume of product sold
• High revenue from product family
• Product type is known to have significant energy usage

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start

January 1, 2018

Base year end

December 31, 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Eaton does not have downstream leased assets.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start

January 1, 2018

Base year end

December 31, 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Eaton does not have franchises.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start

January 1, 2018

Base year end

December 31, 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Eaton does not have material emissions from investments.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start

January 1, 2018

Base year end

December 31, 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Not applicable.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start

January 1, 2018

Base year end

December 31, 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Not applicable.

C5.3

(C5.3) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

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

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

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

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

215,653.086

Start date

January 1, 2022

End date

December 31, 2022

Comment

Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions for 2022 include the recent acquisition of Royal Power Solutions.

Past year 1

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

239,520.813

Start date

January 1, 2021

End date

December 31, 2021

Comment

Past year emissions have been restated to account for acquisitions and divestitures.

Past year 2

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

233,270.612

Start date

January 1, 2020

End date

December 31, 2020

Comment

Past year emissions have been restated to account for acquisitions and divestitures.

Past year 3

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

272,224.328

Start date

January 1, 2019

End date

December 31, 2019

Comment

Past year emissions have been restated to account for acquisitions and divestitures.

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

Electricity emissions factors are assigned to facilities using the following hierarchy: IIf the facility had a renewable energy attribute certificate (e.g., renewable energy certificate, guarantees of origin, etc.) or a direct renewable energy contract (e.g., power purchase agreement) then an emissions factor of zero was applied. If the facility does not have a renewable energy attribute certificate or a direct renewable or zero-carbon energy contract, then a supplier-specific emission factor was applied only in cases where the factor was available from the base year 2018 to 2022. If supplier-specific emissions factors were not available, then a national or region-level emissions factor is applied in the same manner as the location-based methodology.

C6.3

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

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based

552,643.718

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

504,641.68

Start date

January 1, 2022

End date

December 31, 2022

Comment

Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions for 2022 include the recent acquisition of Royal Power Solutions.

Past year 1

Scope 2, location-based

559,711.409

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

503,942.271

Start date

January 1, 2021

End date

December 31, 2021

Comment

Past year emissions have been restated to account for acquisitions and divestitures.

Past year 2

Scope 2, location-based

555,311.625

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

496,214.688

Start date

January 2, 2020

End date

December 31, 2020

Comment

Past year emissions have been restated to account for acquisitions and divestitures.

Past year 3

Scope 2, location-based
640,485.595

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
587,449.082

Start date
January 1, 2019

End date
December 31, 2019

Comment
Past year emissions have been restated to account for acquisitions and divestitures.

C6.4

(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

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)
4,726,229

Emissions calculation methodology
Hybrid method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
11.66

Please explain
Eaton has developed a hybridized calculation methodology to adapt to the types of activity data available for its supply chain to calculate emissions from the Purchased Goods & Services (PG&S) category. Data is collected through two primary sources: the CDP Supply Chain program and Eaton's internal supply chain databases. After

suppliers have responded to the questionnaire via the CDP Supply Chain Program, CDP aggregates their responses that requesting member organizations (such as Eaton) can access and download the questionnaire response data for their invited suppliers. Supply Chain spend is categorized by the related Scope 3 categories per GHG Protocol guidance, then subdivided into five commodity levels which describe the good or service.

In reporting year 2022, 494 suppliers were selected to be included in Eaton's CDP Supply Chain program request. Eaton has developed a thorough methodology to sort, assess, and validate each supplier's emissions impact from their response data. For validated supplier data, emissions and revenue data are compiled and corresponding emissions intensities are calculated in order to allocate supplier emissions to Eaton. For 2022, the validated CDP Supply Chain data accounted for 551,130 metric tons CO2e, or 11.66% of emissions in the PG&S category.

For suppliers included in the CDP Supply Chain program with invalid data and the suppliers that are not included in the CDP Supply Chain program where industry-specific spend data is available, supplier emissions are allocated to Eaton based on the industry-specific USEEIO emissions factors and the revenue from those suppliers. For 2022, these suppliers accounted for 3,490,187 metric tons CO2e, or 73.85% of emissions in the PG&S category.

Finally, for suppliers that are not included in the CDP Supply Chain program where industry-specific spend data is not available, supplier emissions are allocated to Eaton based on averaged USEEIO emissions factors and the spend on those suppliers. For 2022, these suppliers accounted for approximately 684,911 metric tons CO2e, or 14.49% of emissions in the PG&S category. Specifically, Eaton applies spend-based emissions factors from the US Environmentally Extended Input-Output Database (USEEIO) V2.0.

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

62,668

Emissions calculation methodology

Hybrid method

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

0.96

Please explain

Eaton has developed a hybridized calculation methodology to adapt to the types of activity data available for its supply chain to calculate emissions from the Capital Goods category. Activity data is collected through two primary sources: the CDP Supply Chain program and Eaton's internal supply chain databases. For CDP Supply Chain activity data, responses for suppliers that have responded to the CDP questionnaire are

available via CDP's online portal where requesting member organizations (such as Eaton) can access the data for their invited suppliers.
In reporting year 2022, 494 suppliers were selected to be included in Eaton's CDP Supply Chain program request. Eaton has developed a thorough methodology to sort, assess, and validate each supplier's emissions impact from their response data. For validated supplier data, emissions and revenue data are compiled and corresponding emissions intensities are calculated in order to allocate supplier emissions to Eaton. For 2022, the validated CDP Supply Chain data accounted for 602 metric tons CO2e, or 0.96% of emissions in the Capital Goods category. For Eaton's supply chain activities (by spend) not currently captured by the data collected via the CDP Supply Chain program, we rely on life cycle spend-based emissions factors to calculate the estimated emissions impact of its supply chain purchases that are not adequately quantified through CDP. For suppliers included in the CDP Supply Chain program with invalid data and suppliers that are not included in the CDP Supply Chain program where industry-specific spend data is available, supplier emissions are allocated to Eaton based on the USEEIO emissions factors and the revenue from those suppliers. For 2022, these suppliers accounted for 32,833 metric tons CO2e, or 52.39% of emissions in the Capital Goods category.
Finally, for suppliers that are not included in the CDP Supply Chain program where industry-specific spend data is not available, supplier emissions are allocated to Eaton based on averaged USEEIO emissions factors and the revenue from those suppliers. For 2021, these suppliers accounted for 29,232 metric tons CO2e, or 46.65% of emissions in the Capital Goods category. Specifically, Eaton applies spend-based emissions factors from the US Environmentally Extended Input-Output Database (USEEIO) V2.0.

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

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

191,087

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

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

0

Please explain

Eaton calculates emissions for this category for the following sources: (1) Well-to-Tank emissions for fossil fuels and biofuels used in Eaton-owned facilities and equipment, (2) Methane impacts from leakage of natural gas (from mining to production to delivery) which is used in Eaton-owned facilities and equipment, (3) Emissions impacts from additional electricity generation to compensate for transmission and distribution losses for electricity used in Eaton-owned facilities and equipment, and (4) Well-to-Tank

emissions for fossil fuels and biofuels used as inputs at electricity generation facilities which generate electricity used in Eaton-owned facilities and equipment. Well-to-Tank emissions factors are provided by the United Kingdom Government Conversion Factors. Electricity transmission and distribution loss percentages are provided by the US EPA eGRID and International Energy Agency datasets. Natural gas methane leakage rates were provided by a study which synthesized the results from a five-year series of 16 studies (comprising 50 natural gas companies) coordinated by the Environmental Defense Fund. Total emissions for this category were calculated to be 191,087 metric tons CO2e.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

250,055

Emissions calculation methodology

Hybrid method

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

47.78

Please explain

Emissions calculations are conducted at the individual shipment level by referencing Eaton's Cass freight payment data. Emissions are estimated based on the shipment mode (e.g., LTL, small parcel, TL, ocean, air, etc.), the volume or weight utilization within the shipment vehicle (applicable for TL and LTL), the assumed fuel economy of the shipment vehicle, and the assumed fuel of the shipment vehicle. An adjustment factor of up to 15% is applied to account for shipments, inbound and outbound, which are not contained in Eaton's Cass freight payment data (e.g., shipments where mileages were not available and could not be calculated). Where available, shipment and greenhouse gas emissions data from Eaton's logistics providers is used instead of the calculation method described above. Total emissions for this category were calculated to be 250,055 metric tons CO2e.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

38,309

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

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

0

Please explain

Eaton's internal systems track data annually across 25 waste streams, which are each subdivided into 5 waste disposal methods. The total metric tons of each waste stream per disposal method was multiplied by the corresponding emission factor to obtain total metric tons of CO2e. (Metric tons of waste)*(kg CO2e/kg waste) = Metric tons of CO2e. As specified by the GHG Protocol, all disposal means are considered while calculating carbon emissions including reuse by third party, recycling, and incineration with energy recovery. The primary source for waste disposal emissions factors was the US EPA Emissions Factor Hub, and wherever USEPA factors were not available, factors provided by the United Kingdom Government Conversion Factor dataset were applied. Total emissions for this category were calculated to be 38,309 metric tons CO2e.

