DXC Technology
CDP Corporate Questionnaire

FY 2025

Contents

C1. Introduction

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

☑ English

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

☑ USD

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

(1.3.2) Organization type

☑ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

DXC Technology is a leading global provider of information technology services. We're a trusted operating partner to many of the world's most innovative organizations, building solutions that move industries and companies forward. Our engineering, consulting and technology experts help clients simplify, optimize and modernize their systems and processes, manage their most critical workloads, integrate AI-powered intelligence into their operations, and put security and trust at the forefront. We serve a global client base, including many Fortune 500 companies, through our more than 120,000 employees in over 60 countries.

Our three primary segments, Consulting & Engineering Services, Global Infrastructure Services and Insurance Software & Business Process Services give customers access to deep technical expertise and a wide range of modern capabilities including advanced data, AI, cloud, IT modernization and cybersecurity solutions. These offerings are designed to meet the critical demands of industries like insurance, healthcare, automotive, manufacturing and financial services. Whether we're optimizing infrastructure for the world's largest cruise fleet or processing hundreds of millions of banking and insurance transactions daily, we help businesses move faster and smarter across industries.

We believe innovation flourishes through collaboration. That's why we've strengthened our partnerships with ServiceNow, SAP, Microsoft, Amazon Web Services, Dynatrace, Dell Technologies and several others to bring joint modern solutions to market. With over 49,000 certifications across our partner ecosystem, our teams are ready to meet clients wherever they are in their journey. By teaming with the right ecosystem players who share our commitment to innovation and execution, we are extending our pipeline and deepening our relevance in key growth markets.

Explore how DXC delivers excellence for customers, employees and shareholders at www.dxc.com, and learn more about our sustainability and ESG commitments at www.dxc.com/esg.

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

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

03/31/2025

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

☑ Yes

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

☑ Yes

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

☑ 5 years

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

☑ 5 years

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

☑ 5 years

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

$12,871,000,000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

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

☑ Yes

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

ISIN code - equity

☑ Yes
US23355L106

Ticker symbol

☑ Yes
DXC

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

☑ Argentina
☑ Australia
☑ Austria
☑ Belgium
☑ Bermuda
☑ Brazil
☑ British Virgin Islands
☑ Brunei Darussalam
☑ Bulgaria
☑ Canada
☑ Chile
☑ China
☑ Colombia
☑ Costa Rica
☑ Croatia
☑ Cyprus
☑ Czechia
☑ Denmark
☑ Guam
☑ Hong Kong SAR, China
☑ Hungary
☑ India
☑ Indonesia
☑ Ireland
☑ Israel
☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ Jersey
☑ Kenya
☑ Lithuania
☑ Luxembourg
☑ Malaysia
☑ Mauritius
☑ Mexico
☑ Morocco
☑ Netherlands
☑ Portugal
☑ Puerto Rico
☑ Qatar
☑ Republic of Korea
☑ Romania
☑ Saudi Arabia
☑ Serbia
☑ Singapore
☑ Slovakia
☑ South Africa
☑ Spain
☑ Sweden
☑ Switzerland
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ Thailand
☑ Trinidad and Tobago
☑ Tunisia
☑ Turkey

☑ Dominican Republic
☑ Ecuador
☑ Egypt
☑ Fiji
☑ Finland
☑ France
☑ Germany
☑ Greece
☑ New Zealand
☑ Nigeria
☑ Norway
☑ Oman
☑ Panama
☑ Peru
☑ Philippines
☑ Poland
☑ Ukraine
☑ United Arab Emirates
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
☑ United States of America
☑ Uruguay
☑ Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
☑ Viet Nam

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

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

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

☑ Upstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

☑ All supplier tiers known have been mapped

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

We maintain specific data on each direct supplier inclusive of geographic location, affiliation with parent entities, sector, and materials provided.

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

Plastics mapping	Value chain stages covered in mapping
☑ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping plastics in our value chain	☑ Upstream value chain

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

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

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

1

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

The dynamic nature of DXC's business and continually evolving needs of our customers call for a short-term risk management outlook of 1 year.

In the short term, DXC's ESG strategy focuses on enhancing disclosures and reporting, implementing energy efficiency initiatives, managing operations in accordance with energy management standards, improving the energy efficiency of the services we offer, and identifying where we can help our customers meet their own carbon goals. To win new business, we must be able to provide responses to new business requests that articulate solutions that will support our customers and show environmental and social progress.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

1

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

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

A 5-year risk horizon ensures we are taking necessary steps to build for the future while balancing the evolving IT services environment.

Mid- and longer-term, with energy efficiency being part of DXC's overall business strategy, we have climate-related solutions and opportunities that span the services we provide our customers. We continue to focus on data center technology and business process design in the areas of data center planning and management, energy and emissions measurement and reporting, and industry/peer benchmarking. In systems implementation and integration, we continue to offer and expand services in server virtualization and consolidation, cloud computing, storage consolidation, data center consolidation, and green data center certification. We have established environmental targets, extending to 2030 in the near term and 2050 in the long term, which align with our focus areas: customers, employees and growth.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

5

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

☑ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

10

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

The longer-term horizon is less certain, but still important in terms of aligning our goals with stakeholder needs while ensuring we are considering the actions necessary to achieve those goals.

DXC's environmental strategy has been aligned with the United Nations 2030 Sustainable Development Goals, focusing on specific targets and goals set in SDGs 7, 12 and 13:

GOAL 7 – Affordable and clean energy
• Target 7.2: Increase the proportion of renewable energy used
• Target 7.3: Double the rate of energy efficiency improvement

GOAL 12 – Responsible consumption and production
• Target 12.4: Environmentally sound management of hazardous waste
• Target 12.5: Substantially reduce waste generation
• Target 12.6: Encourage supply chain to adopt sustainable practices

GOAL 13 – Climate action
• Target 13.1: Strengthen resilience to climate related hazards

By aligning with the UN SDG longer-term goals, we will continue to minimize our impact on the environment and improve resource efficiency in energy, data center management, natural resource protection, sustainable consumption, and travel and transportation. With our SBTi approved commitment to reduce emissions 65% by 2030 and our longer-term net zero target of 2050, DXC is taking action to meet climate ambitions.

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

Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
☑ Yes	☑ Both dependencies and impacts

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

Process in	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or
☑ Yes	☑ Both risks and opportunities	☑ Yes

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

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

☑ Climate change

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

☑ Dependencies
☑ Impacts
☑ Risks
☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

☑ Direct operations
☑ Upstream value chain
☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

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

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

☑ Sub-national

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ Other commercially/publicly available tools, please specify: **WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter; WWF Water Risk Filter; WRI Water Risk Atlas**

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

International methodologies and standards

☑ IPCC Climate Change Projections

☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard

Other

☑ Materiality assessment

☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

☑ Heat waves

☑ Wildfires

Chronic physical

☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)

☑ Heat stress

☑ Water stress

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

☑ Changes to national legislation

Market

☑ Changing customer behavior

Reputation

☑ Impact on human health

Technology

☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

☑ Other technology, please specify**: Transition to increasing renewable content**

Liability

☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Local communities

☑ Regulators

☑ Suppliers

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

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Climate change issues are identified from the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change reports and Sixth Assessment Report of the UN IPCC, which spotlight current themes and emerging and existing regional issues. These documents help in determining the various climate related impacts and risks while focusing on the regions where they will affect DXC operations and stakeholders in the future. These issues are captured as impacts, risks and opportunities, as they relate to services and regions in which DXC operates.

The Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) function was established to assist DXC in achieving its strategic objectives and operational goals by appropriately managing risk. The purpose of the ERM program is to institute a comprehensive framework that is tailored to address the needs of the organization. The mission of the program is to empower the effective identification, assessment, and management of key risks across the enterprise, as well as enable informed decision-making that supports stakeholders in navigating uncertainty and building resilience, while pursuing strategic objectives and operational goals.

DXC management owns and manages risk. The Enterprise Risk Committee (ERC) assists management in fulfilling its responsibilities for assessing, managing and monitoring risks, and aids the Board of Directors in its oversight responsibilities with regard to the company's ERM program.

ESG-related risks (including climate risks) are incorporated into the ERM process. DXC conducts an enterprise risk assessment at least annually, to identify the key risks throughout the enterprise. Risks are captured through interviews, surveys, assessments and/or facilitated meetings. During this process, the most significant risks within the company are identified and assessed. The severity and likelihood of the enterprise risks are assessed based on five-point scales. If risk reduction is needed, mitigation plans are evaluated and additional steps are taken, as needed.

DXC utilizes scenario analysis to evaluate climate-related risks in the short term, medium term, and long term. Key stakeholders are engaged during the scenario analysis to discuss resulting risks and potential mitigations. This process, which is undertaken separately from the enterprise risk assessment, helps to identify additional risks of concern, provide a second perspective on climate-related risks and opportunities, and inform future mitigations for impacts and risks.

In FY24, DXC undertook its first Double Materiality Assessment. This evaluation process included environmental and climate-related impacts, risks, and opportunities in the short term, medium term and long term. Subject matter experts from across the business contributed valuable insights to help define, evaluate and quantify potential impacts, risks and opportunities.

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

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

☑ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

Energy and water consumption requirements are reviewed across DXC's largest sites and evaluated against local renewable energy availability, likelihood of severe weather, water stress conditions, wildfire risks, and potential biodiversity impacts. Country level information is gathered from the World Bank Climate Change Knowledge Portal, the University of Notre Dame's Environmental Change Initiative, the Energy Institute Statistical Review of World Energy, the First Street Foundation Flood, Wildfire and Hurricane Wind Models, the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) Water Risk Filter, the WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter, and the WRI Water Risk Atlas to assess geographic environmental, water and biodiversity risks for DXC's strategic operational sites. This multi-factor approach enables a holistic view of site risk analysis, visibility to interconnections across risk factors, and allows DXC to calculate an aggregate environmental risk factor for strategic sites. These risk ratings help to inform mitigation decisions to lower DXC's overall environmental risk impacts.

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

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

☑ Yes, we have identified priority locations

(2.3.2) Value chain stages where priority locations have been identified

☑ Direct operations

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

☑ Areas important for biodiversity

☑ Areas of limited water availability, flooding, and/or poor quality of water

Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities

☑ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to water

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

Country level information is gathered from the World Bank Climate Change Knowledge Portal, the University of Notre Dame's Environmental Change Initiative, the Energy Institute Statistical Review of World Energy, the First Street Foundation Flood, Wildfire and Hurricane Wind Models, the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) Water Risk Filter, the WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter, and the WRI Water Risk Atlas to assess geographic environmental and water risks for DXC's operational sites. This information is incorporated into a site level risk analysis yielding a site level risk score. Sites with a risk score exceeding an established threshold are deemed priority locations.

(2.3.5) Will you be disclosing a list/spatial map of priority locations?

☑ No, we have a list/geospatial map of priority locations, but we will not be disclosing it

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

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

☑ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

☑ % decrease

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

☑ 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

☑ Frequency of effect occurring
☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs
☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

DXC's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) Program consists of six overarching risk categories: strategic, operational, compliance, financial, technology and additional/external. The severity of enterprise risks is assessed based on a five-point scale, ranging from negligible to critical and taking into consideration financial, operational, compliance and/or reputational (strategic) impacts. Critical risks are classified as meeting certain criteria, such as a) a revenue impact of 1% or greater, b) substantial enterprise-wide disruption, c) chronic or pervasive compliance violations, d) substantial negative impact on reputation and/or strategic objectives, e) persistent national and/or international media coverage, and/or f) critical loss of customers, employees, or third-party affiliates. The risk rating system is reviewed, and adjusted as necessary, on an annual basis.

We define substantive financial impact as described below.

SEVERITY
Critical: Financial impact of greater than 1% of revenue
Major: Damaging financial impact; Financial impact of 0.75% to 1% of revenue
Moderate: Notable financial impact; Financial impact of 0.5% to 0.75% of revenue
Minor: Minor financial impact; Financial impact of 0.25% to 0.5% of revenue
Negligible: Insignificant financial impact; Financial impact of less than 0.25% of revenue

LIKELIHOOD AND FREQUENCY OF EFFECT OCCURRING
Almost Certain: 75%-100% chance of occurrence, risk event is expected to occur frequently
Likely: 50%-75% chance of occurrence, risk event occurs on a semi-frequent basis
Possible: 25%-50% chance of occurrence, equal chance of risk event occurring/not occurring
Unlikely: 5%-25% chance of occurrence, risk event may occur infrequently
Remote: 0%-5% chance of occurrence, remote possibility of risk event occurring

TIME HORIZON OF IMPACT
Short-term: 0-1 years
Medium-term: 1-5 years
Long-term: 5-10 years

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

☑ Qualitative
☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

☑ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

☑ % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

☑ 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

☑ Frequency of effect occurring
☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs
☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

DXC's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) Program consists of six overarching risk categories: strategic, operational, compliance, financial, technology and additional/external. The potential impact of enterprise opportunities is assessed based on a five-point scale, ranging from negligible to critical and taking into consideration financial, operational, compliance and/or reputational (strategic) impacts. Critical opportunities are classified as meeting certain criteria, such as a) a revenue impact of 1% of or greater, b) substantial enterprise-wide benefit, c) substantial positive impact on reputation and/or strategic objectives, d) persistent positive national and/or international media coverage, and/or e) significant potential for increase in customer, employees, or third-party affiliates satisfaction or benefits. The risk rating system is reviewed, and adjusted as necessary, on an annual basis.

We define substantive financial opportunities as described below.

SIZE OF OPPORTUNITY
Critical: Financial impact of greater than 1% of revenue
Major: Financial impact of 0.75% to 1% of revenue
Moderate: Financial impact of 0.5% to 0.75% of revenue
Minor: Financial impact of 0.25% to 0.5% of revenue
Negligible: Financial impact of less than 0.25% of revenue

LIKELIHOOD AND FREQUENCY OF EFFECT OCCURRING

Almost Certain: 75%-100% chance of occurrence, opportunity event is expected to occur frequently
Likely: 50%-75% chance of occurrence, opportunity event occurs on a semi-frequent basis
Possible: 25%-50% chance of occurrence, equal chance of opportunity event occurring/not occurring
Unlikely: 5%-25% chance of occurrence, opportunity event may occur infrequently
Remote: 0%-5% chance of occurrence, remote possibility of opportunity event occurring

TIME HORIZON OF IMPACT
Short-term: 0-1 years
Medium-term: 1-5 years
Long-term: 5-10 years

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

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

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

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

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

☑ No

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

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(3.1.3) Please explain

Plastics are not a material component of DXC's business. DXC is not a manufacturer and does not procure a material amount of plastics from its supply chain.

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

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

☑ Risk 1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

☑ Argentina
☑ Australia
☑ Austria
☑ Belgium
☑ Brazil
☑ Bulgaria
☑ Canada
☑ China
☑ Colombia
☑ Costa Rica
☑ Czechia
☑ Denmark
☑ Egypt
☑ Fiji
☑ Morocco
☑ Netherlands
☑ New Zealand
☑ Norway
☑ Philippines
☑ Poland
☑ Portugal
☑ Puerto Rico
☑ Republic of Korea
☑ Romania
☑ Saudi Arabia
☑ Serbia
☑ Singapore
☑ Slovakia

☑ Finland
☑ France
☑ Germany
☑ Hong Kong SAR, China
☑ Hungary
☑ India
☑ Indonesia
☑ Ireland
☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ Luxembourg
☑ Malaysia
☑ Mexico
☑ Spain
☑ Sweden
☑ Switzerland
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ Thailand
☑ Tunisia
☑ Turkey
☑ Ukraine
☑ United Arab Emirates
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
☑ United States of America
☑ Viet Nam

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

DXC operates 215 sites across more than 50 countries, with 16% of those properties housing data centers for DXC operations and customer services. Data centers are a significant source of energy consumption for DXC, comprising 82% of DXC's facility energy consumption and 77% of DXC's Scope 1 and 2 emissions. DXC has 14 data centers located in areas that frequently experience extreme weather conditions such as in Australia, parts of the United States, South America and Southeast Asia.

Increasing global temperatures, as has been seen in recent years, bring the risk of increased facility energy consumption to support air conditioning and data center cooling needs, resulting in likely increases in operating cost. For example, longer periods of warming weather in specific regions can negatively affect the energy efficiency of offices and data centers and their power usage effectiveness (PUE). Higher temperatures require longer use of air conditioning and extra cooling in data centers to operate servers within required temperature boundaries.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

☑ Increased direct costs

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

☑ Short-term
☑ Medium-term

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

☑ Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

☑ Low

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

*Increasing energy costs due to climate change will impact DXC's operating costs. Approximately 82% of DXC's facility-related energy consumption is driven by data centers, and we attribute approximately 41% of data center energy consumption to heating and cooling. In FY25, total energy consumption costs were $95.8M. Energy costs related to data center and office heating and cooling are estimated to be $49.4M annually, calculated as total energy costs multiplied by percent of data center use plus total energy costs multiplied by percent of office use – or – ($95.8M * 82% * 41%) + ($95.8M * 18%). Impacts to operating cost are estimated to be as much as $1.3M annually based on the calculation described in question 3.1.1.25.*

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

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

0

(3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

$1,300,000

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

0

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

$3,000,000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

According to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency EPA, a 1-degree Celsius increase in temperature during cold weather (below 50°F/10°C) decreases electricity use by 1% to 5%. In warm weather (above 68°F/20°C), the opposite is true, where 1 degree of additional warming increases electricity use by 0% to 8%.
*Using this information as the basis for our estimate, we have calculated the impact of this risk as a range depending on weather impacts. Energy costs related to data center and office heating and cooling are estimated to be $49.4M annually (see question 3.1.1.16 for calculation). If our site portfolio experienced a 1-degree Celsius increase in temperature during cold weather (below 50°F/10°C) the resulting decrease in electricity use is estimated at 1% to 5%, a potential annual reduction of as much as $823k (4 months * average monthly electricity spend (($49.4M / 12 months) * 5% decrease in cost). Conversely, during warm weather (above 68°F/20°C), 1 degree of additional warming increases electricity use by 0% to 8%, a potential annual increase of as much as $1.3M (4 months * average monthly electricity spend * 8% increase in cost). Maximum increased operating cost in the short term is estimated at $1.3M annually. As DXC reduces data center footprint during the medium term, the most significant heat-based climate impacts also decrease. The annual maximum operating cost impact of $1.3M decreases by about 20% during each year of the medium term (reflective of the average expected footprint decrease). The maximum medium term 4-year cumulative impact to operational cost is estimated at $3M.*

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☑ Implementation of environmental best practices in direct operations

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

$46,450,000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The mitigation cost for increasing temperatures is the annual sum of costs to implement facility efficiency projects ($400,000), maintaining the ISO 50001 program ($50,000) and exiting facilities ($46,000,000).

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

DXC's energy efficiency strategy consists of multiple programs:

1) Elimination of office facilities over the short and medium term as we rationalize our physical footprint to the needs of the business.

2) Rationalization of our global data center footprint which constitutes approximately 47% of total facilities square footage but accounts for approximately 84% of global electricity usage.

3) Facility efficiency projects.

4) Maintaining ISO 50001 certifications for multiple strategic global data centers. DXC spends approximately $50,000 annually to maintain the ISO 50001 program, which helps us manage the efficiency of our data centers and mitigate spikes in energy consumption.

Case Study: DXC operates approximately 215 sites globally. 97% of DXC's Scope 1 and 2 carbon emissions come from energy consumption related to these buildings. Consequently, any action we can take to reduce site-related energy consumption can help us affect the anticipated rising costs of energy associated with global warming. In FY25, DXC implemented 32 site-specific energy efficiency projects for a total cost of approximately $400,000 and energy reduction impact of approximately 20,300 MWh. An additional 24 energy efficiency initiatives are under investigation for implementation in FY26, with an estimated savings of 6,000 MWh. In addition, we exited 31 facilities in FY25, eliminating 3.2M square feet (23%) of physical office and data center space. This reduction will eliminate an estimated 20,600 tCO2e from our future carbon inventory. We expect to continue reducing facility space through 2029, which will continue to have a significant impact on future emissions.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

☑ Risk 2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

☑ Argentina
☑ Australia
☑ Austria
☑ Belgium
☑ Brazil
☑ Bulgaria
☑ Canada
☑ China
☑ Colombia
☑ Morocco
☑ Netherlands
☑ New Zealand
☑ Norway
☑ Philippines
☑ Poland
☑ Portugal
☑ Puerto Rico
☑ Republic of Korea

- ☑ Costa Rica
- ☑ Czechia
- ☑ Denmark
- ☑ Egypt
- ☑ Fiji
- ☑ Finland
- ☑ France
- ☑ Germany
- ☑ Hong Kong SAR, China
- ☑ Hungary
- ☑ India
- ☑ Indonesia
- ☑ Ireland
- ☑ Italy
- ☑ Japan
- ☑ Luxembourg
- ☑ Malaysia
- ☑ Mexico
- ☑ Romania
- ☑ Saudi Arabia
- ☑ Serbia
- ☑ Singapore
- ☑ Slovakia
- ☑ Spain
- ☑ Sweden
- ☑ Switzerland
- ☑ Taiwan, China
- ☑ Thailand
- ☑ Tunisia
- ☑ Turkey
- ☑ Ukraine
- ☑ United Arab Emirates
- ☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- ☑ United States of America
- ☑ Viet Nam

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

According to the 2025 World Bank Carbon Pricing Dashboard, 113 carbon pricing instruments have been implemented globally. Of these, the price ranges from $0.1 to $158.8 per tCO2e, with an average price of $38.93 per tCO2e. To date, DXC is subject to one carbon tax regulation, the UK ETS, which is related to diesel for generators used in in-scope UK-based data centers, affecting 1% of DXC's FY25 Scope 1 emissions with minimal financial impact to DXC.

DXC's highest risk for carbon taxation lies in our data center operations, with 77% of Scope 1 and 2 carbon emissions attributable to DXC operated data centers. We expect continued focus on data center energy consumption and efficiency, as the global demand for data center capacity could more than triple by 2030. Source: McKinsey AI power: Expanding data center capacity to meet growing demand October 29, 2024.

DXC data centers are distributed across 13 countries globally, with 69% located in the Americas; 20% located in Europe; and 11% located in Asia Pacific (based on square footage). The highest risks for data center-related carbon taxation is in Europe, with moderate risks in APAC markets, and variable but persistent risks in North America.

While DXC faces carbon tax risk from data center operations, we plan to eliminate 2-4 million square feet of data center space by 2029, significantly reducing the potential impact of this risk.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

☑ Increased compliance costs

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

☑ Medium-term

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

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

☑ Low

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

If DXC becomes subject to wide-spread jurisdictional legislation for carbon taxation, particularly relative to data center energy consumption and carbon emissions, we anticipate financial impacts to direct operating costs. DXC's data center operations comprise 77% of FY25 Scope 1 and 2 carbon emissions. DXC data centers are distributed across 13 countries globally, with 69% located in the Americas; 20% located in Europe; and 11% located in Asia Pacific (based on square footage). This distribution significantly lowers the potential financial impacts of jurisdictionally specific carbon taxation.

DXC is exiting most data center operations, which will significantly reduce this risk in the medium term. We anticipate reducing two to four million square feet of data center related square footage by the end of 2029.

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

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

$2,500,000

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

$7,500,000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

To align with the goal of limiting global warming to two degrees Celsius, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has outlined recommendations for a global average carbon price of $75 per tCO2e by 2030. Recognizing the political difficulty of a uniform global price, the IMF has proposed an international carbon price floor, which would set a minimum carbon price that varies by country income level. A 2021 proposal suggested a floor of $75 per ton for advanced economies, $50 per ton for high-income emerging economies, and $25 per ton for low-income emerging economies.

*Using this range, we estimate a carbon tax impact ranging from $25 per tCO2e to $75 per tCO2e. Based on the upper and lower tax rates, DXC's FY25 estimated carbon tax could range between $5M ($25 * 200,036 tCO2e) and $15M ($75 * 200,036 tCO2e). However, based on DXC's data center exit plans, we anticipate emissions will drop by an additional 100,000 tCO2e by 2029. So, the 2029 cost for carbon taxation could range between $2.5M ($25 * 100,036 tCO2e) and $7.5M (75 * 100,036 tCO2e).*

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☑ Implementation of environmental best practices in direct operations

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

$46,450,000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The mitigation cost for increasing temperatures is the annual sum of costs to implement facility efficiency projects ($400,000), maintaining the ISO 50001 program ($50,000) and exiting facilities ($46,000,000).

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

DXC's energy efficiency strategy consists of multiple programs:

1) Elimination of office facilities over the short and medium term as we rationalize our physical footprint to the needs of the business.

2) Rationalization of our global data center footprint which constitutes approximately 47% of total facilities square footage but accounts for approximately 84% of global electricity usage.

3) Facility efficiency projects.

4) Maintaining ISO 50001 certifications for multiple strategic global data centers. DXC spends approximately $50,000 annually to maintain the ISO 50001 program, which helps us manage the efficiency of our data centers and mitigate spikes in energy consumption.

Case Study: DXC operates approximately 215 sites globally. 97% of DXC's Scope 1 and 2 carbon emissions come from energy consumption related to these buildings. Consequently, any action we can take to reduce site-related energy consumption can help us affect the anticipated rising costs of energy associated with global warming. In FY25, DXC implemented 32 site-specific energy efficiency projects for a total cost of approximately $400,000 and energy reduction impact of approximately 20,300 MWh. An additional 24 energy efficiency initiatives are under investigation for implementation in FY26, with an estimated savings of 6,000 MWh. In addition, we exited 31 facilities in FY25, eliminating 3.2M square feet (23%) of physical office and data center space. This reduction will eliminate an estimated 20,600 tCO2e from our future carbon inventory. We expect to continue reducing facility space through 2029, which will continue to have a significant impact on future emissions.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

☑ Risk 3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☑ Changes to national legislation

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

☑ Brazil
☑ France
☑ Mexico
☑ Germany
☑ Australia
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

As the regulatory environment for climate related issues broadens, transition risks such as non-compliance with regulatory mechanisms could become more significant for DXC. For example, over the next two years, DXC will become subject to new climate reporting requirements in California, Europe, Australia, Mexico and Brazil. Reporting non-compliance can result in financial penalties (as high as $500,000 annually), but the greater risk is the potential for exclusion from government tender opportunities in the country of non-compliance. While the risk is most significant in Europe where our public tender opportunities are the greatest, the country-specific nature of regulatory risk helps to minimize the potential financial impact considerably. Should DXC find itself non-compliant within a country, the resulting impacts of exclusion from government tender opportunities and regulatory fines would be limited to that country. Given the dispersion of our business, and the broad variations in regulatory requirements, we see the greatest exposure in the UK, France, Germany, and Australia where regulatory requirements are most progressed and our public tender engagement most pronounced. We anticipate a maximum exposure of approximately $200M in revenue and approximately $20M in margin.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

☑ Constraint to growth

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

☑ Medium-term

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

☑ Exceptionally unlikely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

☑ Medium-low

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

The financial impact reflects the potential negative consequences of regulatory noncompliance. We do not expect to have any noncompliance issues. Assuming that's true, then we would incur zero financial impacts. However, the regulatory environment in Europe is very dynamic and independently governed across multiple countries. If DXC were to have a regulatory noncompliance issue, the impact of the issue would be assessed country by country and consist of a) regulatory fines and b) more significantly, the cost of exclusion from public tenders. If we were precluded from bidding on government contracts in the UK, France, Germany, Australia, we determine the maximum financial impact to be determined by the value of the public sector pipeline of these countries. We estimate the pipeline of public contracts in Europe to be approximately $200M and the approximate margin associated from that revenue at $20M. So, our maximum financial impact is estimated at $20M of pre-tax profit.

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

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

0

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

$20,000,000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The financial impact reflects the potential negative consequences of regulatory noncompliance. We do not expect to have any noncompliance issues. Assuming that's true, then we would incur zero financial impacts. However, the global regulatory environment is very dynamic and independently governed across multiple countries. If DXC were to have a regulatory noncompliance issue, the impact of the issue would be assessed country by country and consist of a) regulatory fines and b) more significantly, the cost of exclusion from public tenders. If we were precluded from bidding on government contracts in the UK, France, Germany or Australia, we determine the maximum financial impact to be determined by the value of the public sector pipeline of these countries. We estimate the pipeline of public contracts in these geographies to be approximately $200M and the approximate margin associated from that revenue at $20M. So, our maximum financial impact is estimated at $20M of pre-tax profit.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☑ Greater compliance with regulatory requirements

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

$1,775,000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The estimated direct cost of complying with EU-wide regulation is approximately $1.8M. This fee includes the necessary due diligence performed regularly in each country of regulation, the professional energy audits and reports required to directly meet the regulations in each country, annual facility initiatives to improve energy

efficiency, IT systems used for regulatory compliance, and the time of local and global staff engaged to produce DXC's required regulatory reporting.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

DXC undertakes many actions to monitor and assure compliance with global ESG-related regulatory requirements.

Case Study: DXC has implemented a complex ESG-related system architecture which consists of a carbon accounting system, supply chain due diligence system and ESG data and disclosure management system to improve the accuracy, completeness, and auditability of ESG-related disclosures. This increased investment demonstrates DXC's proactive preparation to ensure compliance with global climate and ESG-related regulatory requirements.

(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

☑ Revenue

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

$200,000,000

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

☑ 1-10%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

☑ 1-10%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

As described in 3.1.1, DXC has one climate-related risk which could affect revenue - a risk of exclusion from public sector tenders as a result of regulatory non-compliance. We estimate a potential maximum revenue impact of $200M, which is 1.6% of DXC's FY25 revenue of $12.87B.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

☑ OPEX

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

$7,500,000

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

$3,000,000

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

As described in 3.1.1, DXC has identified two climate-related risks which could affect operating costs - a risk of increasing energy costs for facilities, and a risk of carbon taxation. We estimate an aggregated maximum operational cost impact of $10.5M in both transition and physical risks, which is 0.1% of DXC's FY25 total costs and expenses of $12.24B.

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

☑ Yes

(3.5.1) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impact your operations.

☑ UK ETS
☑ Other carbon tax, please specify: **UK Climate Change Agreement**

(3.5.2) Provide details of each Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) your organization is regulated by.

UK ETS

(3.5.2.1) % of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

1%

(3.5.2.2) % of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0%

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

01/01/2024

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/31/2024

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

176

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

176

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

4,238

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

☑ Facilities we operate but do not own

(3.5.2.10) Comment

The UK Emissions Trading Scheme is a regulatory requirement for DXC based upon the emissions resulting from the operation of generators at in-scope UK-based data centers.

(3.5.3) Complete the following table for each of the tax systems you are regulated by.

Other carbon tax, please specify

(3.5.3.1) Period start date

01/01/2024

(3.5.3.2) Period end date

12/31/2024

(3.5.3.3) % of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax

0%

(3.5.3.4) Total cost of tax paid

$200,450

(3.5.3.5) Comment

The UK Climate Change Agreement is a voluntary arrangement with the UK Government for high energy users to reduce energy consumption. DXC sets consumption and reduction targets for energy consumption. In return, DXC receives a discount on the CCL, a tax added to electricity and fuel bills.

(3.5.4) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

DXC maintains ISO 14001 and ISO 50001 certifications for environmental and energy management across 14 strategic data centers, which allows for a consistent approach to regulatory compliance and disclosure based on verified data and processes. Maintaining certifications requires a proactive approach to regulatory changes, including the development of effective processes, comprehensive training to support implementation in operations, and regular audits to capture lessons learned and ensure ongoing compliance.