Business travel

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

40,514

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method
Spend-based method
Distance-based method

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

74.55

Please explain

Eaton’s travel coordinators provide reports identifying Eaton business travel flight and rail segments by passenger and the distance of those segments. Air travel segments are aggregated into two flight categories based on distance travelled (short haul and long haul) and seating class (Economy, Premium Economy, Business/First). These categories are assigned based on the applicability of passenger air travel and rail travel emissions factors made available by the UK Government Conversion Factors dataset. Eaton also assesses the emissions impact from employee car rentals. Annual activity and/or emissions reports were collected from Eaton's rental car service providers. Eaton’s spend with these providers was compared to their emissions to develop annual spend-based emissions factors (mT CO2e / USD) which were used to extrapolate GHG emissions across Eaton’s total spend with all rental car providers. Eaton also assesses the emissions impact from expensed travel from personal vehicles and other transport such as taxi rides and rideshares. Activity data for these categories of travel is primarily tracked via spend data compiled in Concur, and emissions are calculated by multiplying

spend activity with a spend-based GHG emissions factor from the USEEIO V2.0 model. Total emissions for this category were calculated to be 40,514 metric tons CO2e.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

219,320

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

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

0

Please explain

Employee commuting emissions are calculated by accounting for several factors: (1) Eaton employee headcount by country, (2) Eaton employee work and commuting schedules (e.g., on-site 5 days per week, flex work, remote work), (3) researched or estimated round trip daily commuting distances, (4) researched or estimated percentage of the population by country which uses public transportation for commutes, (5) researched or estimated on-road light duty passenger vehicle emissions rates (g CO2 per km) which were primarily provided by the International Agency 2021 Fuel Economy Report, and (6) the average emissions factor for public transport (average of bus and rail) which was provided by the UK government conversion factor dataset. In certain countries and facilities, Eaton provides bussing programs for employees. Where bussing data was made available via surveys or correspondences with internal contacts at each bussing site/region, the approximate number of participating employees were assigned a 100% participation in public transportation. The remaining employees not in bussing programs were assigned a 0% participation in public transportation (as a conservative measure). Total emissions for this category were calculated to be 219,320 metric tons CO2e.

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

All leased assets are accounted for in reported Scope 1 and/or Scope 2 emissions.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

117,066

Emissions calculation methodology

Spend-based method

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

0

Please explain

The inbound component of scope 3 category 9 emissions are already accounted for in Eaton's Scope 3 categories 1 & 2 emissions, which encompass the emissions from suppliers' Scope 3 category 4 (i.e., the emissions from transportation and distribution to/from Eaton and paid for by Eaton's suppliers). Thus, the remaining emissions to quantify in this scope 3 category are those related to outbound transportation and distribution not paid for by Eaton. Because Eaton's supplier base is in part also the customer base, a proportion of outbound shipments are also expected to be included in Eaton's Scope 3 categories 1 & 2 emissions. To estimate the proportion of outbound transportation and distribution emissions which are not paid for by Eaton and also not already included in Eaton's Scope 3 categories 1 & 2 emissions, the following steps are applied:
(1) An average emissions factor (mT CO2 per USD) was calculated based on the Scope 3 Category 4 emissions reported by Eaton's suppliers through the CDP Supply Chain program in reporting year 2022. The calculation yielded a value of approximately 26.44 metric tons CO2e for every million USD in sales to Eaton.
(2)This emissions factor was applied to Eaton's 2022 revenue minus Eaton's 2022 cost of products sold to estimate the total outbound transportation and distribution emissions minus the emissions impact of customers that are also suppliers (i.e., customers that have already reported a portion of Eaton's scope 3 category 9 emissions as Eaton's scope 3 category 1&2). This calculation yielded a value of 183,486 metric tons CO2e.
(3) Because the emissions value in step 2 would also theoretically include a portion of Eaton's outbound transportation and distribution emissions which Eaton pays for, the outbound portion of Eaton's scope 3 category 4 emissions (66,420 mT CO2e) are subtracted from the value in step 2 to arrive at a result of 117,066 mt CO2 for Eaton's scope 3 category 9 emissions.

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Eaton does not sell products for processing.

Use of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

126,681,503

Emissions calculation methodology

Other, please specify

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

0

Please explain

High Level Methodology
Eaton's high level methodology approach includes breaking down sales into product groups, identifying one or more representative products per group, determining the usephase emissions of those representative products, and then extrapolating those emissions to all relevant sales. Eaton's product-use baseline accounts for product use emissions that are:
Relevant: emissions that are meaningful to us, or our customers, are something we can act upon; Significant: Regardless of if an emission is direct or indirect if we classify an emission as
relevant and significant in scale then we account for them. To determine relevance of emissions, we use engineering knowledge of our senior
product engineers to determine if sources of the emissions are relevant to us (actionable) or our customers (valued).
To determine significance of emissions of a product type/family, we use the following screening criteria to ensure better representativeness -
1. High volume of product sold
2. High revenue from product family
3. Product type is known to have high energy usage
Eaton has two sectors: Electrical and Industrial. The Electrical Sector follows the product category rules (PCR) defined by program operators for environmental product declarations (type-III). Hence, greenhouse gas emissions from product lifecycle required to be determined in the assessment by applying system-boundaries prescribed by the PCR/PSR are considered relevant and/or significant by default. The Electrical Sector has chosen PEP Ecopassport's PCR and associated PSR for calculating the environmental impact of its products.Both sectors chose representative products.
Based on GHG protocol requirements and consultation with a 3rd party review of our methods, we identify the following sources of emissions attributable to our products and classify them as follows: 1) Direct emissions from consumption of energy to operate a product; 2) Direct emissions from energy loss due to transforming or transmission of energy through our product; 3) Direct emissions from greenhouse gas loss via leakage; 4) indirect emissions from mass induced energy consumption. Emissions factors for fuels are obtained from GREET fleet footrpint calculator ("Cradle to Combustion") and electricity emissions factors are from IEA projections.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

270,969

Emissions calculation methodology

Other, please specify

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

0

Please explain

Eaton's product end of life baseline accounts for product use emissions that are:
Relevant: emissions that are meaningful to us, or our customers, are something we can act upon
Significant: Regardless of if an emission is direct or indirect if we classify an emission as relevant and significant in scale then we account for them.
To determine significance of emissions of a product type/family, we use the following screening criteria to ensure better representativeness -
• High volume of product sold
• High revenue from product family
• Product type is known to have high energy usage
Disposal method assumptions per product (% landfilled, recycled, or incinerated). Disposal methods are considered from the waste disposal datasets published by European Union (Eurostat, 2018), United States (USEPA, 2018), and other data sources. If disposal method data is not available for any material, an engineering judgment about products EOL is used to make a conservative assumption.
• Emission factors per disposal scenario for each material type is selected from USEPA EF hub (USEPA, 2022) to maintain consistency with GHG Protocol and category 5 calculations. Whenever, exact material type is not available in EF dataset, nearest possible material is chosen based on the property of material and its fate at EOL. These assumptions are conservative to account for worst case scenario. A specific emission factor for each material stream is developed considering % contribution of each disposal scenario.
• Total RPP emissions= Sum of (Material types in a RPP x Emission factor for each material type developed based on standard disposal scenario)
• $ specific emission intensity of RPP= (Total RPP emissions / Total sale correspond to RPP)
• Total business level sales and $ based emission intensities derived from RPP are used to extrapolate emissions for respective business division.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Eaton does not have lease company-owned assets to customers that meet our materiality threshold.

Franchises

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Eaton sells products directly to customers without the use of a franchised network.

Investments

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Eaton is not a private or public financial institution with investments not accounted for in Scope 1 and/or Scope 2 emissions.

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Not applicable. Eaton does not have other Other Upstream Scope 3 activities beyond what is captured by other Scope 3 categories.

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Not applicable. Eaton does not have other Other Downstream Scope 3 activities beyond what is captured by other Scope 3 categories.

C6.5a

(C6.5a) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

Start date

January 1, 2021

End date

December 31, 2021

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

3,924,619

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

44,945

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

217,020.411

Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

226,060.023

Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

37,965.842

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

27,486.628

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

170,649.971

Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

65,555.777

Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

141,898,149

Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

366,972

Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Previous Year emissions calculations were updated for Scope 3 Categories 1 & 2 to integrate more accurate and up-to-date Environmentally-Extended Input-Output factors (transitioning from USEEIO V1.2 to USEEIO V2.0). For Scope 3 Category 3, emissions results were updated as a result of updates to Scope 1 and Scope 2 activity data, which is the primary input to Scope 3 Category 3 calculations. For Scope 3 Category 6, emissions results were updated to account for emissions impacts from expensed personal vehicle travel for business purposes and an improved methodology for rental car emissions accounting. For Scope 3 Category 7, emissions results were updated to account for more accurate commuting distance data being applied in certain countries where Eaton operates. For Scope 3 Categories 11 and 12, emissions were re-stated to include recent acquisitions.

Past year 2

Start date

January 1, 2020

End date

December 31, 2020

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

3,496,343

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

20,464

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

203,883.525

Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

226,060.023

Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

36,771.341

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

21,313.86

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

172,021.574

Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

65,555.777

Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

136,416,304

Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

297,450

Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Previous Year emissions calculations were updated for Scope 3 Categories 1 & 2 to integrate more accurate and up-to-date Environmentally-Extended Input-Output factors (transitioning from USEEIO V1.2 to USEEIO V2.0). For Scope 3 Category 3, emissions results were updated as a result of updates to Scope 1 and Scope 2 activity data, which is the primary input to Scope 3 Category 3 calculations. For Scope 3 Category 6, emissions results were updated to account for emissions impacts from expensed personal vehicle travel for business purposes and an improved methodology for rental car emissions accounting. For Scope 3 Category 7, emissions results were updated to account for more accurate commuting distance data being applied in certain countries where Eaton operates. For Scope 3 Categories 11 and 12, emissions were re-stated to include recent acquisitions.