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

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

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

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

☑ Opp 1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☑ Move to more energy/resource efficient buildings

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

☑ Argentina

☑ Morocco

- ☑ Australia
- ☑ Austria
- ☑ Belgium
- ☑ Brazil
- ☑ Bulgaria
- ☑ Canada
- ☑ China
- ☑ Colombia
- ☑ Costa Rica
- ☑ Czechia
- ☑ Denmark
- ☑ Egypt
- ☑ Fiji
- ☑ Finland
- ☑ France
- ☑ Germany
- ☑ Hong Kong SAR, China
- ☑ Hungary
- ☑ India
- ☑ Indonesia
- ☑ Ireland
- ☑ Italy
- ☑ Japan
- ☑ Luxembourg
- ☑ Malaysia
- ☑ Mexico
- ☑ Netherlands
- ☑ New Zealand
- ☑ Norway
- ☑ Philippines
- ☑ Poland
- ☑ Portugal
- ☑ Puerto Rico
- ☑ Republic of Korea
- ☑ Romania
- ☑ Saudi Arabia
- ☑ Serbia
- ☑ Singapore
- ☑ Slovakia
- ☑ Spain
- ☑ Sweden
- ☑ Switzerland
- ☑ Taiwan, China
- ☑ Thailand
- ☑ Tunisia
- ☑ Turkey
- ☑ Ukraine
- ☑ United Arab Emirates
- ☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- ☑ United States of America
- ☑ Viet Nam

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

DXC's hybrid work model redefines where and how people work by engaging and inspiring them with best-of-breed technology. The model allows DXC colleagues to work flexibly between home and the office by harnessing intelligent collaboration, which combines enterprise communication tools in a single interface to enable secure, integrated network infrastructures, with rapid deployment and scalability to fit business need. Our personalized approach is focused on people and on supporting collaboration from anywhere. DXC has also made a strategic decision to exit inefficient data centers and transfer workloads to the cloud or third-party data center providers.

Collectively, these two programs will reduce DXC's greenhouse gas emissions and overall energy consumption as well as the dependence on daily work commutes and business travel in the medium-term.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

☑ Reduced direct costs

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

☑ Medium-term

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

☑ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

☑ Medium-low

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

As we optimize office space and reduce inefficient data center space, DXC will reduce the total cost of rent and utilities. In the near term, these costs are offset by facility exit fees, but longer term will begin to reduce DXC's facility operating costs.

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

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

$97,400,000

(3.6.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

$194,800,000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

In FY25, DXC eliminated 3.2M square feet of office and data center space, a 23% reduction from FY24. By the end of 2029, we plan to exit another two to four million square feet of office and data center space, resulting in combined space reduction of 50% since FY24.

*The financial opportunity is the average total cost of ownership (TCO) multiplied by the eliminated square footage. DXC's average total cost of ownership in FY25 was $48.7 per square foot. If we exit two million square feet of space, the total savings would be approximately $97.4M ($48.7 * 2,000,000), during fiscal year 2029. If DXC exits four million square feet, the savings would increase to $194.8M.*

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

$50,000,000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

As we exit facilities, we incur costs to remove or relocate office equipment, clean the sites and where necessary, return the facilities to the pre-occupancy state. We expect to incur between $25M and $50M in facility exit costs to exit the square footage noted above.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Case Study: DXC operates approximately 215 sites globally. 97% of DXC's Scope 1 and 2 carbon emissions come from energy consumption related to these buildings. Consequently, any action we can take to reduce under-utilized, inefficient sites can help us reduce costs. DXC's facility rationalization program will allow us to exit an anticipated two to four million square feet of office and data center space by the end of 2029. We expect the square footage reductions to reduce energy consumption by as much as 350,000 MWh.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

☑ Opp 2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☑ Increased sales of existing products and services

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

☑ Argentina
☑ Australia
☑ Austria
☑ Belgium
☑ Bermuda
☑ Brazil
☑ British Virgin Islands
☑ Brunei Darussalam
☑ Bulgaria
☑ Canada
☑ Chile
☑ China
☑ Colombia
☑ Costa Rica
☑ Croatia
☑ Cyprus
☑ Czechia
☑ Denmark
☑ Dominican Republic
☑ Ecuador
☑ Egypt
☑ Fiji
☑ Finland
☑ France
☑ Germany
☑ Greece
☑ Guam
☑ Hong Kong SAR, China
☑ Hungary
☑ India
☑ Indonesia
☑ Ireland
☑ Israel
☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ Jersey
☑ Kenya
☑ Lithuania
☑ Luxembourg
☑ Malaysia
☑ Mauritius
☑ Mexico
☑ Morocco
☑ Netherlands
☑ New Zealand
☑ Nigeria
☑ Norway
☑ Oman
☑ Panama
☑ Peru
☑ Philippines
☑ Poland
☑ Portugal
☑ Puerto Rico
☑ Qatar
☑ Republic of Korea
☑ Romania
☑ Saudi Arabia
☑ Serbia
☑ Singapore
☑ Slovakia
☑ South Africa
☑ Spain
☑ Sweden
☑ Switzerland
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ Thailand
☑ Trinidad and Tobago
☑ Tunisia
☑ Turkey
☑ Ukraine
☑ United Arab Emirates
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
☑ United States of America
☑ Uruguay
☑ Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
☑ Viet Nam

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

On average, ESG inquiries from customers have increased 23% annually since 2022. This continued increased interest in sustainability is a reflection of significant changes in investor attention, end-customer sentiment, and regulatory changes. In response to this demand, DXC offers and is expanding the application of multiple products and services that can have a significant impact on our customers' ESG objectives, including DXC public, hybrid & multicloud services, performance-based PC refresh, DXC emissions insight and modernization studio, ESG data

management with ServiceNow, ESG analytics, automotive and manufacturing compliance solutions, conflict mineral management and reporting, and supply chain emissions evaluation.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

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

☑ Medium-term

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

☑ About as likely as not (33–66%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

☑ Low

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

Continued customer interest in sustainable solutions is expected to have an impact on DXC's revenues in the medium term. The impact has not been quantified.

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

☑ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Development of these offerings is integrated with our existing offering development roadmaps and for this reason, we do not expect to incur incremental cost.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Through our work providing services in business process outsourcing, analytics and engineering, applications, security, cloud, IT outsourcing, and modern workplace, we gain unique visibility into our customers' IT estates. Combining our unique sustainable services offerings with our expertise and customer-based knowledge positions us to support our customers on their carbon reduction journeys. Development of these offerings is integrated with our existing offering development roadmaps and for this reason, we do not expect to incur incremental cost.

Case Study: The IT estate as a driver of emissions is of interest to many customers, but more so in professional services sectors than others. According to McKinsey's, "The Green IT Revolution: A blueprint for CIOs to combat climate change", global enterprise technology can comprise as much as 35% of total emissions for companies in the Banking and Investment Services sector and as much as 45% for companies in the Insurance sector. These are a significant proportion of emissions for companies under pressure to reduce their emissions footprint.

On average, ESG inquiries from customers have increased 23% annually since 2022. While this volume represents a small percentage of our customers by count, it signals a shift in demand for solutions to lower emissions relative to enterprise technology. We have provided IT related emissions insights to more than 600 customers with our Modernization Studio suite of tools. From these insights, we've collaborated with customers to reduce IT related emissions as much as 43% through modernization and efficiency initiatives.

(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

☑ OPEX

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

$194,800,000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

☑ 1-10%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

As described in 3.6.1, DXC has identified a climate-related opportunity which could affect operating costs – an opportunity to reduce facilities as a result of adopting a hybrid work location operating model. We estimate a maximum operational cost benefit of $194.8M, which is 1.6% of DXC's FY25 total costs and expenses of $12.24B.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

☑ Revenue

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

☑ Less than 1%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

We are unable to quantify the revenue impact of broadening our sustainable services capabilities.

C4. Governance

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

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

☑ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

☑ Quarterly

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

☑ Executive directors or equivalent

☑ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

☑ Yes, but it is not publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

The Board believes that maintaining a range of backgrounds, skills, expertise and other personal characteristics promotes inclusiveness, enhances the Board's deliberations and enables the Board to better represent all of DXC's constituents, including its varied customer base and workforce, and support business decisions that are aligned with long-term value. The Board is committed to regular renewal and refreshment and seeking out highly qualified candidates from a variety of backgrounds as part of each Board candidate search undertaken.

The Nominating/Corporate Governance Committee, which oversees succession planning for the Board and makes recommendations regarding key leadership roles on the Board and its committees, regularly reviews the composition of our Board and assesses the skills and characteristics of our directors with a view towards enhancing the composition of our Board to support the Company's evolving strategy. Likewise, on an annual basis, committee assignments are reviewed to discuss whether rotation of committee members and committee chairs is appropriate to introduce fresh perspectives and to broaden and diversify the views and experiences represented on the Board's committees. The Board is comprised of 30% female directors; and 50% of directors are from at least one traditionally underrepresented race/ethnicity.

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

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

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

Climate change

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

☑ Board-level committee

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

☑ Yes

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

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify**: Nominating / Corporate Governance Committee Charter**

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

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

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

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis
☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy
☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan
☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Board of Directors Nominating/Corporate Governance Committee receives updates at each meeting from C-Level Executives and the VP, ESG on ESG matters impacting the business, including investor-related issues and ESG ratings, risks and opportunities. At the beginning of each fiscal year ESG strategy and priorities are discussed and confirmed with the committee. Within the year, the committee receives regular updates on the most pressing risks facing the business, including climate related matters. These updates are subsequently shared with the full board after each committee meeting. All targets and commitments are approved by the committee and progress against the targets and priorities are reviewed throughout the year.

Biodiversity

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

☑ Board-level committee

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

☑ Yes

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

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify**: Nominating / Corporate Governance Committee Charter**

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

☑ Sporadic – agenda item as important matters arise

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

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

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

DXC has completed its first Double Materiality Assessment (DMA), which was reviewed with the Board of Directors Nominating/Corporate Governance Committee. The DMA includes the assessment of biodiversity dependencies, impacts, risk and opportunities.

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

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group

☑ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process

☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

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

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

☑ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

☑ Experience in the environmental department of a government (national or local)

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

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

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

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

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

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

Other

☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

☑ Reports to the board directly

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

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The President and Chief Executive Officer is the senior-most executive at DXC. The CEO drives the organization's overall business strategy, setting the tone and direction for all ESG matters. The CEO participates in Board of Director meetings to discuss ESG issues critical to strategy, progress against objectives and pertinent climate-related risks and opportunities.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ General Counsel

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

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

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

Other

☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The General Counsel oversees strategic climate related matters which include integration into strategy, setting targets, monitoring progress, and assessing risks and opportunities, as well as briefing the Board of Directors and CEO on these climate related matters.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Other

☑ Other, please specify**: VP, ESG**

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

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

Engagement

☑ Managing engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions
☑ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements
☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

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

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
☑ Developing a climate transition plan
☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

☑ Other, please specify**: Reports to the General Counsel**

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

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The VP ESG manages the implementation of DXC's ESG program, including climate-related issues. The VP ESG coordinates with executives and function leads to conduct scenario analysis, assess climate related risks and opportunities, develop and monitor climate-related targets, and collaborate with value chain members to achieve the company's climate related objectives.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Other

☑ Other, please specify**: Global Data Center Operations and Strategy Leader**

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

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

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

☑ Other, please specify**: Reports through DXC's delivery organization**

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

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Global Data Center Operations Strategy Leader is responsible for global data centers and the climate-related impacts of those facilities. This includes managing operational and investment budgets, implementing a data center plan in line with our climate-related objectives, and managing data center climate-related risks and opportunities.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Other

☑ Other, please specify**: VP, Global Real Estate**

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

☑ Reports to the Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

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

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The VP Global Real Estate is responsible for global facilities and the climate-related impacts of those facilities. This includes managing operational and investment budgets, integrating climate-related issues into the strategy, in line with our hybrid work business model, and managing facilities' climate-related risks and opportunities.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Other

☑ Other, please specify**: VP, ESG**

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

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

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

☑ Other, please specify**: Reports to the General Counsel**

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

☑ As important matters arise

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The VP ESG leads the assessment of environmental dependencies impacts risks and opportunities, which includes biodiversity.

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

Climate change

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

☑ Yes

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

0

(4.5.3) Please explain

While DXC does not have compensation programs tied specifically to climate-related performance and goal attainment, there are processes in place to evaluate efforts to advance DXC's climate-related performance alongside other related performance objectives. For example, improvement in the efficiency of our facilities is highly correlated to the cost of running facilities. Together these outcomes would be evaluated as part of the annual review cycle and factored into compensation awards for the responsible leaders. In addition, the efficiency gains and associated cost reductions would contribute to long-term performance shares which are based on DXC reaching certain performance measurement goals over a three-year period.

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

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ General Counsel

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

☑ Bonus - % of salary

☑ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index

Emission reduction

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Short-term incentives are paid annually during the performance management cycle. Long-term performance stock units are earned based on DXC reaching certain performance measurement goals over a three-year period.

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

The success of DXC's ESG program, including climate related performance, is one of many objectives for which the General Counsel's performance is evaluated. Overall goal achievement is part of the evaluation process for DXC's annual compensation plan and contributes to long-term award of performance stock units.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Senior-mid management

☑ Environment/Sustainability manager

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

☑ Bonus - % of salary

☑ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index

Emission reduction

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Achievement of climate transition plan

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Short-term incentives are paid annually during the performance management cycle. Long-term performance stock units are earned based on DXC reaching certain performance measurement goals over a three-year period.

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

Successful execution of DXC's ESG program, including climate related performance, is one of many objectives for which performance of the VP of ESG is evaluated. Overall goal achievement is part of the evaluation process for DXC's annual compensation plan and contributes to long-term award of performance stock units.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Facility/Unit/Site management

☑ Other facility/unit/site manager, please specify**: Vice President, Global Real Estate**

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

☑ Bonus - % of salary

☑ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Energy efficiency improvement

☑ Reduction in total energy consumption

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Short-term incentives are paid annually during the performance management cycle. Long-term performance stock units are earned based on DXC reaching certain performance measurement goals over a three-year period.

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

Achievement of facilities-related goals and targets, including efficient management of DXC's global facilities footprint, is one of many objectives for which performance of the VP Global Real Estate Management is evaluated. Overall goal achievement is part of the evaluation process for DXC's annual compensation plan and contributes to long-term award of performance stock units.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Facility/Unit/Site management

☑ Other facility/unit/site manager, please specify**: Global Data Center Operations and Strategy Leader**

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Energy efficiency improvement

☑ Reduction in total energy consumption

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Short-term incentives are paid annually during the performance management cycle.

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

Achievement of data center goals and targets, including efficient management of DXC's global data centers, is one of many objectives for which performance of the Global Data Center Operations and Strategy Leader is evaluated. Overall goal achievement is part of the evaluation process for DXC's annual compensation plan.

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

☑ Yes

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

☑ Climate change
☑ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

☑ Direct operations
☑ Upstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

DXC maintains an ISO 14001 Environmental Management certification; has a publicly available environmental policy and a public commitment to the Paris Agreement. Our commitments are evidenced by Science Based Targets

initiative (SBTi) approval of near-term emission reduction targets aligned with a 1.5° Celsius trajectory. Additionally, DXC has publicly available Human Rights and Modern Slavery statements and a commitment to the UN Global Compact, stating commitment to internationally recognized human rights and adoption of the UN International Labor Organization principles. Our commitments are contractually cascaded to suppliers through DXC's Responsible Supply Chain Principles. All documents are available on DXC.com.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to a circular economy strategy

☑ Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to net-zero emissions

Additional references/Descriptions

☑ Description of grievance/whistleblower mechanism to monitor non-compliance with the environmental policy and raise/address/escalate any other greenwashing concerns

☑ Reference to timebound environmental milestones and targets

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

☑ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

DXC Environmental Policy 2025.docx

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

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

☑ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

☑ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)

☑ Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)

☑ UN Global Compact

☑ Other, please specify**: UK Government Digital Sustainability Alliance**

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

DXC has been a signatory of the UN Global Compact since the inception of our company in 2017. Our near-term emission reduction targets were certified by the SBTi in 2023. We are publicly committed to climate disclosure in line with the TCFD framework. We are a founding member of the UK Government Digital Sustainability Alliance (GDSA) and are members of the GDSA Circular Economy working group. DXC is also a member of the Green Software Foundation.

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

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

☑ Yes, we engaged directly with policy makers

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

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

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

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

☑ Paris Agreement

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

DXC-Paris-Agreement-commitment_Final.pdf

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

☑ Yes

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

☑ Non-government register

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

Science Based Targets initiative; DXC's ISIN - US23355L1061

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

DXC is a voluntary member of the UK Climate Change Agreement (member since 2015); the trade body, techUK, which as part of the UK's climate and sustainability program fosters dialogue between the tech industry and government to ensure a better understanding of the climate change impacts of the sector and the need for structured and longer-term energy targets; and a founding member of the UK Government Digital Sustainability Alliance (GDSA), an organization dedicated to promoting and progressing knowledge and capabilities to deliver sustainable digital data and technology across the UK.

DXC's process for aligning engagement activities with strategy involves regular communications between executive leaders and the Board of Directors. DXC's executive leadership team has received training on ESG issues to further integrate them with the business strategy. DXC's external engagement activities are reviewed by our General Counsel, VP of ESG, Corporate Communications and Marketing specialists, and Investor Relations specialist, for alignment with DXC's overall ESG strategy.

Meetings to review progress against DXC's global environment plans are held quarterly with the Board of Directors and ESG Executives. Annual disclosures are reported in line with GRI, SASB, CDP and TCFD and are

communicated to stakeholders via DXC's ESG webpage, supplemented with materials such as DXC's "ESG at a Glance" document, strategy documents and relevant policy documents.

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

Row 1

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

Climate Change Agreement

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

☑ Climate change

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

Environmental impacts and pressures

☑ Emissions – CO2

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

☑ National

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

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

☑ Support with no exceptions

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

☑ Participation in voluntary government programs

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

0

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

DXC is a voluntary member of the UK government's Climate Change Agreement (member since 2015), established for high energy users as an incentive to reduce energy consumption. Dialogue between industry and government is fostered to ensure a better understanding of the climate change impacts of the sector and the need for structured and longer-term energy targets. Engagement with the Climate Change Agreement offers incentives to DXC to continually reduce carbon emissions related to operations in alignment with the long-term government objective to achieve net zero emissions.

DXC supports establishment of longer-term targets to ensure time for businesses to actively prepare to meet them. DXC has engaged with government representatives to promote these activities. The program incentivizes sector companies to achieve emission reduction targets in exchange for reductions in Climate Change levy tax discounts. If reductions are not achieved, a financial penalty is assessed.

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

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 2

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

Net Zero Strategy: Build Back Greener which aims to achieve net zero in the UK by 2050

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

☑ Climate change

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

Other

☑ Climate transition plans

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

☑ National

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

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

☑ Support with no exceptions

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

☑ Regular meetings

☑ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers

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

0

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

DXC is a founding member of the UK Government Digital Sustainability Alliance (GDSA) and is a member of the GDSA Circular Economy working group. We participate to share best practices and identify opportunities to advance the UK's achievement of net zero as well as learn of best practices to accelerate DXC's own pursuit of net zero by 2050. We measure our success by our level of engagement with GDSA and our contributions to GDSA's outputs and achievements.

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

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

☑ Paris Agreement

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

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

☑ Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

☑ Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

SustainableIT.org - an organization established to advance global sustainability through technology leadership.

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

☑ Climate change

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

☑ Consistent

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

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

As an IT services provider, DXC is engaged in developing and promoting efficient and sustainable IT solutions for customers globally. The mission of SustainableIT.org is to define sustainable transformation programs by industry, author best practices and frameworks, set standards and certifications, provide education and training, and raise awareness for environmental and societal programs that make our organizations and the world sustainable for generations to come. We endorse the development of best practices SustainableIT.org is bringing to our sector to accelerate the reality of sustainable IT.

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

$10,000

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

Membership fees provided to SustainableIT.org are used to finance the development of best practices, standards, and policy recommendations to accelerate the development of sustainable IT solutions. Funding in this area is critical to ensure that sustainable IT practices are mandated through legal or regulatory requirements to offset the rise in energy consumption required for global IT-based activities, such as artificial intelligence, which is growing exponentially.

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

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

☑ Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

☑ Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

The Green Software Foundation (GSF) is a non-profit organization that aims to reduce the amount of carbon emissions associated with software. The GSF's mission is to create a trusted ecosystem of people, standards, tooling, and best practices for building green software. The GSF's goal is to change the culture of software development in the tech industry so that sustainability is a core priority for software teams.

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

☑ Climate change

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

☑ Consistent

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

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

As an IT services provider, DXC is engaged in developing and promoting efficient and sustainable IT solutions for customers globally. The mission of the Green Software Foundation is to create a trusted ecosystem of people, standards, tooling, and best practices for building green software. We see this objective as a critical component in accelerating achievement of sustainable IT globally. More than 120 DXC employees have completed the Green Software Foundations Certified Green Software Practitioner training

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

$20,000

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

Membership fees provided to the Green Software Foundation are used to finance the development of best practices, standards, and policy recommendations to accelerate the development of sustainable software solutions. Funding in this area is critical to ensure that sustainable software guidelines are mandated through legal or regulatory requirements to offset the rise in energy consumption required for global IT-based activities, such as artificial intelligence, which is growing exponentially.

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

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

☑ Paris Agreement

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

☑ Yes

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

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

☑ In voluntary sustainability reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

☑ Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

☑ Underway - previous year attached

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

☑ Strategy
☑ Governance
☑ Emission targets
☑ Emissions figures
☑ Risks & Opportunities
☑ Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Full document

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

FY24 TCFD Report.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

DXC has disclosed in accordance with the TCFD framework since 2021. DXC's most recent TCFD report addresses FY24 climate related governance, strategy, risks, opportunities, metrics, targets and performance. The FY25 TCFD report will be available later this year.

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

☑ In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

☑ TCFD

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

☑ Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

☑ Underway - previous year attached

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

☑ Strategy
☑ Governance
☑ Risks & Opportunities
☑ Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Pages 5 -11

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

DXC Companies House Document - FY24 Annual Report.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

DXC discloses in accordance with the TCFD framework in our UK Management reporting. These reports are produced annually and audited by our statutory auditor. Disclosures are available publicly on the UK's website: DXC UK INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS LIMITED filing history - Find and update company information - GOV.UK.

C5. Business strategy

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

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

☑ Annually

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

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ IEA SDS

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

☑ Policy

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

☑ 2025
☑ 2030
☑ 2040
☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

Relevant technology and science

☑ Other relevant technology and science driving forces, please specify**: Growth and availability of renewable energy**

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

DXC's climate transition plan is based on the following key assumptions:
1) No substantive changes in our business model;
2) Our hybrid business model will continue to allow the reduction of physical office space; and
3) We will continue to reduce our managed data center square footage by exiting all or part of data centers located around the world by 2030.

DXC's climate transition plan is based on the following key dependencies:
1) Reduced data center requirements will transition to more efficient third-party data center suppliers who will continually increase the percentage of energy procured from renewable sources;
2) Renewable energy availability as a percentage of total energy will continue to increase globally; and
3) Our largest suppliers will adopt science-based targets aligned with a 1.5 Celsius trajectory.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

This scenario represents a "best case" orderly transition aligned with the Paris Agreement goals, providing a benchmark for strategic planning and risk mitigation.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

☑ No SSP used

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

☑ Acute physical
☑ Chronic physical
☑ Policy

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

☑ 1.6°C - 1.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

☑ 2025
☑ 2030
☑ 2040
☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

Relevant technology and science

☑ Other relevant technology and science driving forces, please specify**: Growth and availability of renewable energy**

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

DXC's climate transition plan is based on the following key assumptions:
1) No substantive changes in our business model;
2) Our hybrid business model will continue to allow the reduction of physical office space; and
3) We will continue to reduce our managed data center square footage by exiting all or part of data centers located around the world by 2030.

DXC's climate transition plan is based on the following key dependencies:
1) Reduced data center requirements will transition to more efficient third-party data center suppliers who will continually increase the percentage of energy procured from renewable sources;
2) Renewable energy availability as a percentage of total energy will continue to increase globally; and
3) Our largest suppliers will adopt science-based targets aligned with a 1.5 Celsius trajectory.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

This scenario was selected to provide a science-based, low-emissions pathway for stress-testing business resilience and opportunity.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

☑ No SSP used

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

☑ Acute physical
☑ Chronic physical
☑ Policy

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

☑ 2.0°C - 2.4°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

☑ 2025
☑ 2030
☑ 2040
☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts
☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Regulators, legal and policy regimes
☑ Global regulation

Relevant technology and science
☑ Other relevant technology and science driving forces, please specify**: Growth and availability of renewable energy**

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

DXC's climate transition plan is based on the following key assumptions:
1) No substantive changes in our business model;
2) Our hybrid business model will continue to allow the reduction of physical office space; and
3) We will continue to reduce our managed data center square footage by exiting all or part of data centers located around the world by 2030.

DXC's climate transition plan is based on the following key dependencies:
1) Reduced data center requirements will transition to more efficient third-party data center suppliers who will continually increase the percentage of energy procured from renewable sources;
2) Renewable energy availability as a percentage of total energy will continue to increase globally; and
3) Our largest suppliers will adopt science-based targets aligned with a 1.5 Celsius trajectory.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

This scenario was selected to provide a middle-of-the-road scenario for analysis of business-as-usual risks and opportunities.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

☑ No SSP used

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical
☑ Policy

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

☑ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

☑ 2025
☑ 2030
☑ 2040
☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Other regulators, legal and policy regimes driving forces, please specify**: Growth and availability of renewable energy**

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

DXC's climate transition plan is based on the following key assumptions:
1) No substantive changes in our business model;
2) Our hybrid business model will continue to allow the reduction of physical office space; and
3) We will continue to reduce our managed data center square footage by exiting all or part of data centers located around the world by 2030.

DXC's climate transition plan is based on the following key dependencies:
1) Reduced data center requirements will transition to more efficient third-party data center suppliers who will continually increase the percentage of energy procured from renewable sources;
2) Renewable energy availability as a percentage of total energy will continue to increase globally; and
3) Our largest suppliers will adopt science-based targets aligned with a 1.5 Celsius trajectory.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

This scenario was selected to provide a worse-case high-risk future for stress-testing business exposure to severe climate impacts and adaptation needs.

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

Climate change

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

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

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

☑ Organization-wide

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

Transition risk dominates under IEA SDS and RCP 2.6. Rising carbon prices ($140 – $280 tCO2e by 2050) and increasing renewable energy standards accelerate the business case for more efficient data center solutions and increasing renewable energy procurement. Physical risk dominates under RCP 8.5. Extreme heat, water stress and storm intensity threaten data center uptime, interruptions to customer service delivery and increasing operating costs due to higher cooling loads. Transition and physical risks are balanced under RCP 4.5 with an unpredictable carbon pricing policy and encouraging outlooks for increasing renewable energy sources for global energy grids. Physical and transition risks are common across all scenarios but vary in intensity depending on the timeline.

Physical risks: Three physical risk areas identified were storm related direct damage to data center facilities, extreme weather interruption of customer delivery operations and increasing energy costs related to global warming. Data center risks are decreasing as a result of our optimization strategy and near-term footprint reductions (DXC expects to exit most data centers by 2030); however, facility damage could result from extreme weather events such as hurricanes or floods. DXC's data centers are subject to an annual Threat, Vulnerability, and Risk Assessment (TVRA). This comprehensive assessment includes a review of all threats and risks (geo-political, climate, environmental, pedestrian, nuclear, air space, etc.) to help our teams prepare effective business continuity plans and mitigate potential risks. TVRAs also help our teams prioritize and select new data center partners and locations. DXC expects to exit most data centers by 2030, which will significantly reduce the financial risk of cooling related

operating cost increases from extreme temperatures. In FY25, data centers comprised 84% of DXC's electricity consumption. By 2030, we anticipate energy consumption needs dropping by approximately 80%.

Office facilities were deemed to be low risk given our geographic dispersion and hybrid work model, both of which significantly reduce business interruption risks from weather issues in any one geographic area. DXC's Business Continuity team continuously monitors, prepares, responds, recovers, and learns in the face of opportunities, challenges, adversity, or disruptions, while ensuring the safety of our people. The team's actions mitigate risks and increase the certainty that business objectives for mission-critical activities are met in a systematic and timely manner.

Transition risks: Three transitional risk areas identified include future carbon taxation, pressure to accelerate achievement of net zero, and increasing climate disclosure requirements. DXC expects to exit most data centers by 2030, which will significantly reduce the financial risk of carbon pricing impacts. In FY25, data centers comprised 77% of Scope 1 and 2 emissions (153,958 tCO2e). By 2030, we anticipate total DXC Scope 1 and 2 emissions to be as low as 100,000 tCO2e, given data center and office rationalizations. At this level and using carbon price estimation between $25 and $75 per tCO2e, we estimate carbon taxation could cost DXC between $2.5M and $7.5M annually by 2030. Increasing net zero requirements present a risk of increased costs with the purchase of renewable energy, increased capital expenditures to improve the efficiency of our facilities, or new costs of carbon offsets. We also expect these potential costs to fall in the long term due to decreasing facility space and increasing availability of renewable energy. Increasing disclosure requirements, from customers or regulators, may involve purchasing additional software, hiring additional personnel, and increasing external certifications.

Our scenario analysis is driving greater visibility to long-term climate-related risks. We are evaluating the impacts of consolidation and elimination of data centers at higher risk for climate-related issues and enhancing the selection criteria for third party data center providers. Reduction of data centers coupled with increased customer cloud uptake will help mitigate DXC's climate risks.

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

(5.2.1) Transition plan

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

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

☑ Yes

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

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

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

As an IT services provider, DXC, and our customers, are reliant on efficient data center operations. Global data center usage is anticipated to increase in the coming years as private and public sectors exploit the capabilities of Artificial Intelligence (AI) to solve a number of pressing problems. Given the dynamic nature of AI and the policies governing adoption and expansion, paired with the unknown pace of renewable energy expansion, we don't feel we are yet in a position to accurately predict future data center requirements or the future breadth of renewable energy availability.

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

☑ We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.8) Description of feedback mechanism

DXC executives regularly hold meetings with investors to discuss a variety of topics, which may include business strategy, business structure, and financial performance. As investor interests dictate, ESG topics may also be discussed. Since 2019, DXC has aggressively reduced emissions related to Scope 1 and 2 (direct operations) by 77%. As this aggressive reduction demonstrates DXC's commitment to environmental stewardship and we provide transparent annual disclosure on climate-related governance, strategy, risks, opportunities, metrics and targets, it is not common for investors to request discussions about DXC's climate change strategy and trajectory. At any time, investors or the general public may submit inquiries about DXC's climate-related commitments and performance on-line at Investors.DXC.com.

(5.2.9) Frequency of feedback collection

☑ More frequently than annually

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

DXC's climate transition plan is based on the following key assumptions:

1) *No substantive changes in our business model.*
2) *Our hybrid business model will continue to allow the optimization of physical office space.*
3) *We will continue to reduce our managed data center square footage by exiting all or part of data centers located around the world.*

DXC's climate transition plan is based on the following key dependencies:

1) *Reduced data center requirements will transition to more efficient third-party data center suppliers who will continually increase the percentage of energy procured from renewable sources.*
2) *Renewable energy availability as a percentage of total energy will continue to increase globally.*

3) *Our largest suppliers will adopt science-based targets aligned with a 1.5° Celsius trajectory.*

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

DXC has reduced Scope 1 and 2 emissions 77% since fiscal year 2019; exceeding our 2030 SBTi-certified reduction target 6 years early. We expect further near-term emission reductions as we continue to reduce office and data center square footage in line with our business strategies to a) maintain a hybrid work model; and b) optimize data center operations. As an example of the impact these business strategies have had, as of March 31, 2025, DXC has reduced occupied facility square footage by 63% (18.3 million square feet) since our fiscal year 2019. Over the next four years, we expect to reduce an additional two to four million square feet, much of which will come from power hungry data centers.