Past year 3

Start date

January 1, 2019

End date

December 31, 2019

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

4,520,670

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

36,347

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

237,833.532

Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

226,060.023

Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

43,710.766

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

73,507.17

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

187,158.31

Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

65,555.777

Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

159,130,686

Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

316,636

Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Previous Year emissions calculations were updated for Scope 3 Categories 1 & 2 to integrate more accurate and up-to-date Environmentally-Extended Input-Output factors (transitioning from USEEIO V1.2 to USEEIO V2.0). For Scope 3 Category 3, emissions results were updated as a result of updates to Scope 1 and Scope 2 activity data, which

is the primary input to Scope 3 Category 3 calculations. For Scope 3 Category 6, emissions results were updated to account for emissions impacts from expensed personal vehicle travel for business purposes and an improved methodology for rental car emissions accounting. For Scope 3 Category 7, emissions results were updated to account for more accurate commuting distance data being applied in certain countries where Eaton operates. For Scope 3 Categories 11 and 12, emissions were re-stated to include recent acquisitions.

C-CG6.6

(C-CG6.6) Does your organization assess the life cycle emissions of any of its products or services?

	Assessment of life cycle emissions	Comment
Row 1	Yes	Eaton conducts Lifecycle assessments on a variety of its products that calculate the environmental impacts, including carbon emissions from its products. In addition, we are in the process of defining a sustainable product portfolio and calculating our customers' avoided carbon emissions through the use of these products.

C-CG6.6a

(C-CG6.6a) Provide details of how your organization assesses the life cycle emissions of its products or services.

	Products/services assessed	Life cycle stage(s) most commonly covered	Methodologies/standards/tools applied	Comment
Row 1	Representative selection of products/services	Cradle-to-grave	Bilan Carbone ISO 14040 & 14044	We use Design for the Environment (DfE) to reduce the overall impact of a product across its lifecycle. We use Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) adhering to ISO 14040/14044 standards.

C6.7

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

Yes

C6.7a

(C6.7a) Provide the emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization in metric tons CO2.

	CO2 emissions from biogenic carbon (metric tons CO2)	Comment
Row 1	2.1	Biogenic emissions are calculated in our utility bill management system and are comprised of renewable sources such as wood or landfill methane. We report these separately from our other scope 1 and 2 emissions per the GHG Corporate Protocol

C6.10

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

Intensity figure

0.0000346296

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

0

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

20,800,000,000

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

8.58

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason(s) for change

Change in renewable energy consumption
Other emissions reduction activities

Please explain

Emissions intensity decreased in part, because of Eaton's continued efforts to increase energy efficiency and decarbonize our operations with renewable energy. Eaton's net sales increased in 2022 while Scope 1 + Scope 2 (market-based) emissions decreased in 2022, compared to 2021. In 2021, net sales were 19.628 billion USD and Scope 1 + Scope 2 (market-based) emissions were 743,463 metric tons CO2e, leading to an intensity of 0.0000378777 MT CO2e per USD. In 2022, net sales were 20.800 billion USD and Scope 1 + Scope 2 (market-based) emissions were 720,294.77 metric tons CO2e, leading to an intensity of 0.0000346296 mT CO2e per USD. The percent change from 2021 to 2022 was calculated as follows: (0.0000346296 - 0.0000378777) / (0.0000378777) = -8.58%

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	193,114.692	IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)
CH4	2,493	IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)
N2O	607	IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)
HFCs	8,927	IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)
SF6	10,512	IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

C7.2

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

Country/area/region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Africa	238
Australasia	7.068
Asia Middle East (AME)	7,640
Europe	38,819
North America	160,799
South America	8,150

C7.3

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

By business division

C7.3a

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

Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Aerospace	14,284.702
Corporate and unassigned	47,092.503
Electrical - Americas	65,860
Electrical - APAC	2,923
Electrical - EMEA	14,542
eMobility	989
Filtration	6,181
GEIS	21,882
Golf Grip	296
Vehicle	41,603

C7.5

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

Country/area/region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Africa	2,964	2,964
Australasia	885	885
Asia Middle East (AME)	130,480	128,564
Europe	98,767	94,563

North America	305,157	275,343
South America	14,390	2,323

C7.6

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

By business division

C7.6a

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

Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Aerospace	47,816.913	40,507.376
Corporate and unassigned	28,768.219	24,934.836
Electrical - Americas	135,124.78	116,913.266
Electrical - APAC	41,176.678	36,850.686
Electrical - EMEA	31,179.496	28,610.378
Emobility	6,492.758	6,727.274
Filtration	7,024.488	6,432.761
GEIS	33,540.201	28,817.699
Golf Grip	7,840.721	7,838.24
Vehicle	213,679.464	207,009.164

C7.7

(C7.7) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Not relevant as we do not have any subsidiaries

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 in emissions	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	6,505.7	Decreased	0.88	In 2022, we increased our renewable energy consumption by approximately 19,911 MWh compared to 2021 renewable energy consumption. Our average emission factor for purchased electricity was 0.40 MT CO2e/MWH in 2022. Therefore, we calculate avoided emissions to be 6,505.7 MT CO2e which represents a 0.88% reduction over 2021 market-based scope 1 and 2 totals of 743,463 MT CO2e. The calculation is as follows: 100 x (6,505.7 / 743,463) = 0.88%.
Other emissions reduction activities	16,662.3	Decreased	2.24	In 2022 we reduced our overall energy consumption through energy efficiency and rooftop consolidation efforts resulting in about 16,505 MT CO2e emissions reductions. These represent 2.24% reduction over 2021 market-based scope 1 and 2 totals of 743,463 MT CO2e. The calculation is as follows: 100 x (16,662 / 743,463) =2.24%.
Divestment	0	No change	0	Not Material
Acquisitions	0	No change	0	Not Material
Mergers	0	No change	0	Not Material
Change in output	0	No change	0	Increased sales are an indicator of increased output. But, overall our emissions indexed to our net sales are declining indicating that this will not be a material change.
Change in methodology	0	No change	0	Not Material

Change in boundary	0	No change	0	Not Material
Change in physical operating conditions	0	No change	0	Not Material
Unidentified	0	No change	0	Not Material
Other	0	No change	0	Not Material

C7.9b

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

Market-based

C-CG7.10

(C-CG7.10) How do your total Scope 3 emissions for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Decreased

C-CG7.10a

(C-CG7.10a) For each Scope 3 category calculated in C6.5, specify how your emissions compare to the previous year and identify the reason for any change.

Purchased goods and services

Direction of change

Increased

Primary reason for change

Change in output

Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

801,610

% change in emissions in this category

20.4

Please explain

Emissions for this category are calculated using spend-based emissions factors which are derived either from validated supplier-reported emissions or from industry-averaged environmentally-extended input-output factors. While emissions reductions due to supplier-reported greenhouse gas targets and the decarbonization of the electric grid contribute to a lowering of emissions in this category, Eaton's increase in supply chain

spend for this category (Change in Output) in 2022 led to an overall increase in emissions compared to 2021.

Capital goods

Direction of change

Increased

Primary reason for change

Change in output

Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

17,723

% change in emissions in this category

39.4

Please explain

Emissions for this category are calculated using spend-based emissions factors which are derived either from validated supplier-reported emissions or from industry-averaged environmentally-extended input-output factors. While emissions reductions due to supplier-reported greenhouse gas targets and the decarbonization of the electric grid contribute to a lowering of emissions in this category, Eaton's increase in supply chain spend for this category (Change in Output) in 2022 led to an overall increase in emissions compared to 2021.

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

Direction of change

Decreased

Primary reason for change

Change in output

Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

25,933

% change in emissions in this category

11.9

Please explain

Emissions for this category are calculated based on life cycle emissions factors related to the fuels and electricity which Eaton uses in owned/operated vehicles and buildings. In 2022, Eaton decreased total energy consumption by approximately 1% compared to 2021, while continued growth in renewable energy procurement and the decarbonization of public electric grids also led to lower upstream life cycle emissions associated with energy procurement.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Direction of change

Increased

Primary reason for change

Change in output

Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

23,995

% change in emissions in this category

10.6

Please explain

Emissions for this category are calculated using industry-averaged emissions factors applied to Eaton shipments (by weight, distance, and mode) and emissions data provided by select logistics providers. In 2022, total ton-miles of inbound and outbound shipments paid for by Eaton increased compared to 2021, which correlates with an increase in emissions for this category.

Waste generated in operations

Direction of change

Increased

Primary reason for change

Change in output

Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

344

% change in emissions in this category

0.9

Please explain

Emissions for this category are calculated using industry-averaged emissions factors applied to Eaton waste streams by waste disposal method (e.g., landfill, recycling, reuse, incineration, etc.). In 2022, Eaton increased its waste generated tonnage compared to 2021, and although waste landfilled tonnages decreased compared to 2021, emissions associated with recycling, reuse, and incineration of waste still led to an increase in emissions for this category.

Business travel

Direction of change

Increased

Primary reason for change

Change in output

Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

13,027

% change in emissions in this category

47.4

Please explain

Emissions for this category are calculated using industry-averaged factors applied to Eaton's air travel and rail travel, as well as a combination of supplier-specific emissions data and environmentally-extended input-out factors for rental car use, taxis and rideshares, and expensed personal vehicle use. From 2021 to 2022, passenger miles travelled in air, rail, and rental cars increased, leading to an increase in emissions for this category.

Employee commuting

Direction of change

Increased

Primary reason for change

Change in physical operating conditions

Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

48,670

% change in emissions in this category

28.5

Please explain

Emissions for this category are primarily calculated using Eaton employee headcount and work schedules, and industry averaged data and emissions factors (e.g., average commute distances, vehicle fuel economy by country, public transport use by country, etc.). An increase in employee headcount in 2022, combined with an increase in weekly commuting work schedules compared to 2021, led to an increase in emissions for this category

Downstream transportation and distribution

Direction of change

Increased

Primary reason for change

Other, please specify

Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

51,510

% change in emissions in this category

78.6

Please explain

Emissions from this category are dependent on supplier-specific emissions factors collected via the annual CDP Supply Chain survey and on Eaton's activities from upstream transportation and distribution (Scope 3 category 4). An increase in both of these variables led to an increase in this emissions category.