As evidence of our long-term climate transition plans, in 2024, DXC committed to achieve net-zero emissions by 2050 for direct operations. We expect to achieve this target through reduction of facilities, electrification of DXC's fleet vehicles, and increased transition to renewable energies. 97% of DXC's scope 1 and 2 emissions come from energy consumption in facilities. The remaining 3% of scope 1 and 2 emissions come from non-electric fleet vehicles. Together, the reduction of facilities, electrification of our fleet and increased consumption of renewable energy can have a tremendous impact on achieving our net-zero target.

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

FY24 DXC TCFD Report.docx

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

☑ No other environmental issue considered

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

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

☑ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

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

☑ Products and services

☑ Operations

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

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

☑ Opportunities

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

☑ Climate change

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

As a global IT services company, DXC must provide products and services that anticipate and meet the needs of our customers. In response to increasing customer demand for services that can help achieve their climate-related objectives, we are expanding and continually evolving low-carbon and climate-related services in the short and medium term.

A major offering is cloud migration. DXC helps enterprises modernize their IT estates to meet business demands with services for public, hybrid and multi-cloud environments as well as AI and cloud platforms. DXC partners with AWS, Microsoft Azure, Google Cloud and VMware, SAP, Red Hat and NVidia for infrastructure and flexible service-based solutions. By collaborating with our partners to help our customers move from on-premises to cloud, we enable gains in energy efficiency, since less cooling is required for cloud solutions. Cloud requires fewer servers, which allows for greater energy reduction. DXC's cloud partners have all begun their decarbonization journeys. For example, Microsoft has also committed to be carbon negative by 2030 and procuring enough renewable energy to cover 100% of energy consumption by the end of 2025. This reduces customers' direct emissions by transferring them to efficient partner data centers, enabling lower Scope 3 emissions. A DXC study showed that customers who modernized their applications in migrating from on-premises infrastructure to cloud or hybrid IT achieved an average of 37% lower carbon emissions and reduced total cost of ownership (TCO) by 34%. By working with partners that offer decarbonization pathways, DXC can provide additional value to customers beyond price reductions by aligning with their decarbonization goals and ensuring that the carbon reductions associated with DXC's offerings and services are factored into decision making

Another way DXC is driving carbon savings for our customers — and ourselves — is through our PC as a Service solution. Through this model we proactively monitor and optimize the performance of each PC, measure the compute power the employee needs based on the tools they use every day (we call this Workload Analytics), and

compare that to the ability of the PC to meet their needs. When we see that the PC can't support the employee's needs, we automate a refresh of the PC. By doing this, we extend the life of our customer's PCs without impacting productivity and reduce their refresh needs, which reduces their new PC manufacturing demands.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

☑ Risks

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

☑ Climate change

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

In the short and medium term, we are focused on improving the efficiency of our data center operations, our office footprint and our vehicle fleet. We are continuing our application rationalization and EOL remediation programs that decommissioned a total of 459 servers in FY25. DXC continued an aggressive move to public cloud and in FY25, we completed the migration of 53 applications to public cloud resulting in 825 servers being migrated to a more efficient, cloud-based compute solution.

In our data center operations, we have developed a short- and medium-term strategy to optimize data centers through efficiency actions and consolidations. In FY25 DXC implemented lighting, UPS upgrades and consolidations and airflow projects in 21 data centers resulting in an annual 20,171 MWh reduction in energy consumption. Our property portfolio has also become more space efficient through site consolidations. Over a 6-year period, from FY19 to FY25, DXC reduced facility square footage by 63%. These programs will reduce DXC's GHG emissions and overall energy consumption in the short and medium term. In FY25, DXC continued to decrease the size of our vehicle fleet and shift our fleet to more energy efficient hybrid or fully electric vehicles. Our fleet is now comprised of 63% hybrid or electric vehicles, an increase of 7% from prior year.

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

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

☑ Capital expenditures

☑ Assets

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

☑ Risks

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

☑ Climate change

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

Capital Expenditures:
Case study and time horizon - The cost of operating high energy consumption data centers is factored into financial planning and influences capital projects in the medium to long term. DXC has implemented high efficiency UPS systems across several of our data centers with efficiency improving from 55% to 96% across all loads presented. We are also upgrading cooling systems and shifting systems from water systems to direct expansion systems.

Assets:
Case study and time horizon – The total ownership costs of data centers factor into portfolio decisions and lease vs. buy decisions. With high energy consumption driven by cooling requirements, data center electricity consumption (the highest source of emissions and energy costs for DXC) is more efficient in naturally cooler climates. This has influenced the consolidation of strategic data centers around the world where contractually possible.

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

Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition	Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your
☑ Yes	☑ Other methodology or framework

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

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

☑ Other, please specify**: Internal assessment**

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

☑ CAPEX

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

$400,000

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

0.03%

(5.4.1.8) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

0.03%

(5.4.1.9) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

0.0%

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

DXC tracks capital expenditures associated with office and data center efficiency projects (e.g., HVAC, lighting, infrastructure equipment refresh) on an annual basis. As our physical footprint decreases, we expect these expenditures to decrease.

Row 2

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

☑ Other, please specify**: Internal assessment**

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

☑ OPEX

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

$6,448,329

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

0.1%

(5.4.1.8) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

0.1%

(5.4.1.9) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

0.1%

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

DXC tracks annual operating expenses associated with the procurement of renewable energy for offices and data centers. As our physical footprint decreases, we expect these expenditures to decrease.

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

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities

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

(5.10.3) Primary reason for not pricing environmental externalities

☑ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(5.10.4) Explain why your organization does not price environmental externalities

DXC's primary source of Scope 1 and 2 emissions comes from offices and data centers. These facilities are shared resources across profit/loss centers. The strategy to improve efficiency or exit these facilities is a collaborative exercise and not controlled by any one profit/loss leader.

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

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

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

Climate change

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

☑ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

☑ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

☑ 100%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Suppliers with calculated annual emissions exceeding 1% of the total of DXC's combined Scope 3 Categories 1, 2, and 4 emissions are deemed as having a substantive impact on DXC's emissions and in turn, the environment. In FY25, 12 suppliers met this threshold and collectively comprised 45% of DXC's Scope 3 Categories 1, 2, and 4 emissions. All of these suppliers have set or committed to set science-based targets aligned to 1.5°C.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the threshold for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

☑ Less than 1%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

12

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

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

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

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

☑ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to climate change

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Suppliers with calculated annual emissions exceeding 1% of the total of DXC's combined Scope 3 Categories 1, 2, and 4 emissions are deemed as having a substantive impact on DXC's emissions and in turn, the environment. These are the suppliers which DXC prioritizes to engage with.

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

Climate change

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

☑ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

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

☑ No, we do not have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

The DXC Responsible Supply Chain Principles speak to the commitments we make to our customers. They establish the standards for conducting business with DXC. Our goal is to work with our suppliers to ensure full compliance with these principles, as they in turn apply them to their own suppliers with whom they work to deliver goods and services for DXC. We consider these principles in our selection of suppliers, and DXC reserves the right to monitor supplier processes and procedures against these principles as part of DXC's ongoing Responsible Supply Chain Program.

DXC requires its suppliers and their suppliers to implement responsible environmental policies in accordance with all applicable local, national and global environmental laws, such as requirements around greenhouse gas emissions, use of chemicals and hazardous materials, waste management and disposal, recycling, industrial wastewater treatment and discharge, air emissions controls, environmental permits and environmental reporting.

Suppliers must also comply with any additional environmental requirements specific to the products or services being provided to DXC as called for in design and product specifications, and contract documents. Suppliers are required to implement appropriate management systems to meet these requirements.

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

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

☑ Regular environmental risk assessments (at least once annually)

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

☑ Community-based monitoring

☑ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline

☑ Ground-based monitoring system

☑ Supplier self-assessment

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

☑ 100%

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

☑ 51-75%

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

☑ 100%

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

☑ 51-75%

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

☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

DXC conducts supply chain due diligence annually to review compliance against the DXC Responsible Supply Chain Principles. DXC uses a 3rd party, AI enabled system to monitor suppliers for human rights, modern slavery, and environmental concerns. High risk suppliers are required to complete a self-assessment describing their

environmental policies and actions. Suppliers are also encouraged to raise environmental concerns via our anonymous grievance system, the SpeakUp line.

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

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

☑ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

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

☑ Collaborate with suppliers to develop reuse infrastructure and reuse models

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

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

☑ 1-25%

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

☑ 1-25%

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

DXC partners with key suppliers to offer a number of services to assist our customers in achieving their own emissions reductions and climate-related objectives:

1) *DXC Public, Hybrid & Multicloud services: DXC provides sustainable services for public, hybrid and multicloud environments through partners AWS, Microsoft Azure, Google Cloud, VMware, SAP and Red Hat. A DXC study showed that customers who modernized their applications in migrating from on-premises infrastructure to cloud*

or hybrid IT achieved an average of 37% lower carbon emissions and reduced total cost of ownership (TCO) by 34%.

2) *Modern Workplace: DXC proactively analyses and optimizes the performance of each PC, so that customers can refresh and re-use devices, extending asset life and reducing supply chain emissions. Using performance-based refresh significantly reduces typical refresh rates and consequently helps reduce PC manufacturing demands – as does our use of re-manufactured PCs in the refresh cycle. PC manufacturing and supply chain logistics on average are responsible for 80% of a PC's lifetime carbon emissions. When a PC is determined to no longer be fit for purpose for any employee, we partner with our OEMs to have them stripped of re-usable components and recycle the remainder down to the mineral level.*

3) *ESG Data Management with ServiceNow: DXC is one of seven Global Elite Partners with ServiceNow. Through this relationship we have the access and ability to develop, test, and mature new modules on the ServiceNow platform. The ESG solution supports our customers with a holistic, consistent, and integrated approach to ESG data and disclosure management.*

DXC measures success of these engagements through the number and satisfaction of customers engaged in these services and feedback from our partners. DXC was a finalist in the CRN Sustainability in Tech Awards 2025 - Circular Company of the Year award and named Dell's ESG Partner of the year in 2025.

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

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement**: Meeting customer requirements to lower IT related emissions.**

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

☑ Unknown

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

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

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

☑ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

☑ 1-25%

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

As a global IT services leader, DXC is committed to building sustainable and responsible business practices that create value for all our stakeholders and contribute to a better world. We pursue aggressive climate-related goals to demonstrate our environmental stewardship, as evidenced by our SBTi certified near-term targets and our 2050 net zero target. We also strive to align our goals to support our customers' climate-related targets and ambitions. We regularly meet with customers from a wide range of sectors to understand their objectives, communicate our progress and ensure we are aligning our future goals and objectives in support of their needs. We also help our customers increase their energy efficiency and reduce their environmental impacts with proprietary technology and next-generation solutions. As IT becomes more and more pervasive in day-to-day life, it is critical that we educate customers on the ways and means IT can be used to positively impact sustainable outcomes and how IT can itself become more sustainable.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

DXC Public, Hybrid & Multicloud services: DXC provides sustainable services for public, hybrid and multicloud environments as well as AI and cloud platforms, partnering with AWS, Microsoft Azure, Google Cloud, VMware, SAP, Red Hat, and Nvidia. A DXC study showed that customers who modernized their applications by migrating from on-premises infrastructure to cloud or hybrid IT achieved an average of 37% lower carbon emissions and reduced total cost of ownership by 34%.

Modern Workplace: DXC proactively analyzes and optimizes the performance of each PC, so that customers can refresh and re-use devices, extending asset life and reducing supply chain emissions. DXC's circular economy approach can extend the life of a PC by as much as twice.

DXC Emissions Insight and DXC Modernization Studio: DXC Emissions Insight allows customers to quickly assess and plan the impact of migration and modernization, including a green benefits assessment that quantifies the carbon footprint and benefits of IT estate transformation and environmental strategies. A new version will also

incorporate impacts from AI. We have provided IT related emissions insights to more than 600 customers with our Modernization Studio suite of tools. From these insights, we've collaborated with customers to reduce IT related emissions as much as 43% through modernization and efficiency initiatives.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

☑ None

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

DXC executives regularly hold meetings with investors to discuss a variety of topics, which may include business strategy, business structure, and financial performance. As investor interests dictate, ESG topics may also be discussed. Since 2019, DXC has aggressively reduced emissions related to Scope 1 and 2 (direct operations) by 77%. As this aggressive reduction demonstrates DXC's commitment to environmental stewardship and we provide transparent annual disclosure on climate-related governance, strategy, risks, opportunities, metrics and targets, it is not common for investors to request discussions about DXC's climate change strategy and trajectory. At any time, investors or the general public may submit inquiries about DXC's climate-related commitments and performance on-line at Investors.DXC.com.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

DXC is responsive to investor requests for information regarding our ESG program and monitors ratings from ESG ratings agencies to ensure our ESG program is aligned with interests of our investors. We measure our success meeting the interests of our investors through our ESG ratings. In 2025, DXC's ISS QualityScore rating was "1"; our MSCI rating was "AA", and our Sustainalytics rating was "12.6". DXC consistently performs well above average in our sector across all rating agencies.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify**: Employees**

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

☑ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

☑ None

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

DXC's employees are both ambassadors for and interested consumers of our climate-related actions, commitments and performance. We regularly communicate key aspects of our program to our employees via internal communication channels.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

It's important for employees to be aware of DXC's climate actions, commitments and performance. Not only does awareness help them communicate effectively to the value chain members they interact with, but it also helps them see alignment with their own personal values and commitments. We measure interest and effectiveness of communications by internal web-site traffic.

(5.12) Indicate any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

Row 1

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Names of requesting members have been withheld for privacy.

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

DXC helps our customers increase their energy efficiency and reduce their environmental impacts with proprietary technology and next-generation solutions.

DXC Public, Hybrid & Multicloud Services: DXC provides sustainable services for public, hybrid and multicloud environments as well as AI and cloud platforms, partnering with AWS, Microsoft Azure, Google Cloud, VMware, SAP, Red Hat, and NVidia. DXC Cloud Advisory and Migration services assist enterprises to develop a business case for IT investments and a tailored plan for migration, transformation, optimization, and sustainability to enable a successful cloud journey and reduce emissions across the entire IT estate.

Modern Workplace: DXC proactively analyses and optimizes the performance of each PC, so that customers can refresh and re-use devices, extending asset life and reducing supply chain emissions. Performance-based refresh significantly reduces typical refresh rates and PC manufacturing demands.

DXC Emissions Insight and DXC Modernization Studio: DXC Emissions Insight is a machine learning-based suite of tools that allows customers to quickly assess and plan the impact of migration and modernization, including a green benefits assessment that quantifies the carbon footprint and benefits of IT estate transformation and environmental strategies. A new version will also incorporate impacts from AI.

Sustainability Consulting for IT Services: DXC can help accelerate the realization of ESG objectives for our customers through data-driven sustainability consulting services, delivering actionable insights; transformation roadmaps; and digitally enabled, data-driven business services at scale.

ESG Data Management with ServiceNow: ServiceNow's ESG solution supports our customers with a holistic, consistent, and integrated approach to ESG data and disclosure management.

ESG Analytics: DXC provides analytics and management services to improve the accuracy and timeliness of ESG data for disclosure as well as insights for sustainability impact.

Circular Economy: DXC co-innovates with customers to use digitization in overcoming challenges related to implementing circular economy business models in multi-tier business ecosystems.

Automotive & Manufacturing Solutions: DXC solutions help companies comply with component-level environmental

and sustainability relevant reporting obligations by collecting data from their supply chains and validating it against most common regulatory regulations.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

☑ Improved resource use and efficiency
☑ Increased transparency of upstream/downstream value chain
☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

☑ 1-3 years

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

Impacts to lifetime CO2 savings depend on the scope and scale of solutions.

DXC Public, Hybrid & Multicloud Services: A DXC study showed that customers who modernized their applications in migrating from on-premises infrastructure to cloud or hybrid IT achieved an average of 37% lower carbon emissions and reduced total cost of ownership (TCO) by 34%.