Use of sold products

Direction of change

Decreased

Primary reason for change

Other, please specify

Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

15,216,646

% change in emissions in this category

10.7

Please explain

Product use emissions represent 95% of our Scope 3 emissions. There are two primary drivers for the reduction of this category. The first is a shift in the sales mix of our solutions to more efficient technologies and lower carbon intensity products as well as some impact from the greening of the grid. The second is sales volume decline related to the ongoing impact of the pandemic on certain industries

End-of-life treatment of sold products

Direction of change

Increased

Primary reason for change

Other, please specify

Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

96,003

% change in emissions in this category

26.2

Please explain

There are two primary drivers for the reduction of End of life emissions category. The first is a shift in the sales mix of our solutions . The second is sales

volume decline related to the ongoing impact of the pandemic on certain industries

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	Yes

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)	HHV (higher heating value)	9	973,420.5	973,429.5
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity		508,561.8	869,672.1	1,378,233.9

Consumption of purchased or acquired heat		8,796.2	6,606.3	15,402.6
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy		10,341.3		10,341.3
Total energy consumption		527,708.3	1,849,698.9	2,377,407.2

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	Yes
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

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

9.01

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

9.01

Comment

Other biomass

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

Comment

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

Comment

Coal

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

Comment

Oil

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

205,444.21

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

205,444.21

Comment

Eaton consumes Diesel (Distallate No. 2), Gasoline Unleaded, Kerosene , Kerosene - Aviation, and methanol in stationary and mobile equipment.

Gas

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

767,976.28

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

767,976.28

Comment

Eaton consumes natural gas in stationary equipment, as well as propane and butane in stationary and mobile equipment.

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

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

Comment

Eaton does not use other non renewable fuels.

Total fuel

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

973,429.49

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

973,429.49

Comment

Eatons total fuel MWH consumption in 2022 was 973,429.49

C8.2d

(C8.2d) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

	Total Gross generation (MWh)	Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)	Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)	Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)
Electricity	5,812.84	5,812.84	5,812.84	5,812.84
Heat	9.01	9.01	9.01	9.01
Steam	0	0	0	0
Cooling	0	0	0	0

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.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Belgium

Sourcing method

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

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Low-carbon energy mix, please specify

A mix of low carbon energy which may include solar and wind sources.

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

355.25

Tracking instrument used

Contract

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

Belgium

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

No

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

Comment

Eaton has contracts for zero carbon electricity for one site in Belgium.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Brazil

Sourcing method

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

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

119,742.72

Tracking instrument used

Contract

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

Brazil

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

No

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

Comment

Eaton contracts for zero carbon hydropower in two Brazil locations

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Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Chile

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

A mix of low carbon energy which may include solar and wind sources.

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

635

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

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

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

No

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

Comment

Eaton has a renewable energy contract wih the electricity supplier in Chile and it is covered with I-RECs for the whole year of 2022.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

China

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

Low-carbon energy mix, please specify

A mix of low carbon energy which may include solar and wind sources.

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

9,119.08

Tracking instrument used

Other, please specify

Documentation from the utility

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

China

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

No

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

Comment

In 2018-2022, Eaton sources low carbon energy from electric utility in 3 China locations.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Costa Rica

Sourcing method

Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier) from a grid that is 95% or more low-carbon and where there is no mechanism for specifically allocating low-carbon electricity

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Low-carbon energy mix, please specify

Costa Rica's grid is run on primarily renewable energy i nclduing a lot of low carbon hydrogen power.

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

795.54

Tracking instrument used

Contract

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

Costa Rica

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

No

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

Comment

Eaton's purchases of electricity for its site in Costa Rica is zero carbon.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Denmark

Sourcing method

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

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

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

465.45

Tracking instrument used

GO

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

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

No

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

Comment

Eaton sources electricity from wind via its utility for one location in Denmark.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Germany

Sourcing method

Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Solar

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

268.89

Tracking instrument used

Contract

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

Germany

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

No

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

Comment

It is unknown the year of commissioning for the German Solar onsite installation.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
India

Sourcing method
Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Solar

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
2,542.8

Tracking instrument used
Contract

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

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2019

Comment
In 2019 Eaton commissioned 3 onsite solar installations via a 3rd party PPA.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Netherlands

Sourcing method
Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier) from a grid that is 95% or more low-carbon and where there is no mechanism for specifically allocating low-carbon electricity

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Solar

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

5,152.02

Tracking instrument used

Contract

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

Netherlands

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

No

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

Comment

Eaton generates onsite solar at one location in the Netherlands.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Spain

Sourcing method

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

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Solar

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

136.47

Tracking instrument used

GO

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

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

Yes

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

2018

Comment

Eaton sources electricity from solar power from the utility for two sites in Spain.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Sourcing method

Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Solar

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

31

Tracking instrument used

Contract

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

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

Yes

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

2018

Comment

Eaton has an on-site solar installation at one site in the UK.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

United States of America

Sourcing method

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

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

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

7,957

Tracking instrument used

US-REC

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

United States of America

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

No

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

Comment

Eaton sources wind power for one location in the US via electricity provider. Date of commissioning is unknown.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Sourcing method

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

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Low-carbon energy mix, please specify

Unknown

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

20,265

Tracking instrument used

GO

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

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

No

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

Comment

Eaton sources renewable energy from its electric utility for 17 sites in the UK.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

United States of America

Sourcing method

Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Solar

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

12,604

Tracking instrument used

Contract

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

United States of America

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

No

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

Comment

Eaton generates solar at three sites in the United States.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

United States of America

Sourcing method

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

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Low-carbon energy mix, please specify

Low-carbon energy mix, please specify (Mix varies by utility and region)

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

53,496

Tracking instrument used

US-REC

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

United States of America

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

No

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

Comment

Eaton sources 59-100% renewable energy via utility contracts with US-RECs for 13 sites in the United States. These have various dates of commissioning.

C8.2g

(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your non-fuel energy consumption in the reporting year.

Country/area

Argentina

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

64.64

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

64.64

Country/area

Australia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1,280.31

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

1,280.31

Country/area

Austria

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

18,001.69

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

18,001.69

Country/area

Bahrain

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

16.39

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

16.39

Country/area

Belgium

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

612.34

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

612.34

Country/area

Brazil

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

145,617.41

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

145,617.41

Country/area

Bulgaria

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

39.88

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

39.88

Country/area

Canada

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

11,734.72

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

11,734.72

Country/area

Chile

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1,319.14

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

1,319.14

Country/area

Colombia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

183.73

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

183.73

Country/area

Costa Rica

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

907.61

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

907.61

Country/area

Côte d'Ivoire

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

21.84

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

21.84

Country/area
Croatia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
38.98

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

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

38.98

Country/area
Czechia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
4,766.27

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

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

4,766.27

Country/area
Denmark

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
618.65

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

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

2,360.83

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

0

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

2,979.48

Country/area

Dominican Republic

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

19,289.4

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

19,289.4

Country/area

Egypt

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

54.57

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

54.57

Country/area
Estonia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

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

0

Country/area
Finland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
3,699

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
1,440.3

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

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

5,139.3

Country/area
France

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
29,817.69

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

29,817.69

Country/area

Germany

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

38,483.3

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

2,805.19

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

0

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

41,288.49

Country/area

Greece

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

237.93

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

237.93

Country/area

Guatemala

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

17.9

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

17.9

Country/area

Hong Kong SAR, China

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

97.98

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

97.98

Country/area

Hungary

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2,797.45

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

2,797.45

Country/area

India

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

42,315.09

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

42,315.09

Country/area

Indonesia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4,402.41

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

4,402.41

Country/area

Ireland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

483.12

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

483.12

Country/area

Israel

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

267.6

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

267.6

Country/area

Italy

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

25,818.71

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

25,818.71

Country/area

Japan

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

385.97

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

385.97

Country/area

Jordan

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

16.39

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

16.39

Country/area

Kazakhstan

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2.19

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

2.19

Country/area

Kenya

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

57.76

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

57.76

Country/area

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2,395.91

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

2,395.91

Country/area

Latvia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

33.23

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

33.23

Country/area

Lebanon

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

32.75

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

32.75

Country/area

Lithuania

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

20.6

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

20.6

Country/area

Luxembourg

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

37.11

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

37.11

Country/area

Malaysia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

71.97

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

71.97

Country/area

Mexico

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

132,283.57

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

132,283.57

Country/area

Morocco

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3,004.14

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

3,004.14

Country/area

Netherlands

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5,759.99

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

8,796.25

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

14,556.24

Country/area

New Zealand

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

117.9

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

117.9

Country/area

Nicaragua

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

10.84

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

10.84

Country/area

Nigeria

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

50.21

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

50.21

Country/area

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
1,006.77

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

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

1,006.77

Country/area
Oman

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
17.04

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

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

17.04

Country/area
Panama

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
43.66

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

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

0

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

0

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

43.66

Country/area

Peru

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

312.2

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

312.2

Country/area

Philippines

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8,510.73

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

8,510.73

Country/area
Poland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
90,636.82

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

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

90,636.82

Country/area
Portugal

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
38.65

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

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

38.65

Country/area
Puerto Rico

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
37,113.42

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

37,113.42

Country/area

Qatar

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

42.89

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

42.89

Country/area

Romania

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8,304.66

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

8,304.66

Country/area

Russian Federation

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

197.63

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

197.63

Country/area

Saudi Arabia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1,590.35

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

1,590.35

Country/area

Serbia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1,504.47

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

1,504.47

Country/area

Singapore

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1,278.13

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

1,278.13

Country/area

Slovakia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

82.73

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

82.73

Country/area

South Africa

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

813.92

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

813.92

Country/area

Spain

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

313.35

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

313.35

Country/area
Sweden

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
527.71

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

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

527.71

Country/area
Switzerland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
1,286.19

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

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

1,286.19

Country/area
Taiwan, China

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
10,360.61

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

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

0

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

0

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

10,360.61

Country/area

Thailand

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6,279.11

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

6,279.11

Country/area

Turkey

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6,725.97

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

6,725.97

Country/area

Ukraine

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

86.1

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

86.1

Country/area

United Arab Emirates

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

960.31

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

960.31

Country/area

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

25,528.87

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

25,528.87

Country/area

United States of America

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

548,518.63

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

548,518.63

Country/area

Viet Nam

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

12.48

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

12.48

C-CG8.5

(C-CG8.5) Does your organization measure the efficiency of any of its products or services?

	Measurement of product/service efficiency	Comment
Row 1	Yes	With millions of SKUs, Eaton does measure the efficiency of many of its customer solutions. For the purposes of this disclosure, there is no representative efficiency factor or set of factors to share based on the diverse array of power management solutions we provide.

C-CG8.5a

(C-CG8.5a) Provide details of the metrics used to measure the efficiency of your organization's products or services.

Category of product or service

Power transmission, transformation and distribution equipment

Product or service (optional)

Net sales were from sustainable solutions that enable electrification, energy transition, electric grid resilience, increasing efficiency in ground and air transportation and improved air quality.

% of revenue from this product or service in the reporting year

71

Efficiency figure in the reporting year

Metric numerator

%

Metric denominator

Not applicable

Comment

In 2021, 65% of our net sales were from sustainable solutions that enable electrification, energy transition, electric grid resilience, increasing efficiency in ground and air transportation and improved air quality. Deemed clean tech by some stakeholders, these solutions align with the global aims for sustainable development in alignment with

the UN SDGs.

In 2021, we improved our methodology to better align with our financial reporting. We expect our reporting on the sustainability of our solutions will be further refined in the future to conform with pending regulatory reporting requirements on climate and sustainability disclosures. Because of the nature of these expectations and changing regulations across the globe, these numbers are subject to change.

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

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

Description

Waste

Metric value

95

Metric numerator

Total waste landfilled in metric tons.

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Not applicable

% change from previous year

1

Direction of change

Increased

Please explain

We recycled 94% of our total waste in 2021. We recycled 95% of our total waste in 2022.

C-CE9.6/C-CG9.6/C-CH9.6/C-CN9.6/C-CO9.6/C-EU9.6/C-MM9.6/C-OG9.6/C-RE9.6/C-ST9.6/C-TO9.6/C-TS9.6

(C-CE9.6/C-CG9.6/C-CH9.6/C-CN9.6/C-CO9.6/C-EU9.6/C-MM9.6/C-OG9.6/C-RE9.6/C-ST9.6/C-TO9.6/C-TS9.6) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities?

	Investment in low-carbon R&D	Comment

Row 1	Yes	We are targeting $3 billion in sustainable research and development by 2030. Since 2020, Eaton has invested $900 million in R&D to grow our sustainable Positive Impact solutions

C-CG9.6a

(C-CG9.6a) Provide details of your organization's investments in low-carbon R&D for capital goods products and services over the last three years.

Technology area

Unable to disaggregate by technology area

Stage of development in the reporting year

Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

90

R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

363,940,000

Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

100

Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Eaton's largest source of greenhouse gas emissions is our scope 3, category 11 emissions. By using the six dimensions of our award-winning Positive Impact Framework (PIF) to design solutions that deliver a range of sustainability benefits, including reduced environmental impact, increased use-phase efficiency, safety and reliability we can continue to meet and potentially exceed our Scope 3 Science-based target. In 2022, 72% of our top new product development programs enabled a positive sustainability impact. We expect that nearly 100% of our new Product Innovation R&D spend to align with our sustainability framework by the year 2030.

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

Reasonable assurance

Attach the statement

Eaton_company_sustainability_files_eaton-scope-1-2-ghg-verification-statement (3).pdf

Page/ section reference

Pages 1-3

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1b

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

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 market-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Reasonable assurance

Attach the statement

Eaton_company_sustainability_files_eaton-scope-1-2-ghg-verification-statement (3).pdf

Page/ section reference

Pages 1-3

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1c

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

Scope 3 category

Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
Scope 3: Capital goods
Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
Scope 3: Business travel
Scope 3: Employee commuting
Scope 3: Upstream leased assets
Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution
Scope 3: Use of sold products
Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products

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

Eaton_ompany_sustainability_files_verification-opinion-eaton-cy2022-scope-3-final-jm.pdf

Page/section reference

Pages 1-3

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.2

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

No, but we are actively considering verifying within the next two years

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

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

No, but we anticipate being regulated in the next three years

C11.1d

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

The price of carbon at our UK sites is determined by UK government within the Carbon Reduction Commitment scheme, that was replaced by the Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting scheme in April 2019.
The carbon price depends on how much energy is produced from renewable sources within the country. The Climate Change Levy is a tax on energy delivered to non-domestic users in the United Kingdom. Its aim is to provide an incentive to increase energy efficiency and to reduce carbon emissions The more energy efficient we are, the lower our monthly carbon tax bills. Therefore, our strategy for reducing this carbon tax is to reduce our energy consumption. An example of this is in 2019 our Worksop facility upgraded their injection moulding machine to a more energy efficient model. This upgrade reduced our energy usage by approximately 240,000 kWh per year, or approximately 91 tons of CO2. We continue to strive to reduce our carbon tax by reducing consumption by increasing plant efficiencies. This CDP report covers activities in 2022. Starting in 2023, we anticipate reporting on additional carbon taxes and fees in the EU and in China. Eaton will continue on our decarbonization strategy across scope 1,2 and 3 emissions to help mitigate the costs of carbon taxes and fees.

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

No

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.

Type of internal carbon price

Shadow price

How the price is determined

Cost of required measures to achieve emissions reduction targets

Objective(s) for implementing this internal carbon price

Drive energy efficiency

Drive low-carbon investment

Scope(s) covered

Scope 1

Scope 2

Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Uniform

Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Static

Indicate how you expect the price to change over time

Actual price(s) used – minimum (currency as specified in C0.4 per metric ton CO2e)

7

Actual price(s) used – maximum (currency as specified in C0.4 per metric ton CO2e)

600

Business decision-making processes this internal carbon price is applied to

Capital expenditure
Operations

Mandatory enforcement of this internal carbon price within these business decision-making processes

No

Explain how this internal carbon price has contributed to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Eaton has created a carbon reduction forecast for our carbon neutral 2030 target. We have estimated costs for a variety of carbon reduction project types (CAPEX and OPEX) that range from $7-$600 per MT CO2e reduced. Based on the forecast, the weighted average is $15/MT. This shadow price is evolutionary and will evolve over time as we continue to execute projects. This shadow price has impacted our business by allowing us to advance strategic decisions on renewable energy and energy efficiency projects, such as how large to size off-site renewable procurement versus other types of carbon reducing initiatives

C12. Engagement

C12.1

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

Yes, our suppliers
Yes, our customers/clients

C12.1a

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

Type of engagement

Information collection (understanding supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers
Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers
Collect climate-related risk and opportunity information at least annually from suppliers
Collect climate transition plan information at least annually from suppliers
Collect other climate related information at least annually from suppliers

% of suppliers by number

1.2

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

50

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

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

In reporting year 2022, 499 suppliers were selected to be included in Eaton's CDP Supply Chain program request, a 100% increase in the number of suppliers from the previous year.

There are several criteria that Eaton takes into consideration when selecting suppliers to be included in this program. The selection includes:

• Suppliers that comprise a large share of sales to Eaton (compared to Eaton's total supply chain spend or total spend for a specific industry),

• Strategic suppliers that may support key products or industries of interest to Eaton,

• Suppliers that provide or manufacture products from carbon-intensive industries such as metals or plastics, and/or

• Suppliers that have been included in prior Eaton CDP Supply Chain requests.

Overall, Eaton aims to cover a variety of industries in the CDP Supply Chain request as to appropriately reflect the variety of industries in their total supply chain spend.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Out of 499 suppliers requested to participate in Eaton's CDP Supply Chain program, 202 responded; an increase of 14% in the number of responding suppliers over the previous year.

Eaton achieved a 40% disclosure rate by number and 48% by spend. Given that Eaton increased the # of suppliers engaged from the previous year by 100%, the increase of responding suppliers by 14% was considered successful.

364 suppliers received less than 5 requests from customers to respond and are likely new to CDP. Of those 364 suppliers, 78 suppliers submitted, many of whom were new to this request demonstrating a meaningful improvement and Eaton's impact.

Additional measures of success include an increase in Supplier responses across multiple KPIs critical to Eaton including:

- For Scope 1, 85% disclosed their emissions vs. 83% in 2021. This result is higher than the CDP member average.
- For Scope 2, 82% disclosed their emissions, vs 72% in 2021. This result is higher than CDP member average.
- 39% of disclosing suppliers reporting a transition plan aligned to a 1.5°C world with an addition 33% developing a transition plan within 2 years.
- 81% of disclosing suppliers reported climate-related risk, a 46% increase vs. 2021 (163 in 2022 vs. 112 in 2021); 67% of suppliers reporting climate related opportunities
- 71% of disclosing suppliers reported active targets, higher than CDP member average and a 17% increase in number of suppliers vs. 2021
- 30% of disclosing suppliers reported having approved science based targets; 51 suppliers in 2022 vs. 37 in 2021
- 61% of disclosing suppliers reported energy consumption from renewable sources, with 1% reporting a target for renewable energy.
- Eaton observed an increase in "A" scoring suppliers in 2022, while "B" scoring

suppliers have remained steady. However, “C” and “D” scoring suppliers have increased. It is likely that the rise in “A” scoring suppliers is a result of growth from many repeat responders, while many of the “C” and “D” scoring suppliers can be attributed to the increase in new, inexperienced suppliers responding to the questionnaire.