DXC Modern Workplace: PC manufacturing and supply chain logistics on average are responsible for 80% of a PC's lifetime carbon emissions. DXC's circular economy approach can extend the life of a PC by as much as two times.

DXC Emissions Insight and DXC Modernization Studio: We have provided IT related emissions insights to more than 600 customers with our Modernization Studio suite of tools. From these insights, we've collaborated with customers to reduce IT related emissions as much as 43% through modernization and efficiency initiatives.

(5.13) Has your organization already implemented any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement?

☑ Yes

(5.13.1) Specify the CDP Supply Chain members that have prompted your implementation of mutually beneficial environmental initiatives and provide information on the initiatives.

Row 1

(5.13.1.1) Requesting member

Name withheld for privacy concerns.

(5.13.1.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

☑ Climate change

(5.13.1.4) Initiative ID

☑ Ini1

(5.13.1.5) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

(5.13.1.6) Details of initiative

DXC is supporting this customer to transition workloads to more efficient public cloud solutions.

(5.13.1.7) Benefits achieved

☑ Improved resource use and efficiency

(5.13.1.8) Are you able to provide figures for emissions savings or water savings in the reporting year?

☑ No

(5.13.1.11) Please explain how success for this initiative is measured

Success is defined by the customer's satisfaction with the speed of transition and ongoing public cloud support.

(5.13.1.12) Would you be happy for CDP Supply Chain members to highlight this work in their external communication?

☑ No

Row 2

(5.13.1.1) Requesting member

Name withheld for privacy concerns.

(5.13.1.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

☑ Climate change

(5.13.1.4) Initiative ID

☑ Ini2

(5.13.1.5) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

(5.13.1.6) Details of initiative

DXC is supporting this customer to increase utilization of hybrid cloud solutions.

(5.13.1.7) Benefits achieved

☑ Improved resource use and efficiency

(5.13.1.8) Are you able to provide figures for emissions savings or water savings in the reporting year?

☑ No

(5.13.1.11) Please explain how success for this initiative is measured

Success is defined by the customer's satisfaction with the speed of transition and ongoing public cloud support.

(5.13.1.12) Would you be happy for CDP Supply Chain members to highlight this work in their external communication?

☑ No

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

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

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

☑ Operational control

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

97% of DXC's Scope 1 and 2 emissions are directly related to DXC operated offices and data centers. In light of this, DXC uses the operational control approach to calculate GHG emissions. Small offices managed by landlords (less than 2,000 sf) and occupied space in supplier operated data centers are reported in DXC's Scope 3 Category 8, Upstream Leased Assets, and Category 1, Purchased Goods and Services, respectively. DXC's GHG inventory includes all legal entities for which DXC has financial control (e.g., 51% ownership) and all countries in which DXC operates.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

☑ Operational control

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

Any plastics reporting reflects all legal entities for which DXC has financial control (e.g., 51% ownership) and all countries in which DXC operates.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

☑ Operational control

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

Biodiversity assessments and resulting reporting is based on DXC operated offices and data centers where DXC has operational control. Small offices managed by landlords are immaterial to DXC's operations and are not included in biodiversity assessments. Supplier operated data centers may be included in biodiversity assessments depending on significance to DXC operations.

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

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

☑ No

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

☑ No

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

☑ No

(7.2) 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)
☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance
☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

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

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

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

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

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

(7.3.3) Comment

Our market-based reporting is based on those sites that are able to provide robust certifications for renewable energy that is backed by guarantees of origin accepted by an independent accredited verification provider.

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

☑ No

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

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

70,222

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Invoice level actuals are used when available. When invoice level data is not available, estimates are based on actual consumption in like facilities. UK DEFRA emission factors are used for Scope 1 categories. These emissions have been verified to limited assurance.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

806,180

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Invoice level actuals are used when available. When invoice level data is not available, estimates are based on actual consumption in like facilities. Sites based in the UK use UK DEFRA emission factors. Sites based in the U.S. use EPA eGrid factors. Sites in the rest of the world use IEA International Electricity Factors. These emissions have been verified to limited assurance.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

609,839

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Where renewable energy documentation can be obtained, a market-based factor is used specific to the supplied energy (expected to be 0 for renewables). In Europe, AIB Residual Mix factors are used for sites where renewable energy documentation has not been provided. In the United States, Green-e Residual Mix factors are used for sites where renewable energy documentation has not been provided. For all other sites, IEA International Electricity Factors are used. These emissions have been verified to limited assurance.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1,128,211

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Calculations are based on invoice level procurement activity. Emissions are calculated using a spend based methodology specific to sector. U.S. EPA - EEIO factors are used to calculate emissions. These emissions have been verified to limited assurance.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

668,633

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Calculations are based on invoice level procurement activity. Emissions are calculated using a spend based methodology specific to sector. U.S. EPA - EEIO factors are used to calculate emissions. These emissions have been verified to limited assurance.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

183,634

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions are calculated using the data for Scope 1 and 2 calculations. UK DEFRA emission factors are used for fuel-based calculations. IEA International Electricity factors are used for electricity-based calculations. These emissions have been verified to limited assurance.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions were included in Purchased Goods and Services.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5,578

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Invoice level actuals are used when available. When invoice level data is not available, estimates are based on actual consumption. UK DEFRA emission factors are used for Scope 1 categories. These emissions have been verified to limited assurance.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

106,331

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Data for each travel record is used to calculate emissions. UK DEFRA emission factors are used. These emissions have been verified to limited assurance.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

150,162

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Estimates for commuting are determined based on average office occupancy rates. Estimates on distance travelled and method of travel (e.g., public transport, own vehicle) are determined using open-source data. UK DEFRA emission factors are used. These emissions have been verified to limited assurance.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

651

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Energy consumption for sites under 2,000 square feet are estimated using actual consumption per square foot for larger sites where data is available. These emissions have been verified to limited assurance.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category is not relevant for DXC. DXC is a global IT services and solutions provider and does not sell physical products.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category is not relevant for DXC. DXC is a global IT services and solutions provider and does not sell physical products.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category is not relevant for DXC. DXC is a global IT services and solutions provider and does not sell physical products. Emissions related to hosting services for our customers are represented in Scope 1 and 2 related to our data centers. Emissions related to hosting services provided from third-party data centers are represented in Scope 3 category 1.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category is not relevant for DXC. DXC is a global IT services and solutions provider and does not sell physical products.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category was not relevant for DXC in 2019.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category is not relevant for DXC. DXC does not operate a franchise model.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category is not relevant for DXC. DXC does not hold investments with the aim of making a profit.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category has not been evaluated for DXC.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category has not been evaluated for DXC.

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

Reporting year

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

17,273

(7.6.3) Methodological details

DXC reports Scope 1 emissions for sites that are operationally controlled, (e.g., not landlord controlled). Generally, this includes sites with greater than 2,000 sf. Utility invoice level consumption data is used when available. When invoice level data is not available, estimates are based on actual consumption per square foot in similar facilities. UK DEFRA emission factors are used for Scope 1 categories. These emissions have been verified to limited assurance.

Past year 1

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

18,018

(7.6.2) End date

03/31/2024

(7.6.3) Methodological details

DXC reports Scope 1 emissions for sites that are operationally controlled, (e.g., not landlord controlled). Generally, this includes sites with greater than 2,000 sf. Utility invoice level consumption data is used when available. When invoice level data is not available, estimates are based on actual consumption per square foot in similar facilities. UK DEFRA emission factors are used for Scope 1 categories. These emissions have been verified to limited assurance.

Past year 2

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

20,999

(7.6.2) End date

03/31/2023

(7.6.3) Methodological details

DXC reports Scope 1 emissions for sites that are operationally controlled, (e.g., not landlord controlled). Generally, this includes sites with greater than 2,000 sf. Utility invoice level consumption data is used when available. When invoice level data is not available, estimates are based on actual consumption per square foot in similar facilities. UK DEFRA emission factors are used for Scope 1 categories. These emissions have been verified to limited assurance.

Past year 3

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

27,241

(7.6.2) End date

03/31/2022

(7.6.3) Methodological details

DXC reports Scope 1 emissions for sites that are operationally controlled, (e.g., not landlord controlled). Generally, this includes sites with greater than 2,000 sf. Utility invoice level consumption data is used when available. When invoice level data is not available, estimates are based on actual consumption per square foot in similar facilities. UK DEFRA emission factors are used for Scope 1 categories. These emissions have been verified to limited assurance.

Past year 4

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

33,707

(7.6.2) End date

03/31/2021

(7.6.3) Methodological details

DXC reports Scope 1 emissions for sites that are operationally controlled, (e.g., not landlord controlled). Generally, this includes sites with greater than 2,000 sf. Utility invoice level consumption data is used when available. When invoice level data is not available, estimates are based on actual consumption per square foot in similar facilities. UK DEFRA emission factors are used for Scope 1 categories. These emissions have been verified to limited assurance.

Past year 5

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

41,423

(7.6.2) End date

03/31/2020

(7.6.3) Methodological details

DXC reports Scope 1 emissions for sites that are operationally controlled, (e.g., not landlord controlled). Generally, this includes sites with greater than 2,000 sf. Utility invoice level consumption data is used when available. When invoice level data is not available, estimates are based on actual consumption per square foot in similar facilities. UK DEFRA emission factors are used for Scope 1 categories. These emissions have been verified to limited assurance.

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

Reporting year

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

182,762

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

73,134

(7.7.4) Methodological details

DXC reports Scope 2 emissions for sites that are operationally controlled (e.g., not landlord controlled). Generally, this includes sites that are greater than 2,000 sf. Utility invoice level consumption data is used when available. When invoice level data is not available, estimates are based on actual consumption per square foot in similar facilities. Sites based in the UK use UK DEFRA emission factors. Sites based in the US use EPA eGrid factors. Sites in the rest of the world use IEA International Electricity Factors. Market-based reporting is based on those sites that are able to provide robust certifications for renewable energy that is backed by guarantees of origin accepted by an independent accredited verification provider. These emissions have been verified to limited assurance.

Past year 1

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

260,582

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

125,889

(7.7.3) End date

03/31/2024

(7.7.4) Methodological details

DXC reports Scope 2 emissions for sites that are operationally controlled (e.g., not landlord controlled). Generally, this includes sites that are greater than 2,000 sf. Utility invoice level consumption data is used when available. When invoice level data is not available, estimates are based on actual consumption per square foot in similar facilities. Sites based in the UK use UK DEFRA emission factors. Sites based in the US use EPA eGrid factors. Sites in the rest of the world use IEA International Electricity Factors. Market-based reporting is based on those sites that are able to provide robust certifications for renewable energy that is backed by guarantees of origin accepted by an independent accredited verification provider. These emissions have been verified to limited assurance.

Past year 2

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

350,093

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

249,106

(7.7.3) End date

03/31/2023

(7.7.4) Methodological details

DXC reports Scope 2 emissions for sites that are operationally controlled (e.g., not landlord controlled). Generally, this includes sites that are greater than 2,000 sf. Utility invoice level consumption data is used when available. When invoice level data is not available, estimates are based on actual consumption per square foot in similar facilities. Sites based in the UK use UK DEFRA emission factors. Sites based in the US use EPA eGrid factors. Sites in the rest of the world use IEA International Electricity Factors. Market-based reporting is based on those sites that are able to provide robust certifications for renewable energy that is backed by guarantees of origin accepted by an independent accredited verification provider. These emissions have been verified to limited assurance.

Past year 3

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

414,749

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

329,488

(7.7.3) End date

03/31/2022

(7.7.4) Methodological details

DXC reports Scope 2 emissions for sites that are operationally controlled (e.g., not landlord controlled). Generally, this includes sites that are greater than 2,000 sf. Utility invoice level consumption data is used when available. When invoice level data is not available, estimates are based on actual consumption per square foot in similar facilities. Sites based in the UK use UK DEFRA emission factors. Sites based in the US use EPA eGrid factors. Sites in the rest of the world use IEA International Electricity Factors. Market-based reporting is based on those sites that are able to provide robust certifications for renewable energy that is backed by guarantees of origin accepted by an independent accredited verification provider. These emissions have been verified to limited assurance.

Past year 4

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

481,740

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

347,174

(7.7.3) End date

03/31/2021

(7.7.4) Methodological details

DXC reports Scope 2 emissions for sites that are operationally controlled (e.g., not landlord controlled). Generally, this includes sites that are greater than 2,000 sf. Utility invoice level consumption data is used when available. When invoice level data is not available, estimates are based on actual consumption per square foot in similar facilities. Sites based in the UK use UK DEFRA emission factors. Sites based in the US use EPA eGrid factors. Sites in the rest of the world use IEA International Electricity Factors. Market-based reporting is based on those sites that are able to provide robust certifications for renewable energy that is backed by guarantees of origin accepted by an independent accredited verification provider. These emissions have been verified to limited assurance.

Past year 5

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

668,750

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

490,530

(7.7.3) End date

03/31/2020

(7.7.4) Methodological details

DXC reports Scope 2 emissions for sites that are operationally controlled (e.g., not landlord controlled). Generally, this includes sites that are greater than 2,000 sf. Utility invoice level consumption data is used when available. When invoice level data is not available, estimates are based on actual consumption per square foot in similar facilities. Sites based in the UK use UK DEFRA emission factors. Sites based in the US use EPA eGrid factors. Sites in the rest of the world use IEA International Electricity Factors. Market-based reporting is based on those sites that are able to provide robust certifications for renewable energy that is backed by guarantees of origin accepted by an independent accredited verification provider. These emissions have been verified to limited assurance.

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

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

557,569

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

☑ Average data method

☑ Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Supplier-specific emissions are calculated by applying industry emission factors to invoice level spend data. DXC uses EEIO supplier emission factors. These emissions have been verified to limited assurance.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

173,917

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

☑ Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Supplier-specific emissions are calculated by applying industry emission factors to invoice level spend data. DXC uses EEIO supplier emission factors. These emissions have been verified to limited assurance.

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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

60,452

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

☑ Average data method

☑ Fuel-based method

☑ Other, please specify**: Reported total emissions**

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Scope 1 and Scope 2 data is the source data for calculating FERA emissions. UK DEFRA emission factors are used for fuel-based calculations. IEA International Electricity factors are used for electricity-based calculations. These emissions have been verified to limited assurance.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

63,009

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

☑ Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Supplier-specific emissions are calculated by applying industry emission factors to invoice level spend data. DXC uses EEIO supplier emission factors. These emissions have been verified to limited assurance.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

1,766

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

☑ Waste-type-specific method
☑ Asset-specific method

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

51

(7.8.5) Please explain

Available waste data is sourced from invoices from waste management companies or waste treatment companies. This covers 51% of waste emissions. Where data is not available, estimates are made using facility square footage. These emissions have been verified to limited assurance.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

23,665

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

☑ Distance-based method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Business travel data is provided by DXC's travel partners, Carlson Wagonlit Travel and Concur. Data is converted into emissions using UK DEFRA emission factors. These emissions have been verified to limited assurance.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

38,433

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

☑ Site-specific method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions related to employee commuting and work from home arrangements are computed using facility occupancy rates and quarterly headcount by country. These emissions have been verified to limited assurance.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

238

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

☑ Asset-specific method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Energy consumption for sites under 2,000 square feet are estimated using actual consumption per square foot for larger sites where data is available. These emissions have been verified to limited assurance.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

DXC is a global IT services provider and does not sell physical products.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

DXC is a global IT services provider and does not sell physical products.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

DXC is a global IT Services provider and does not sell physical products. Emissions related to hosting services for our customers are represented in Scope 1 and 2 and related to our operated data centers. Emissions related to hosting services provided from third-party data centers are represented in Scope 3, category 1.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

DXC is a global IT services provider and does not sell physical products.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

28

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

☑ Asset-specific method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Energy consumption for sites owned by DXC and subleased to other companies are estimated using actual consumption per square foot for DXC's operated sites where data is available. These emissions have been verified to limited assurance.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

DXC does not operate a franchise model.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

DXC does not hold investments with the aim of making a profit.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☑ Not evaluated

(7.8.5) Please explain

Other upstream sources of emissions have not been identified.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☑ Not evaluated

(7.8.5) Please explain

Other downstream sources of emissions have not been identified.