Comment

Eaton continues to demonstrate a leadership position through the CDP program, even more so this year with their continued commitment to expanding their program and engaging with additional suppliers that have a significant climate impact. Engagement with these key suppliers will help Eaton achieve the science-based target that was set in June 2020.

Type of engagement

Engagement & incentivization (changing supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

Run an engagement campaign to educate suppliers about climate change
Provide training, support, and best practices on how to set science-based targets
Climate change performance is featured in supplier awards scheme

% of suppliers by number

1.2

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

50

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

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

In reporting year 2022, 499 suppliers were selected to be included in Eaton’s CDP Supply Chain program request, a 100% increase in the number of suppliers from the previous year.
There are several criteria that Eaton takes into consideration when selecting suppliers to be included in this program. The selection includes:
• Suppliers that comprise a large share of sales to Eaton (compared to Eaton’s total supply chain spend or total spend for a specific industry),
• Strategic suppliers that may support key products or industries of interest to Eaton,
• Suppliers that provide or manufacture products from carbon-intensive industries such as metals or plastics, and/or
• Suppliers that have been included in prior Eaton CDP Supply Chain requests.
Overall, Eaton aims to cover a variety of industries in the CDP Supply Chain request as to appropriately reflect the variety of industries in their total supply chain spend.

Our education campaign included a mix of email communications, webinars, FAQ resources, one/one support via email and phone calls and improvement guides all aimed at supporting suppliers with their disclosure as well as the importance of setting a

science based target. In addition, Eaton participated as multi-national corporation in the 2022-2023 CDP Science-Based Targets Campaign which targeted many of Eaton's suppliers.

General and Targeted Improvement Guides to Reflect 2022 CDP Climate Question Modifications and Scoring Changes were provided to all requested suppliers.
Selected Suppliers for Custom Targeted Improvement:
- In order to maintain consistency and drive progress, “C and C-” scoring suppliers have traditionally received the custom improvement guides as these suppliers are often incorporating elements of a strong climate strategy but have room for opportunity.
Selected Suppliers for General Improvement Guides:
- General guides were sent to the remaining suppliers not selected to receive the custom targeted improvement guide.

Participation in supplier our engagement campaign is a criteria for our supplier awards program for all in scope suppliers and is highlighted at our supplier awards conference each year

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Our measure of success for our engagement campaign is to see improvement in the number of suppliers disclosing and an improvement in their scores each year. We consider year over year increases in supplier responses successful. In 2022, 22% of suppliers that submitted had activated, declined, or had an unknown CDP status in 2021. Overall Eaton saw a 14% increase in the number of suppliers responding and considers this successful in accordance with our criteria. This is particularly impressive given the increase in requested suppliers, many of whom were new to this request and demonstrates Eaton's impact. In addition, we have received positive impact from our suppliers on our targeted improvement guides including this direct quote from one of our suppliers : "I’d also like to applaud you and team on your effort to help suppliers improve on reporting. The actions items were noted and actions were taken where able at this point. As we work on next year’s disclosure, we are already looking into the point made about renewables in the grid mix."

Eaton observed an increase in “A” scoring suppliers in 2022, while “B” scoring suppliers have remained steady. However, “C” and “D” scoring suppliers have increased. It is likely that the rise in “A” scoring suppliers is a result of growth from many repeat responders, while many of the “C” and “D” scoring suppliers can be attributed to the increase in new, inexperienced suppliers responding to the questionnaire. In addition, for returning suppliers, 7 recipients of the 2022 custom guides saw an improvement in their scoring bracket, indicating that the guides may have helped them meet the level necessary to improve their scoring and strategy.

Setting science-based targets was a particular focus of our 2022 education campaign efforts and Eaton saw a 16% increase in the number of suppliers reporting a science-based target.

Comment

Eaton continues to demonstrate a leadership position through the CDP program, even more so this year with their continued commitment to expanding their program and engaging with additional suppliers that have a significant climate impact. Engagement with these key suppliers will help Eaton achieve the science-based target that was set in June 2020. Eaton is a supporter of the CDP Science-Based Targets Campaign.

Type of engagement

Innovation & collaboration (changing markets)

Details of engagement

Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce climate impacts on products and services

% of suppliers by number

1.2

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

50

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

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

In reporting year 2022, 499 suppliers were selected to be included in Eaton's CDP Supply Chain program request, a 100% increase in the number of suppliers from the previous year.
There are several criteria that Eaton takes into consideration when selecting suppliers to be included in this program. The selection includes:
• Suppliers that comprise a large share of sales to Eaton (compared to Eaton's total supply chain spend or total spend for a specific industry),
• Strategic suppliers that may support key products or industries of interest to Eaton,
• Suppliers that provide or manufacture products from carbon-intensive industries such as metals or plastics, and/or
• Suppliers that have been included in prior Eaton CDP Supply Chain requests.
Overall, Eaton aims to cover a variety of industries in the CDP Supply Chain request as to appropriately reflect the variety of industries in their total supply chain spend.

In addition, Plastics suppliers were invited to a regional innovation summit and TechDay with Eaton engineering teams to learn more about Eaton's product related sustainability goals and were invited to collaborate with Eaton on new technologies that can enable Eaton to achieve their science based targets. The event included product tear downs with an opportunity for suppliers to explore product components and generate ideas with Eaton engineering teams, identifying options to redesign and review specifications.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Eaton emphasizes the importance of reporting collaborative opportunities with suppliers, and we highlighted 2 collaborative projects in our supplier webinars as a way to

demonstrate that Eaton is actively looking to collaborate. The result was 16% of our suppliers engaging with us via CDP proposed collaborative opportunities. Our measure of success is to see an increasing trend for this KPI in the number of suppliers and we saw a slight decrease in 2022. The minor fluctuations may be as a result of the request to provide new opportunities for collaboration on an annual basis. The most common recommended project - new products or services that reduce emissions - is one that takes time to develop and quantify. Understanding this, Eaton hosted a supplier TechDay with Eaton engineering teams to learn more about Eaton's product related sustainability goals and were invited to collaborate with Eaton on new technologies that can enable Eaton to achieve their science based targets. The event included product tear downs with an opportunity for suppliers to explore product components and generate ideas with Eaton engineering teams, identifying options to redesign and review specifications. Six key suppliers attended with several projects identified. Due to the positive feedback received, additional tech days in other global regions have been scheduled for 2023.

Comment

Eaton continues to demonstrate a leadership position through the CDP program, even more so this year with their continued commitment to expanding their program and engaging with additional suppliers that have a significant climate impact. Engagement with these key suppliers will help Eaton achieve the science-based target that was set in June 2020. Eaton has expanded engagement efforts beyond CDP with a continuous improvement approach to take the key learnings from our CDP campaign and use that information to further refine our engagement efforts with our suppliers for highest impact.

C12.1b

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

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

% of customers by number

18

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

18

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

Eaton is engaged with 20 of our top customers by spend in sustainability and decarbonization. These customers represent 18% of our 2022 net sales and many have

science-based targets that align with Eaton's targets. The engagement varies from completing and sharing data for Lifecycle carbon, aligning goals around renewable energy or benchmarking and best practice sharing via peer-based learning and sustainable product attributes and offers.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

We have had positive impacts with these engagements including collaborating to solve challenges in sharing product related carbon data. The measures of success vary by customer and the unique nature of the engagement. Examples of success measures include sharing product level carbon, collaborating on a circularity offer or committing to quarterly sustainability peer learning. We have determined that at least 25% of Eaton's top customers have ambitious climate targets and success would be engaging with all 25% on them on sustainability and climate action. Impacts included positive supplier sustainability ratings from our customers and invitations for collaboration and feedback.

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

Climate-related disclosure through a public platform

Description of this climate related requirement

Eaton requests key suppliers to disclose through CDP Supply Chain program each year.

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement

50

% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement

24

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement

Supplier scorecard or rating

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement

Retain and engage

Climate-related requirement

Complying with regulatory requirements

Description of this climate related requirement

Eaton requires all suppliers to affirm and adhere to our Supplier Code of Conduct. The Supplier Code of Conduct outlines Eaton's expectations regarding workplace standards and business practices including environmental considerations that impact climate change. Specific climate change clauses include making continuous improvements to reduce or eliminate solid waste, wastewater and air emissions by implementing appropriate conservation measures in their production, maintenance, and facility processes. Eaton has a 2030 goal to ensure 100% of existing/legacy suppliers by 2030 have affirmed to the Supplier Code of Conduct and achieved 93% by spend by 2022 year end. Currently all suppliers must affirm the code of conduct in order to participate in our

request for proposal process and compliance is also required as a part of our contractual terms and conditions, where allowed by law, which will ensure any new suppliers have fulfilled this requirement during onboarding. In addition to the selfcertification, our Supplier Site Assessment process includes a review of supplier EHS performance and product stewardship practices and select strategic suppliers are evaluated in our supplier risk management program, which includes key sustainability metrics, adverse media and other screening tools that generally cover a broad range of community impacts. Our Ethics hotline is published publicly and is available for anyone to report grievances related to our suppliers.

% 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

93

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement

Supplier self-assessment

First-party verification

Grievance mechanism/Whistleblowing hotline

Supplier scorecard or rating

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement

Other, please specify

Existing suppliers that have not affirmed the supplier code of conduct will be excluded from participating in future opportunities. Other instances of non compliance will be reviewed on a case by case basis to determine if suspension is required.

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

External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Yes, our membership of/engagement with trade associations could influence policy, law, or regulation that may 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)

Page 3, page 12, page 26, page 43.

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

The Governance Committee of Eaton's Board of Directors meets annually with the vice president of Public Affairs to review our policy on political spending to ensure compliance with our policies. We commit to disclose political donations and/or lobbying expenditures

C12.3b

(C12.3b) Provide details of the trade associations your organization is a member of, or engages with, which are likely to take a position on any policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate.

Trade association

Business Roundtable

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Eaton agrees with BRT that Americans deserve an economy that allows each person to succeed through hard work and creativity and to lead a life of meaning and dignity. We believe the free-market system is the best means of generating good jobs, a strong and sustainable economy, innovation, a healthy environment and economic opportunity for all. Businesses play a vital role in the economy by creating jobs, fostering innovation and providing essential goods and services. Businesses make and sell consumer products; manufacture equipment and vehicles; support the national defense; grow and produce food; provide health care; generate and deliver energy; and offer financial, communications and other services that underpin economic growth.

Eaton committed to BRT's Statement of the Purpose of a Corporation committing to:
Delivering value to our customers. We will further the tradition of American companies leading the way in meeting or exceeding customer expectations.
Investing in our employees. This starts with compensating them fairly and providing important benefits. It also includes supporting them through training and education that help develop new skills for a rapidly changing world. We foster diversity and inclusion, dignity and respect.

Dealing fairly and ethically with our suppliers. We are dedicated to serving as good partners to the other companies, large and small, that help us meet our missions.
Supporting the communities in which we work.

We respect the people in our communities and protect the environment by embracing sustainable practices across
our businesses Generating long-term value for shareholders, who provide the capital that allows
companies to invest, grow and innovate. We are committed to transparency and effective engagement with shareholders.

Each of our stakeholders is essential. We commit to deliver value to all of them, for the future success of our companies, our communities and our country.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

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

C12.4

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

Publication
In voluntary sustainability report

Status
Complete

Attach the document
eaton-sustainability-report_2022_FINAL.pdf

Page/Section reference
All pages

Content elements
Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment
Eaton's 2022 sustainability report contains an introduction and summary, disclosures on our material ESG topics with reference to GRI, our SASB metrics, along with our TCFD disclosure.

Publication
In mainstream reports

Status
Complete

Attach the document
Eaton_AnnualReport22_Digital_FINAL.pdf

Page/Section reference
Pages 4-7,

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets

Comment

Eaton discloses information about sustainability performance in the front section of our Annual report.

C12.5

(C12.5) Indicate the collaborative frameworks, initiatives and/or commitments related to environmental issues for which you are a signatory/member.

	Environmental collaborative framework, initiative and/or commitment	Describe your organization's role within each framework, initiative and/or commitment
Row 1	Business Ambition for 1.5C Science Based Targets Network (SBTN) Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) UN Global Compact World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)	Eaton is collaborating on several projects as an active member of the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) including engagement on the creation of WBCSD's Avoided Emissions Guidance, which was recently endorsed by the G7; tackling Scope 3 transparency through our involvement in The Partnership for Carbon Transparency (PACT) workstream, which focuses on establishing a global methodology for accurate, primary and verified GHG emissions data exchange; and participating in the Horizon Zero Aluminum Working Group pilot in partnership with Rocky Mountain Institute and the Automotive Partnership for Carbon Transparency (A-PACT). We're also involved in several other initiatives with WBCSD that include tackling systemic challenges for a sustainable transition to renewables, decarbonizing transportation, automotive supply chain decarbonization and more. Eaton is a participant in the UN Global Compact and reports progress on the UN SDGs annually. We have a SBTi approved carbon target and have joined the Business Ambition for 1.5 degrees. We report our climate governance, risks, opportunities and strategy annually as part of our commitment to disclose according to the TCFD guidance.

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
Row 1	No, but we plan to have both within the next two years

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
Row 1	No, but we plan to do so within the next 2 years

C15.3

(C15.3) Does your organization assess the impacts and dependencies of its value chain on biodiversity?

Impacts on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment

No, but we plan to within the next two years

Dependencies on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment

No, but we plan to within the next two years

C15.4

(C15.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to biodiversity-sensitive areas in the reporting year?

No

C15.5

(C15.5) 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?
Row 1	No, we are not taking any actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments, but we plan to within the next two years

C15.6

(C15.6) 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, we do not use indicators, but plan to within the next two years	

C15.7

(C15.7) 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	Other, please specify We report on our water and waste management which impacts biodivesity.	1

[1]eaton-sustainability-report_2022_FINAL.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.

We are driving actions to decarbonize our emissions and advance a net-zero future. According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), to avoid the most catastrophic impacts of climate change we must limit global warming to 1.5°C and reach net-zero global carbon emissions by 2050. Our greenhouse gas reduction targets put us on a pathway that is aligned with reaching this target and have been approved by the Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi). We are on track to meet our goal of reducing the greenhouse gas emissions from our operations by 50% and to be carbon neutral by 2030. We will achieve this by reducing the carbon intensity of our Scope 2 emissions from purchased electricity and reductions to our

Scope 1 direct emissions from natural gas, fleet emissions and process fuels. Where emissions cannot be reduced by 2030, we plan to use carbon offsets

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	Chairman and CEO	Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

SC. Supply chain module

SC0.0

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

At Eaton, our products are designed to help customers around the world use power more reliably, efficiently and safely. Our solutions form the backbone of safe, reliable power generation and distribution and play a key role in the world's infrastructure. Eaton's mission-critical products and support is foundational across essential services—hospitals, first responders, governments, data centers, utilities and more. Our customers continue to want cleaner, more electric and more connected solutions. We meet that demand while striving to make good on our mission to improve quality of life and the environment at the same time. With innovative products and solutions that increase productivity and energy efficiency, Eaton is the trusted partner for customers seeking to optimize intelligent power use today and deliver safer, more sustainable energy for tomorrow. To discover and design solutions that enable our customers to conserve resources and make smart energy decisions, we have committed to spending $3 billion in sustainable research and development by 2030. We are working with our suppliers and customers to meet our science-based target of a 15 percent reduction of indirect Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions by 2030.

SC0.1

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

	Annual Revenue
Row 1	20,752,000,000

SC1.1

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

Requesting member

Airbus SE

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2,148

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions

Natural gas and other scope 1 stationary and mobile fuel sources as well as fugitive emissions.

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

206,665,319.43

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

Our allocated GHG emissions are calculated by totaling revenue from products purchased by requesting customer, divided by total revenue multiplied by Eaton's total Scope 1 emissions.

Requesting member

Airbus SE

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
5,026

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Purchased electricity.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
206,665,319.43

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Our allocated GHG emissions is calculated by totaling revenue from products purchased by requesting customer divided by total revenue from products purchased by all customers multiplied by Eaton's total Scope 2 emissions.

Requesting member
Airbus SE

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1,320,516

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions

Product use emissions, purchased goods and services.

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

206,665,319.43

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

Our allocated GHG emissions is calculated by totaling revenue from products purchased by requesting customer divided by total revenue from products purchased by all customers multiplied by Eaton's total Scope 3 emissions.

Requesting member
Alphabet, Inc.

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
2,148

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Natural gas and other scope 1 stationary and mobile fuel sources as well as fugitive emissions.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
6,376,000

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Our allocated GHG emissions are calculated by totaling revenue from products purchased by requesting customer, divided by total revenue multiplied by Eaton's total Scope 1 emissions, 2 or 3 emissions.

Requesting member
Alphabet, Inc.

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
5,026

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Purchased electricity.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
6,376,000

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Our allocated GHG emissions are calculated by totaling revenue from products purchased by requesting customer, divided by total revenue multiplied by Eaton's total Scope 1 emissions, 2 or 3 emissions.

Requesting member
Alphabet, Inc.

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

40,740

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions

Product use emissions, purchased goods and services.

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

6,376,000

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

Our allocated GHG emissions are calculated by totaling revenue from products purchased by requesting customer, divided by total revenue multiplied by Eaton's total Scope 1 emissions, 2 or 3 emissions.

Requesting member
Boeing Company

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
3,211

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Natural Gas

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
308,992,441.56

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Our allocated GHG emissions are calculated by totaling revenue from products purchased by requesting customer, divided by total revenue multiplied by Eaton's total Scope 1 emissions, 2 or 3 emissions.

Requesting member
Boeing Company

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
7,514

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Purchased electricity.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
308,992,441.56

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Our allocated GHG emissions are calculated by totaling revenue from products purchased by requesting customer, divided by total revenue multiplied by Eaton's total Scope 1 emissions, 2 or 3 emissions.

Requesting member
Boeing Company

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1,974,349

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions

Category 1 and 11.

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

308,992,441.56

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

Our allocated GHG emissions are calculated by totaling revenue from products purchased by requesting customer, divided by total revenue multiplied by Eaton's total Scope 1 emissions, 2 or 3 emissions.

Requesting member
Ford Motor Company

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
1,461

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Natural Gas.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
140,603,096.3

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Our allocated GHG emissions are calculated by totaling revenue from products purchased by requesting customer, divided by total revenue multiplied by Eaton's total Scope 1 emissions, 2 or 3 emissions.