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

Past year 1

(7.8.1.1) End date

03/31/2024

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

594,010

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

211,165

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

861,06

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

80,852

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

3,976

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

22,884

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

39,674

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

263

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

1,628

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

All reported categories of FY24 emissions were verified to limited assurance. Following assurance, an error was found in the calculation of Upstream Transportation and Distribution. The change in emissions is immaterial in terms of DXC's full GHG inventory and has been corrected in this disclosure.

Past year 2

(7.8.1.1) End date

03/31/2023

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

487,920

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

294,035

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

122,813

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

0

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

1,614

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

16,095

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

159,433

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

160

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

All reported categories of FY23 emissions were verified to limited assurance. In FY23, Upstream Transportation and Distribution was included in Purchased Goods and Services and Downstream Leased Assets was not relevant.

Past year 3

(7.8.1.1) End date

03/31/2022

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

904,008

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

510,952

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

147,330

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

0

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

2,482

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

5,127

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

178,330

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

219

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

All reported categories of FY22 emissions were verified to limited assurance. In FY22, Upstream Transportation and Distribution was included in Purchased Goods and Services and Downstream Leased Assets was not relevant.

Past year 4

(7.8.1.1) End date

03/31/2021

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

962440

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

381,942

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

115,131

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

0

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

4,001

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

2,349

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

163,977

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

216

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

All reported categories of FY21 emissions were verified to limited assurance. In FY21, Upstream Transportation and Distribution was included in Purchased Goods and Services and Downstream Leased Assets was not relevant.

Past year 5

(7.8.1.1) End date

03/31/2020

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

1,114,832

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

456,766

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

111,027

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

0

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

4,748

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

70,116

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

160,639

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

337

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

All reported categories of FY20 emissions were verified to limited assurance. In FY20, Upstream Transportation and Distribution was included in Purchased Goods and Services and Downstream Leased Assets was not relevant.

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

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

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

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

☑ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

FY25 DXC Emissions Verification Statement.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Summary on page 1; Details on page 4

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

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

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

☑ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

FY25 DXC Emissions Verification Statement.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Summary on page 1; Details on page 4

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

☑ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

FY25 DXC Emissions Verification Statement.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Summary on page 1; Details on page 4

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

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

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

☑ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

☑ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

FY25 DXC Emissions Verification Statement.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Summary on page 1; Details on page 4

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

☑ Scope 3: Capital goods

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

☑ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

FY25 DXC Emissions Verification Statement.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Summary on page 1; Details on page 4

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 3

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

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

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

☑ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

FY25 DXC Emissions Verification Statement.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Summary on page 1; Details on page 4

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 4

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

☑ Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

☑ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

FY25 DXC Emissions Verification Statement.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Summary on page 1; Details on page 4

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 5

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

☑ Scope 3: Waste generated in operations

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

☑ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

FY25 DXC Emissions Verification Statement.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Summary on page 1; Details on page 4

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 6

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

☑ Scope 3: Business travel

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

☑ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

FY25 DXC Emissions Verification Statement.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Summary on page 1; Details on page 4

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

☑ ISO14064-3

y

100

Row 7

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

☑ Scope 3: Employee commuting

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

☑ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

FY25 DXC Emissions Verification Statement.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Summary on page 1; Details on page 4

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 8

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

☑ Scope 3: Upstream leased assets

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

☑ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

FY25 DXC Emissions Verification Statement.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Summary on page 1; Details on page 4

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 9

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

☑ Scope 3: Downstream leased assets

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

☑ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

FY25 DXC Emissions Verification Statement.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Summary on page 1; Details on page 4

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

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

☑ Decreased

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

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

All renewable energy purchases are reported in question 7.30 through 7.30.1.4. The decrease in our emissions is related to a decrease in energy consumption reflected in our location-based emissions as noted in question 7.10.2. DXC did experience an increase in renewable energy (53% of energy in FY24 vs. 56% of energy in FY25), which also contributed to a decrease in market-based emissions.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

78,564

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

28%

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

DXC implemented facility-related energy efficiency projects and exited 31 facilities in FY25 resulting in a decrease in emissions. FY24 S1/S2 emissions were 278,599 tCO2e. FY25 S1/S2 emissions were 200,036 tCO2e. FY25 decrease in emissions is 78,564 tCO2e (278,599 - 200,036). The FY25 decrease of 78,564 divided by FY24 S1/S2 emissions of 278,599 equates to a 28% decrease.

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

DXC had no divestitures during FY25.

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

DXC had no acquisitions during FY25.

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

DXC had no mergers during FY25.

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

DXC had no meaningful changes in output during FY25 which affected global emissions.

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

DXC had no changes in methodology in FY25 which had a material impact on global emissions.

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

DXC had no changes in boundaries in FY25.

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

DXC had no significant changes in physical operating conditions in FY25.

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

There were no unidentified changes affecting global emissions in FY25.

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

There were no other changes affecting global emissions in FY25.

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

☑ Location-based

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

☑ Yes

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

CO2 emissions from biogenic carbon (metric tons CO2)	Comment
0	*In FY25, DXC procured sustainable biomass from the Drax power station in Selby, UK.*

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

☑ Yes

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

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

☑ CO2

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

11,804

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

☑ CH4

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

21

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

☑ N2O

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

45

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 4

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

☑ HFCs

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

2,609

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 5

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

☑ HFCs

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

2,795

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

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

Argentina

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

35.67

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

394.69

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

394.69

Australia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

188.94

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

11,342.04

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

11,342.04

Austria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

12.43

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

0

Belgium

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

130.57

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

115.82

Bermuda

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Brazil

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

94.7

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

920.91

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

920.91

British Virgin Islands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Brunei Darussalam

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Bulgaria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

700.89

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

596.83

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1,444.65

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

7,981.63

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

7,981.63

Chile

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14.3

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

778.33

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

778.33

Colombia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

4.28

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

4.28

Costa Rica

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0.28

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

0.28

Croatia

y

0

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

0

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

0

Cyprus

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Czechia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

92.44

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

100.17

Denmark

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4.87

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

1,131.15

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

1,597.62

Dominican Republic

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Ecuador

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Egypt

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

101.22

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

101.22

Fiji

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

4.08

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

4.08

Finland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

213.8

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

619.57

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

588.85

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

1,732.94

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

635.85

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

308.75

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

5,120.49

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

7,032.91

Greece

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Guam

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

208

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

208

Hungary

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

94.02

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

83.55

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

143.14

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

29.31

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

11,903.29

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

11,903.29

Indonesia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.22

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

5.09

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

5.09

Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

171.72

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

2,404.84

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

2,413.02

Israel

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

155.84

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

720.49

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

352.8

Japan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

284.15

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

284.15

Jersey

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Kenya

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Lithuania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Luxembourg

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

5.83

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

0

Malaysia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

897.06

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

9,309.91

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

9,309.91

Mauritius

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Mexico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

65.28

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

44.08

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

44.08

Morocco

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

612.32

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

612.32

Netherlands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

110.16

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

147.68

New Zealand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.14

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

78.36

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

78.36

Nigeria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Norway

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

30.32

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

2.56

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

195.77

Oman

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Panama

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Peru

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Philippines

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

1,677.83

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

1,677.83

Poland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3

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

973.68

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

1,228.15

Portugal

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

16.14

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

39.82

Puerto Rico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

21.2

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

279.57

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

437.01

Qatar

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Republic of Korea

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

25.8

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

25.8

Romania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

156.61

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

1,195.26

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

1,195.26

Saudi Arabia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

48.17

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

48.17

Serbia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

2,634.55

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

3,074.29

Singapore

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

179.47

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

179.47

Slovakia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

181.91

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

31.61

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

86.41

South Africa

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

47.88

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

740.89

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

1,028.57

Sweden

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0.29

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

1.2

Switzerland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

31.68

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

33.78

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

33.78

Taiwan, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

990.25

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

990.25

Thailand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

40.56

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

40.56

Trinidad and Tobago

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Tunisia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

115.42

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

115.42

Turkey

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

21.92

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

21.92

Ukraine

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

437.05

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

578.15

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

578.15

United Arab Emirates

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

47.9

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

47.9

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3,736.86

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

19,871.38

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

4,098.47

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8,533

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

96,563.24

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

0

Uruguay

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Viet Nam

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

261.63

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

261.63

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

☑ By activity

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

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Data center-based activity*	*8,289.73*
Row 2	*Office-based activity*	*2,995.93*
Row 3	*Owned and leased fleet vehicles*	*5,987.68*

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

☑ By activity

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

Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Data center-based activity	*145,667.91*	*38,363.91*
Office-based activity	*37,094.36*	*34,769.97*
Owned and leased fleet vehicles	*0*	*0*

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

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

17,273

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

182,762

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

73,134

(7.22.4) Please explain

DXC's emissions include all consolidated entities.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

DXC's emissions include all consolidated entities.

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

☑ Yes

(7.23.1) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by subsidiary.

Row 1

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Luxoft Holding Inc.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

☑ IT services

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

☑ D-U-N-S number

(7.23.1.10) D-U-N-S number

865436617

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

825

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

6,228

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

6,805

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Emissions include all legal entities associated with Luxoft Holding, Inc.

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

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

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

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

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

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

☑ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

57,323

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

57,323.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

☑ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

366,836

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

223,843

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

590,679

Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

☑ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

4,195

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

4,195.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

☑ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

436

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

436.00

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

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

0

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

☑ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

366,836

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

285,796

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

652,632

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

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel
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

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

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

DXC does not procure sustainable biomass fuels. For clarity, in FY25, DXC procured renewable electricity from the Drax power station in Selby, UK, which is sourced from sustainable biomass.

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

DXC does not consume other biomass fuels.

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

DXC does not consume other renewable fuels.

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

DXC does not consume coal.

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

30,167

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Kerosene used for heating, diesel for generators; diesel and petrol used in fleet vehicles.

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

27,156

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Natural gas consumed in facilities.

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

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

DXC does not consume other non-renewable fuels.

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

57,323

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Consumed fuels include kerosene, diesel, petrol, and natural gas.

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

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

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

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

☑ Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

☑ Wind

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

244,637

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

☑ US-REC

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

☑ United States of America

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

☑ Yes

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

2016

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Renewable energy sourced from South Plains Wind Farm in West Texas.

Row 2

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

☑ Nuclear

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

22,541

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

☑ Contract

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

☑ United States of America

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

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Renewable energy provided by Constellation Energy.

Row 3

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

☑ Sustainable biomass

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

86,766

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

☑ Contract

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

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Electricity procured from the Drax power station in Selby, UK, and fueled by sustainable biomass.

Row 4

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify**: Supplier mix including solar, wind and others**

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

401

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

☑ Other, please specify**: Landlord provided supplier certificate**

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

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Landlord provided renewable energy certificate from electricity provider.

Row 5

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

☑ Denmark

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

4,076

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

☑ Contract

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

☑ Denmark

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

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Renewable energy provided by Energi Danmark.

Row 6

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

☑ Ireland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

☑ Wind

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

1,690

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

☑ Contract

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

☑ Ireland

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

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Renewable energy provided by Energia Ireland.

Row 7

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

☑ Italy

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify**: Supplier mix including wind and thermal**

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

1,504

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

☑ Contract

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

☑ Italy

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

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Renewable energy provided by Exergia.

Row 8

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

☑ Spain

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify: **Supplier mix**

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

807

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

☑ Contract

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

☑ Spain

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

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Renewable energy provided by EDP.

Row 9

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

☑ Austria

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify: **Supplier mix**

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

98

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

☑ Contract

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

☑ Austria

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

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Renewable energy provided by VKW.

Row 10

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

☑ Luxembourg

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify**: Supplier mix**

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

61

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

☑ Contract

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

☑ Luxembourg

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

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Renewable energy provided by Naturstroum.

Row 11

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

☑ Portugal

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify**:** **Supplier mix**

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

23

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

☑ Contract

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

☑ Portugal

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

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Renewable energy provided by Iberdrola.

Row 12

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

☑ Sweden

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

12

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

☑ Contract

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

☑ Sweden

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

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Renewable energy provided by Vatenfall.

Row 13

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

☑ Germany

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify: **Supplier mix**

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

4,220

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

☑ Contract

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

☑ Germany

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

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Renewable energy provided by Iberdrola.

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

Argentina

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1,265.86

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

1,265.86

Australia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

18,587.41

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

18,587.41

Austria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

98.26

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

98.26

Belgium

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

879.25

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

879.25

Bermuda

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

Brazil

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

12,361.17

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

12,361.17

British Virgin Islands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

Brunei Darussalam

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

Bulgaria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1,058.86

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

0

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

692.51

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

0

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

1,751.37

Canada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

72,494.36

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

72,494.36

Chile

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1,315.19

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

1,315.19

Colombia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

28.77

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

28.77

Costa Rica

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

924.17

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

924.17

Croatia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

Cyprus

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

Czechia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

53.82

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

0

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

210.67

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

0

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

264.49

Denmark

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6,778.82

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

0

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

2,546.07

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

0

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

9,324.89

Dominican Republic

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

Ecuador

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

Egypt

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

250.19

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

250.19

Fiji

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8.82

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

8.82

Finland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1,208.74

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

0

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

719.91

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

0

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

1,928.65

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

27,034.94

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

27,034.94

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

13,892.16

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

0

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

111.96

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

0

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

14,004.12

Greece

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

Guam

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

266.95

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

0

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

55.23

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

0

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

322.18

Hungary

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

449.22

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

449.22

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

16,192.75

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

16,192.75

Indonesia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6.42

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

6.42

Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8,289.68

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

8,289.68

Israel

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

Italy

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2,303.35

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

2,303.35

Japan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

610.29

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

610.29

Jersey

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

Kenya

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

Lithuania

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

Luxembourg

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

61.44

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

61.44

Malaysia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

14,751.87

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

14,751.87

Mauritius

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

Mexico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

119.69

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

119.69

Morocco

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

807.91

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

807.91

Netherlands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

386.11

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

386.11

New Zealand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

824.85

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

824.85

Nigeria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

Norway

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

366.04

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

366.04

Oman

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

Panama

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

Peru

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

Philippines

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2,402.74

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2,402.74

Poland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1,454.14

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

293.79

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1,747.93

Portugal

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

102.48

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

102.48

Puerto Rico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

604.61

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

604.61

Qatar

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Republic of Korea

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

59.69

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

59.69

Romania

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4,315.02

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

4,315.02

Saudi Arabia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

77.43

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

77.43

Serbia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3,431.3

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3,431.30

Singapore

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

471.91

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

471.91

Slovakia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

258.46

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

258.46

South Africa

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Spain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4,327.62

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

4,327.62

Sweden

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

26.06

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

26.06

Switzerland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1,330.07

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1,330.07

Taiwan, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1,786.16

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1,786.16

Thailand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

83.35

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

83.35

Trinidad and Tobago

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Tunisia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

287.89

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

287.89

Turkey

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

51.85

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

51.85

Ukraine

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2,155.68

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2,155.68

United Arab Emirates

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

114.24

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

114.24

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

95,971.64

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

95,971.64

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

267,177.27

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

267,177.27

Uruguay

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Viet Nam

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

512.39

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

512.39

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.00001554

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

200,036

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

$12,871,000,000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

☑ Location-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

24%

(7.45.7) Direction of change

☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

☑ Other emissions reduction activities

☑ Change in revenue

(7.45.9) Please explain

DXC has decreased emissions intensity per unit of revenue by rationalizing and reducing physical office and data center space worldwide. DXC implemented facility-related energy efficiency projects and exited 31 facilities in FY25 resulting in a decrease in emissions. Currently, 97% of DXC's Scope 1 and 2 carbon emissions come from energy consumption in offices and data centers.

Row 2

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

1.66

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

200,036

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

☑ full time equivalent (FTE) employee

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

120,700

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

☑ Location-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

23%

(7.45.7) Direction of change

☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

☑ Other emissions reduction activities

☑ Other, please specify**: Decrease in FTE**

(7.45.9) Please explain

DXC has decreased emissions intensity per full time equivalent employee by rationalizing and reducing physical office and data center space worldwide. DXC implemented facility-related energy efficiency projects and exited 31 facilities in FY25 resulting in a decrease in emissions. Currently, 97% of DXC's Scope 1 and 2 carbon emissions come from energy consumption in offices and data centers.

(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

☑ Absolute target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

☑ Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

DXC SBTi Certificate.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

02/02/2022

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

☑ Methane (CH4)
☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)
☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)
☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)
☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

☑ Scope 1
☑ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

☑ Location-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

03/31/2019

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

70,222

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

806,180

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

876,402

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100%

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100%

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100%

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

65%

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

306,740.7

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

17,273

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

182,762

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

200,035

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

118.73

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

☑ Achieved and maintained

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target is a company-wide Scope 1 and 2 target with no exclusions. We have not set a target for Scope 3 emissions, rather we are pursuing a supply chain engagement pathway with our SBTi commitment.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

The objective of our target Is to reduce operating costs associated with energy consumption in facilities. Facility energy consumption comprises 96% of DXC's FY25 Scope 1 and 2 emissions.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

☑ Yes

(7.53.1.86) List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

To achieve carbon emission reductions, DXC is implementing multiple initiatives:
• Aligning with global climate goals, such as those defined by the Paris Agreement, by setting near-term company-wide emissions-reduction targets in line with the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi).
• Consolidating offices and data centers worldwide. In FY25, 97% of DXC's Scope 1 and 2 carbon emissions come from energy consumption in these buildings.
• Continually improving the efficiency of our offices and data centers.
• Certifying our data centers to the ISO 50001 energy management system standard.

• *Improving the efficiency of our vehicle fleet by transitioning to electric vehicles.*

Row 2

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

☑ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

☑ No, but we are reporting another target that is science-based

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

08/01/2021

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

☑ Methane (CH4)
☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)
☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)
☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)
☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

☑ Scope 1
☑ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

☑ Location-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

03/31/2019

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

70,222.0

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

806,180.0

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

876,402

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100%

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100.0%

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100.0%

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2025

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

55%

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

394,380

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

17,273

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

182,762

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

200,035.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

140.32%

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

☑ Retired

(7.53.1.81) Explain the reasons for the revision, replacement, or retirement of the target

In FY22, we exceeded our climate-related targets and set a new 3-year target to achieve 55% reduction in emissions by 2025 against our FY19 baseline. We have since taken a more ambitious stance and in FY23 revised our target to achieve a 65% reduction in Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2030 against our FY19 baseline.

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target was a company-wide Scope 1 and 2 target with no exclusions.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

The objective of our target was to reduce operating costs associated with energy consumption in facilities. Facility energy consumption comprises a significant portion of DXC's Scope 1 and 2 emissions.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

☑ No

(7.53.1.86) List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

To achieve carbon emission reductions, DXC is implementing multiple initiatives:
• Aligning with global climate goals, such as those defined by the Paris Agreement, by setting near-term company-wide emissions-reduction targets in line with the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi).
• Consolidating offices and data centers worldwide. In FY25, 97% of DXC's Scope 1 and 2 carbon emissions come from energy consumption in these buildings.
• Continually improving the efficiency of our offices and data centers.
• Certifying our data centers to the ISO 50001 energy management system standard.
• Improving the efficiency of our vehicle fleet by transitioning to electric vehicles.

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

☑ Net-zero targets

☑ Other climate-related targets

(7.54.2) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Row 1

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

☑ Oth 2

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

02/02/2022

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

☑ Absolute

(7.54.2.5) Target type: category & metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Energy consumption or efficiency

☑ MWh

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

03/31/2019

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

1,985,471

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

992,736

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

653,048

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

134.2173893335%

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

☑ Achieved and maintained

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Abs 2

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

☑ No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target coverage includes company-wide energy consumption.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

The objective of our target is to reduce operating costs associated with energy consumption in facilities. In FY25, facility energy consumption comprised 97% of DXC's total energy use.

(7.54.2.21) List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

To achieve energy consumption reductions, DXC is implementing multiple initiatives:
• Aligning with global climate goals, such as those defined by the Paris Agreement, by setting near-term company-wide emissions-reduction targets in line with the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi).
• Consolidating offices and data centers worldwide. Currently 97% of DXC's Scope 1 and 2 carbon emissions come from energy consumption in these buildings.
• Continually improving the efficiency of our offices and data centers.
• Certifying our data centers to the ISO 50001 energy management system standard.
• Improving the efficiency of our vehicle fleet by transitioning to electric vehicles.

Row 2

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

☑ Oth 1

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

08/01/2021

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

☑ Absolute

(7.54.2.5) Target type: category & metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Energy consumption or efficiency

☑ MWh

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

03/31/2019

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

1,799,668

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/31/2025

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

899,834

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

591,095

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

134.3106617443%

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

☑ Retired

(7.54.2.14) Explain the reasons for the revision, replacement, or retirement of the target

In FY22, we exceeded our electricity consumption reduction target and set a new 3-year target to achieve 50% reduction in energy consumption by 2025 against our FY19 baseline. We have since taken a more ambitious stance and in FY23 revised our target to achieve a 65% reduction in Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2030 against our FY19 baseline.

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Abs 1

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

☑ No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target coverage included company-wide electricity consumption.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

The objective of our target was to reduce operating costs associated with energy consumption in facilities. Facility related electricity consumption comprises a significant amount of DXC's total energy use.

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

☑ NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

04/01/2022

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

☑ Country/area/region

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

☑ Abs2

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/31/2050

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

☑ No, and we do not anticipate setting one in the next two years

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

☑ Scope 1
☑ Scope 2
☑ Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

☑ Methane (CH4)
☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)
☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)
☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)
☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target coverage includes DXC's UK-based operations.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

The objective of this target is to reduce emissions related to UK-based operations in alignment with the UK carbon reduction plan.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

☑ Unsure

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

☑ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

Carbon emissions are measured and reviewed annually by scope, category, and activity source. Opportunities for reduction are regularly identified with our facilities management partner.

Row 2

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

☑ NZ2

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

03/08/2024

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

☑ Abs2

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/31/2050

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

☑ No, and we do not anticipate setting one in the next two years

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

☑ Scope 1
☑ Scope 2

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

- ☑ Methane (CH4)
- ☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)
- ☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)
- ☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
- ☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
- ☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)
- ☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target is a company-wide Scope 1 and 2 target with no exclusions.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

The objective of this target is to align climate-related ambitions with key stakeholders.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

☑ Unsure

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

☑ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

Carbon emissions are measured and reviewed annually by scope, category, and activity source. Opportunities for reduction are regularly identified with our facilities management partner.

(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

☑ Yes

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric
Under investigation	*24*	*N/A*
To be implemented	*13*	*377*
Implementation commenced	*2*	*0*
Implemented	*33*	*78,564*
Not to be implemented	*66*	*N/A*

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Lighting

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1,205

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

$164,185

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

$108,807

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

☑ 16-20 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

LED lightbulb installation

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

169

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

$104,176

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

$238,383

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Building HVAC improvements

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
☑ Cooling technology

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

4,051

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)
☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

$1,703,187

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

26,003

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Data center cooling and equipment enhancements

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☑ Solar PV

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

94

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

$22,000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

$27,218

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Solar panel replacement

Row 5

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Other, please specify**: Reduction of facility square footage**

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

73,045

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

$155,840,000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

$46,000,000

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

☑ 3-5 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Facility square footage reduction tied to our facility rationalization strategy.

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

☑ Financial optimization calculations

(7.55.3.2) Comment

We use a formalized approach through the facilities team to look at the low- and no-cost opportunities associated with building-optimization activities. These are implemented and monitored on an ongoing basis as buildings flex in their use.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

☑ Other**: Customer drivers**

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Renewable energy purchases are driven by competitive advantage for customers looking to work with businesses that offer solutions that address climate change.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

☑ Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Some countries in which DXC does business have regulations that require reporting and/or management of emissions (e.g., Europe, UK, Australia, etc.). These compliance requirements can drive emissions reductions, positioning us to avoid incurring penalties and minimize carbon taxation. They also drive the development of practices that DXC can extend globally.

Row 4

(7.55.3.1) Method

☑ Other**: Compliance with management systems to leverage improved performance**

(7.55.3.2) Comment

We follow ISO 14001 and ISO 50001 standards in strategic data centers and offices as a means of managing environmental performance of these facilities. Regular reporting on progress against targets and implementation of good practice measures helps institutionalize our environmental program.

(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

☑ No, I am not providing data

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

☑ Yes

(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

☑ Product or service

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

☑ The EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power

☑ Other, please specify**: IT Asset Life Extension**

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Another way DXC is driving carbon savings for our customers — and ourselves — is through our PC as a Service solution. Through this model we proactively monitor and optimize the performance of each PC, measure the compute power the employee needs based on the tools they use every day (we call this Workload Analytics), and compare that to the ability of the PC to meet their needs. When we see that the PC can't support the employee's needs, we automate a refresh of the PC. By doing this, we extend the life of our customer's PCs without impacting productivity and reduce their refresh needs, which reduces their new PC manufacturing demands. Those newly manufactured PCs and the logistics to ship them to employees, on average are responsible for 80% of PC's the lifetime carbon emissions. We also use a mix of re-manufactured PCs that fit the employee's measured needs, further reducing the demands for new PC carbon emissions. When the PC is determined to no longer be fit for purpose for any employee, we partner with our OEMs to have them stripped of re-usable components and the remainder is recycled down to the mineral level.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

☑ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

☑ Other, please specify: **An attributional estimation approach**

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

☑ Cradle-to-gate

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

Manufacture / refurbishment of IT device (e.g., desktop or lap top computer),

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Business-as-usual

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

☑ Cradle-to-gate

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

0.216

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

Using proprietary smart analytics and virtual repair techniques, DXC is able to extend the life of an IT asset from a normal 3-year refresh cycle up to a 6-year refresh cycle, cutting emissions associated with IT refresh in half. We calculated avoided emissions by using the CO2e manufacturing footprint for the most common IT assets produced by our partner OEMs and used by our customers. The CO2e footprint per device was multiplied by the expected refresh cycles of our most common customer IT device fleet to estimate the CO2e footprint of a normal refresh cycle and an extended refresh cycle. The variance between these equals the avoided emissions.

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

0

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

☑ No

C10. Environmental performance - Plastics

(10.1) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?

Targets in place	Please explain
☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	*DXC is an IT services provider. Plastics are not a material component or dependency for DXC.*

(10.2) Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities.

Production/commercialization of plastic polymers (including plastic converters)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

DXC is not a manufacturer.

Production/commercialization of durable plastic goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

DXC is not a manufacturer.

Usage of durable plastics goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

☑ Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

DXC procures IT equipment which is typically housed in polycarbonate + acrylonitrile butadiene styrene (PCABS Blend) plastics.

Production/commercialization of plastic packaging

(10.2.1) Activity applies

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

DXC is not a manufacturer.

Production/commercialization of goods/products packaged in plastics

(10.2.1) Activity applies

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

DXC is not a manufacturer.

Provision/commercialization of services that use plastic packaging (e.g., food services)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

DXC is not a manufacturer.

Provision of waste management and/or water management services

(10.2.1) Activity applies

☑ Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

Waste management services are limited to office waste management.

Provision of financial products and/or services for plastics-related activities

(10.2.1) Activity applies

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

DXC does not engage in financial products.

Other activities not specified

(10.2.1) Activity applies

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Not applicable

(10.4) Provide the total weight of plastic durable goods and durable components produced, sold and/or used, and indicate the raw material content.

Durable goods and durable components used

(10.4.1) Total weight during the reporting year (Metric tons)

0

(10.4.2) Raw material content percentages available to report

☑ None

(10.4.7) Please explain

Manufacturers of IT equipment typically incorporate some percentage of recycled plastics in their products. For example, DXC's strategic partner, Dell, extensively uses recycled plastics in product manufacturing. They reported using 22.73 million kilograms of post-consumer recycled (PCR) plastics in their products in their 2024 fiscal year ESG report. The amount of plastics in products DXC purchases is not known.

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

☑ Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

☑ Other, please specify**: Assessment of facilities for bio-diversity risks and impacts.**

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?
☑ No

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

	Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity	Comment
Legally protected areas	☑ Not assessed	*We have not yet assessed against these criteria.*
UNESCO World Heritage sites	☑ Not assessed	*We have not yet assessed against these criteria.*
UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves	☑ Not assessed	*We have not yet assessed against these criteria.*

	Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity	Comment
Ramsar sites	☑ Not assessed	*We have not yet assessed against these criteria.*
Key Biodiversity Areas	☑ Not assessed	*We have not yet assessed against these criteria.*
Other areas important for biodiversity	☑ Not assessed	*We have not yet assessed against these criteria.*

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
☑ Yes

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☑ Base year emissions

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

Climate change-related standards

☑ ISO 14064-3

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Lloyd's Register provided verification of DXC's rebaselined (FY19) Scope 1 and 2 emissions as well as Scope 3 business air travel emissions.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

Assurance Statement_LLC GHG_FY20.pdf

Row 2

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☑ Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

Climate change-related standards

☑ ISO 14064-3

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

SGS provided verification of DXC's FY25 renewable energy.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

FY25 DXC Emissions Verification Statement.pdf

(13.2) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

(13.2.1) Additional information

Data Rounding: *In some cases, data has been rounded to whole numbers to simplify data entry into the CDP portal. Rounding errors may be present and may reflect variances when compared to other DXC public disclosures.*

Materiality: *The use of the term "substantive" in this report should not be interpreted or construed as an indication of materiality, or lack thereof, as defined by U.S. disclosure rules and regulations.*

Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements*: Except for the historical information and discussions contained herein, statements contained in this document may constitute "forward-looking statements" that are based on the Company's current assumptions regarding future operating or financial performance. These statements involve numerous risks, uncertainties and other important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those described in forward-looking statements, many of which are outside of our control. For a written description of these factors, see our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K, and any updating information in subsequent SEC filings. Any forward-looking statement contained herein speaks only as of the date on which it is made. Except as required by law, we assume no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements.*

The information we provide herein and on our website, including in our voluntary ESG-related reporting, is not necessarily "material" under the U.S. federal securities laws for Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") reporting purposes, even if we use the term "material" or "materiality" herein, on our website and in our external ESG disclosures, or in other materials that we may release from time to time in connection with our ESG efforts, goals and initiatives. Any such ESG-related information, whether included herein, on our website or otherwise, may be informed by definitions of materiality other than the definition under the U.S. federal securities laws and may be informed by various ESG standards and frameworks and the interests of various stakeholders. Given the inherent uncertainty of such information, estimates, assumptions and timelines contained in our ESG-related disclosures, we may not be able to anticipate in advance whether or the degree to which such matters are "material" under the U.S. federal securities laws or whether we will or will not be able to meet our plans, targets or goals.

Furthermore, much of this information is subject to assumptions, estimates, or third-party information that is still evolving and subject to change. Our disclosures may change due to revisions in framework requirements, availability or quality of information, changes in our business or applicable government policies, changing stakeholder focus, or other factors, some of which may be beyond our control. Given the uncertainties, estimates, and assumptions involved, the materiality of some of this information is inherently difficult to assess far in advance. We may also rely on third-party information, standards, and certifications, which may change over time as methodologies and data availability and quality continue to evolve. These factors, as well as any inaccuracies or methodological concerns with the third-party data and frameworks we use, including in our own estimates or assumptions in response to such frameworks, may cause results to differ materially, and adversely, from estimates and beliefs made by us or third parties, including regarding our ability to achieve our goals. While we are not aware of any material flaws with the third-party information we have used, except to the extent disclosed, we have not undertaken to independently verify this information or the assumptions or other methodological aspects underlying such information.

(13.2.2) Attachment (optional)

Cautionary Stmt for CDP Disclosure.docx

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

General Counsel

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

☑ General Counsel