Requesting member
Ford Motor Company

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
3,419

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Purchased electricity.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
140,603,096.3

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Our allocated GHG emissions are calculated by totaling revenue from products purchased by requesting customer, divided by total revenue multiplied by Eaton's total Scope 1 emissions, 2 or 3 emissions.

Requesting member
Ford Motor Company

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

898,403

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions

Category 1 and Category 11.

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

140,603,096.3

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

Our allocated GHG emissions are calculated by totaling revenue from products purchased by requesting customer, divided by total revenue multiplied by Eaton's total Scope 1 emissions, 2 or 3 emissions.

Requesting member
General Motors Company

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
2,236

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Natural Gas.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
215,189,739.4

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Our allocated GHG emissions are calculated by totaling revenue from products purchased by requesting customer, divided by total revenue multiplied by Eaton's total Scope 1 emissions, 2 or 3 emissions.

Requesting member
General Motors Company

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

5,233

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions

Purchased Electricity

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

215,189,739.4

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

Our allocated GHG emissions are calculated by totaling revenue from products purchased by requesting customer, divided by total revenue multiplied by Eaton's total Scope 1 emissions, 2 or 3 emissions.

Requesting member

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

Allocation level

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1,374,984

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions

Category 1 and Category 11,

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

215,189,739.4

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

Our allocated GHG emissions are calculated by totaling revenue from products purchased by requesting customer, divided by total revenue multiplied by Eaton's total Scope 1 emissions, 2 or 3 emissions.

Requesting member
Daimler Truck AG

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
2,453

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Natural Gas.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
236,035,928.6

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Our allocated GHG emissions are calculated by totaling revenue from products purchased by requesting customer, divided by total revenue multiplied by Eaton's total Scope 1 emissions, 2 or 3 emissions.

Requesting member
Daimler Truck AG

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level
Commodity

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
5,740

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Purchased electricity.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
236,035,928.6

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Our allocated GHG emissions are calculated by totaling revenue from products purchased by requesting customer, divided by total revenue multiplied by Eaton's total Scope 1 emissions, 2 or 3 emissions.

Requesting member
Daimler Truck AG

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
Category 10: Processing of sold products
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

Allocation level

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1,508,184

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions

Category 1 and Category 11.

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

236,035,928.6

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

Our allocated GHG emissions are calculated by totaling revenue from products purchased by requesting customer, divided by total revenue multiplied by Eaton's total Scope 1 emissions, 2 or 3 emissions.

Requesting member
Microsoft Corporation

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
1,081

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Natural Gas.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
104,002,364

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Our allocated GHG emissions are calculated by totaling revenue from products purchased by requesting customer, divided by total revenue multiplied by Eaton's total Scope 1 emissions, 2 or 3 emissions.

Requesting member

Microsoft Corporation

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2,529

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions

Purchased electricity.

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

104,002,364

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

Our allocated GHG emissions are calculated by totaling revenue from products purchased by requesting customer, divided by total revenue multiplied by Eaton's total Scope 1 emissions, 2 or 3 emissions.

Requesting member

Microsoft Corporation

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

664,537

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions

Category 1 and category 11.

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

104,002,364

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

Our allocated GHG emissions are calculated by totaling revenue from products purchased by requesting customer, divided by total revenue multiplied by Eaton's total Scope 1 emissions, 2 or 3 emissions.

Requesting member

Embraer S.A.

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
322

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Natrual Gas.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
30,995,699.69

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Our allocated GHG emissions are calculated by totaling revenue from products purchased by requesting customer, divided by total revenue multiplied by Eaton's total Scope 1 emissions, 2 or 3 emissions.

Requesting member
Embraer S.A.

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
754

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Purchased electricity.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
30,995,699.69

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Our allocated GHG emissions are calculated by totaling revenue from products purchased by requesting customer, divided by total revenue multiplied by Eaton's total Scope 1 emissions, 2 or 3 emissions.

Requesting member
Embraer S.A.

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

198,051

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions

Category 1 and Category 11.

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

30,995,699.69

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

Our allocated GHG emissions are calculated by totaling revenue from products purchased by requesting customer, divided by total revenue multiplied by Eaton's total Scope 1 emissions, 2 or 3 emissions.

Requesting member

Volvo Car Group

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
669

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Natural gas.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
64,354,599.29

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Our allocated GHG emissions are calculated by totaling revenue from products purchased by requesting customer, divided by total revenue multiplied by Eaton's total Scope 1 emissions, 2 or 3 emissions.

Requesting member
Volvo Car Group

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
1,565

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Purchased electricity.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
64,354,599.29

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Our allocated GHG emissions are calculated by totaling revenue from products purchased by requesting customer, divided by total revenue multiplied by Eaton's total Scope 1 emissions, 2 or 3 emissions.

Requesting member
Volvo Car Group

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods

Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

411,202

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions

Category 1 and category 11.

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

64,354,599.29

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

Our allocated GHG emissions are calculated by totaling revenue from products purchased by requesting customer, divided by total revenue multiplied by Eaton's total Scope 1 emissions, 2 or 3 emissions.

Requesting member

Lowe's Companies, Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
669

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Natural gas.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
64,354,599.29

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Our allocated GHG emissions are calculated by totaling revenue from products purchased by requesting customer, divided by total revenue multiplied by Eaton's total Scope 1 emissions, 2 or 3 emissions.

Requesting member
Lowe's Companies, Inc.

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
1,565

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Purchased electricity.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
64,354,599.29

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Our allocated GHG emissions are calculated by totaling revenue from products purchased by requesting customer, divided by total revenue multiplied by Eaton's total Scope 1 emissions, 2 or 3 emissions.

Requesting member
Lowe's Companies, Inc.

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods

Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

411,202

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions

Category 1 and category 11.

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

64,354,599.29

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

Our allocated GHG emissions are calculated by totaling revenue from products purchased by requesting customer, divided by total revenue multiplied by Eaton's total Scope 1 emissions, 2 or 3 emissions.

Requesting member

Renault Group

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
112

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Natural gas.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
10,757,187.84

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Our allocated GHG emissions are calculated by totaling revenue from products purchased by requesting customer, divided by total revenue multiplied by Eaton's total Scope 1 emissions, 2 or 3 emissions.

Requesting member
Renault Group

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
262

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Purchased electricity

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
10,757,187.84

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Our allocated GHG emissions are calculated by totaling revenue from products purchased by requesting customer, divided by total revenue multiplied by Eaton's total Scope 1 emissions, 2 or 3 emissions.

Requesting member
Renault Group

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods

Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

Allocation level

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

68,735

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions

Category 1 and category 11

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

10,757,187.84

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

Our allocated GHG emissions are calculated by totaling revenue from products purchased by requesting customer, divided by total revenue multiplied by Eaton's total Scope 1 emissions, 2 or 3 emissions.

SC1.2

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

Eaton publishes our annual net sales in our Annual Report which can be found here: https://www.eaton.com/us/en-us/company/investor-relations/investor-toolkit/financial-

reports/annual-report.html and our greenhouse gas emissions are available in our ESG databook which can be found here https://www.eaton.com/content/dam/eaton/company/sustainability/files/eaton-esg-gri-iso-data.pdf

SC1.3

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

Allocation challenges	Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges
Diversity of product lines makes accurately accounting for each product/product line cost ineffective	Challenge: Being unable to measure where and how energy is used. Generally we do not sub meter our factories. Therefore, it is difficult to determine a footprint of a single unit of production. Eaton produces close to eight million products at more than 200 manufacturing facilities worldwide. We have no method of allocating products to a specific facility, then connecting them to one of our thousands of customers. We have recently updated our greenhouse gas inventory methodology for our products using representative product families to solve for this. We expect to increase the accuracy over time as we conduct more EPDs, LCAs and other product level analysis. When customers help to prioritize or define representative products we can more feasibly partner with them on the data. Also, Eaton is participating in the WBCSD Carbon Transparency Pathfinder. We think if more companies join this effort, it would help solve these challenges.

SC1.4

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

Yes

SC1.4a

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

In the future Eaton plans to enhance scope 3 emissions tracking. Additional enhancements would include:

- Continue to develop our Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) process to include more products and achieve a better understanding of a product's GHG impact, including allocation to customers. We are in the process of improving our product use emissions methodology and have recently improved our scope 3 category 1 and 2 methodologies to provide more tailored data on the carbon intensity of our products to our customers and to inform our progress toward our scope 3 emissions reduction targets.

- We are in the process of updating our GHG methodology for product use emissions and have recently improved the fidelity of our scope 3 category 1 and 2 emissions methodology. In the near future, this will help us to better calculate specific emissions related to our products.
- Eaton Corporation is committed to improving our environmental footprint – not only around our own emissions, energy and water consumption but also by helping our suppliers reduce theirs. We asked our most strategic suppliers to join us in our sustainability efforts by working with our partner CDP and completing the Supplier Questionnaire. Eaton engaged GZA GeoEnvironmental, Inc. as an additional resource to assist our suppliers in responding to the questionnaire offering training and one on one consultation. These suppliers are strategic to our operations representing approximately 20% of Eaton's total upstream spend on goods and services. Success was measured by the number of respondents and the quality of information submitted. The CDP supply chain results showed Eaton as a leading company in both number of suppliers asked and number accepting our invitation.
- Increase employee awareness and understanding of emissions worldwide to provide support to our programs to reduce environmental footprints.
- Participate in the WBCSD Carbon Transparency Pathfinder working group and pilot.

SC2.1

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

SC2.2

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

No

SC4.1

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

No, I am not providing data

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I understand that my response will be shared with all requesting stakeholders	Response permission
Please select your submission options	Yes	Public

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms