Jacobs Solutions Inc.

2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2024

09/27/2024, 10:32 pm

C1. Introduction

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

(1.3.2) Organization type

☑ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

At Jacobs, we're challenging today to reinvent tomorrow by solving the world's most critical problems for thriving cities, resilient environments, mission-critical outcomes, operational advancement, scientific discovery, and cutting-edge manufacturing, turning abstract ideas into realities that transform the world for good. Leveraging a talent force of approximately 60,000, Jacobs provides a full spectrum of professional services including consulting, technical, engineering, scientific and project delivery for the government and private sector.

We believe our deep global knowledge in our core sectors, applied together with the latest advances in technology, are why customers large and small choose to partner with Jacobs. From the way we operate our business, to the work we perform with clients and other organizations, we look at ways we can make a positive environmental, societal, and economic difference for businesses, governments, and communities around the world.

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

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

Our Climate Action Plan lays out our next phase of climate mitigation and adaptation commitments, which build on the progress we have made since 2020. We are proud to be the first consultancy and one of the world's first companies with net-zero targets approved by the Science Based Targets initiative. We have reduced our carbon emissions by 50% since 2019. We achieved 100% low-carbon electricity and became carbon neutral for our operations and business travel in 2020 through the purchase of annual carbon mitigation

measures equivalent to our annual emissions. We continue to maintain these commitments as we further reduce our emissions in line with our science-based emission reduction targets. This achievement has been third-party verified in line with PAS 2060:2014 specifications and is reviewed on an annual basis. We also introduced carbon pricing on corporate business travel, undertook a global climate risk disclosure analysis, improved our corporate ESG ratings and engaged extensively in business events at COP26.

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

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

We continue driving the rapid decarbonization of our operations and value chain, while also accelerating the essential shift to a low-carbon economy through the solutions we deliver to clients every day, world-wide. The services Jacobs provided to our markets in fiscal year 2023 (FY23) fall into two lines of business: Critical Mission Solutions (CMS) and People & Places Solutions (P&PS). These two lines of business, our business unit Divergent Solutions (DVS), which operates as an integrated offering to both lines of business, and a majority investment in PA Consulting Group Limited (PA Consulting), constitute Jacobs' operating segments. Scope 1 emissions include stationary combustion and refrigerant emissions associated with owned or operationally controlled office locations and mobile combustion and refrigerant emissions associated with owned and long-term leased fleet vehicles. Scope 2 emissions include purchased heating for leased office locations where we do not have operational control and purchased electricity for 100% of our global operations. Scope 3 emissions relevant to Jacobs include business travel well-to-wheel (WTW), employee commuting WTW, upstream fuel and energy, purchased goods and services and investments.

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

End date of reporting year	Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
09/30/2023	☑ Yes	☑ No

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

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

☑ No

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

We applied an operational control approach as the boundary of our FY23 ESG reporting, including the information in this CDP response. From an operational control perspective, this response includes all wholly-owned subsidiaries and direct and indirect majority-owned subsidiaries over which we exercise day-to-day personnel, capital, and operational expenditure decision-making. As such, joint ventures where we do not have operational control are not within the boundaries of our ESG reporting and therefore are not included in this response or our FY23 greenhouse gas (GHG) data. Jacobs is comprised of four operating segments, including its 65% stake in PA Consulting that was acquired in March 2021. In alignment with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol, our investment in PA Consulting is included within our Scope 3 GHG emissions data, which include GHG emissions outside of Jacobs' operational control. Except where explicitly noted (Scope 3 Investments Category), PA Consulting is not included in the information reported herein. Therefore, Jacobs' data presented in this response only includes the Critical Mission Solutions (CMS), People & Places Solutions (P&PS) and Divergent Solutions (DVS) operating segments in addition to our corporate functions. For more information on our approach to integrating PA Consulting into our GHG emissions inventory, see our response to question 7.5 for Scope 3 category 15: Investments in this CDP response. Jacobs expects to continue to release an ESG disclosure document annually and expects to make periodic updates as required by new regulatory requirements and as additional information is obtained, or to fulfill stakeholder requests for disclosures in our discretion.

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

	Does your organization use this unique identifier?	Provide your unique identifier
Ticker symbol	☑ Yes	NYSE: J

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

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

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

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

☑ Other, please specify: Jacobs has begun the value chain mapping process through our double materiality assessment and supply chain and client ESG engagement initiatives.

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

Jacobs has begun the value chain mapping process through our double materiality assessment and supply chain and client ESG engagement initiatives. While these have laid the groundwork for value chain mapping, we recognize that there is more work to do before we can consider it complete. Since 2021 Jacobs has been working with CDP Supply Chain to request information related to supplier emissions, targets, and climate initiatives from the top 80% of our indirect suppliers. We have selected these suppliers strategically based on spend as well as emissions materiality. Jacobs operates in 40 countries and works with almost 20,000 suppliers globally. While our current supplier engagement campaign focus on our “indirect” suppliers (who serve Jacobs’ business operations versus our clients’ project activities), we are expanding our supplier engagement activities across our entire supply chain including both direct and indirect spend over the next several years. In 2023 we commenced a double materiality assessment for our organization in accordance with requirements set by the European Sustainability Reporting Standards. Ongoing finalization and refinement of that assessment, alongside other regulatory readiness activities, will focus and inform our value chain mapping exercise over the next two years.

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

(1.24.1.1) Plastics mapping

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

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

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

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

As a professional services firm, providing or selling "products" that rely on purchasing upstream plastic materials is not a material part of Jacobs’ business. Plastic use for Jacobs’ own activities and operations (excluding clients) primarily occurs in our owned or leased office space. Aligned with Jacobs' approach to sustainability, PlanBeyond 2.0, we actively

reduce plastic products in our offices. Our facility managers are mindful of single-use plastics, including plastic cups, drink containers, knives, and forks, even those sourced from external vendors, in accordance with our internal sustainability policies. As stated in our Global Environmental Management Commitment Statement, we promote circular economy principles that encourage responsible resource consumption and the reduce, re-use and recycle waste hierarchy. Practices described in our Waste Management Work Instruction require our Facility Managers to evaluate source reduction and recycling opportunities within our operations and document them in the Office Operations Manual and Sustainable Workplace Plan. Our Waste Management Work Instruction also describes project design and planning requirements for Project Managers and Environmental Managers who evaluate source reduction, re-use and recycling opportunities, using tools such as the Non-Hazardous Waste Checklist for our People & Places Solutions (P&PS) Line of Business (LOB) and Energy, Security and Technology (ES&T) Business Units. Resource consumption and waste minimization requirements are documented in a project-specific Waste Management Plan or project Sustainability and Resilience Plan. Jacobs promotes resource conservation and waste minimization through our circular economy service offerings across a wide array of clients, from strategic waste planning for local communities to enhancing the circularity of buildings, facilities, and infrastructure through the application of circular design and planning, construction and manufacturing, and deconstruction. We foster the development of public-private partnerships with emerging and established technologies to take the materials recovered from waste streams and utilize them as inputs to offset the reliance on raw materials.

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

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

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

3

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

Timeframe aligned with business planning cycles.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

3

(2.1.3) To (years)

10

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

Timeframe over which we deliver longer term engagements but one that is still somewhat foreseeable.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

10

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

☑ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

80

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

Timeframe in which we experience the positive or negative legacy of our work and is well beyond conventional planning timeframes.

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

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

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

Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
☑ 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

(2.2.2.7) 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

- ☑ Not location specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

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

Enterprise Risk Management

- ☑ Enterprise Risk Management
- ☑ Internal company methods

Other

- ☑ Materiality assessment
- ☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

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

Chronic physical

- ☑ Heat stress
- ☑ Water stress
- ☑ Sea level rise
- ☑ Temperature variability
- ☑ Water quality at a basin/catchment level
- ☑ Precipitation or hydrological variability
- ☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events
- ☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level

- ☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
- ☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Policy

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

Market

- ☑ Changing customer behavior

Reputation

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

Technology

- ☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products
- ☑ Other technology, please specify: The rapid adoption of new technology could be challenging and poses risks of systems not functioning properly.

Liability

- ☑ Exposure to litigation

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

- ☑ Customers
- ☑ Employees
- ☑ Investors
- ☑ NGOs
- ☑ Suppliers

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

- ☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Processes for identifying, assessing, and managing climate-related risks and opportunities are integrated into our multi-disciplinary ERM framework, which identifies key risk categories material to our organization. Climate risk and resilience pose an urgent and important risk factor for us and our clients, and our investors have confirmed their increased focus on the recommendations of the TCFD. In response, we have conducted specific

climate change risk and opportunities assessments in line with TCFD recommendations at least annually since 2020. We also conduct additional climate risk and opportunity assessments for our annual SEC disclosures. Within each of our sectors, we estimate the broad financial value of material climate impacts we could experience by 2050 under contrasting climate scenarios. Our approach applies Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and Network for Greening the Financial System scenario analysis as a lens through which we can better understand our main physical and transitional climate-related risks and opportunities. In our FY21 Climate Risk Assessment we reported on our initial analysis of financial risks to and opportunities for our business resulting from the projected physical impacts of climate change under an aggressive mitigation scenario (i.e., global temperature rise of 1.5°C by 2100) and under a business-as-usual scenario (global temperature rise of 4°C by 2100). We estimated that, even under the aggressive mitigation scenario, physical climate change impacts would most likely result in increased demand for the services and solutions we deliver in our key markets. The Board oversees the company's approach to ERM, which is designed to support the achievement of strategic objectives, improve organizational performance, and enhance long-term shareholder value. In conjunction with management, the Board assesses the specific risks faced by the company and reviews the steps taken by the company's leadership to manage those risks. The Board also provides guidance and oversight of management throughout the year with respect to setting the Company's corporate strategy, which facilitates these assessments and reviews. The ESG & Risk Committee assists the Board in overall oversight of ESG and ERM matters, with certain specified areas being allocated to the Board's other standing committees. To ensure coordination and collaboration among the Board's committees, the membership of the ESG & Risk Committee includes the Chairs of each of the other committees. Our SVP for the Office of Global Climate Response & ESG and ERM, who is supported by the VP Enterprise Risk Program Manager, is tasked with dedicated risk management responsibility, and reports to our EVP and Chief Legal & Administrative Officer, who is tasked with responsibility for monitoring and auditing risk management performance on an operational level, reporting to our CEO. A Global Enterprise Risk Steering Committee, chaired by our SVP for the Office of Global Climate Response & ESG and ERM, oversees and works with teams addressing priority areas and defines and updates as necessary risk appetite and risk policies.

Row 2

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

☑ Biodiversity

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

☑ 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

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

- ☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

- ☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

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

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

- ☑ Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

- ☑ LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare) approach, TNFD
- ☑ TNFD – Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures

Enterprise Risk Management

- ☑ Enterprise Risk Management
- ☑ Internal company methods

Other

☑ Materiality assessment

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Chronic physical

☑ Change in land-use

☑ Declining ecosystem services

☑ Increased ecosystem vulnerability

Policy

☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements

☑ Changes to national legislation

Market

☑ Changing customer behavior

Reputation

☑ Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback

Technology

☑ Data access/availability or monitoring systems

Liability

☑ Exposure to litigation

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ NGOs

☑ Suppliers

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

☑ Yes

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Processes for identifying, assessing, and managing climate-related risks and opportunities are integrated into our multi-disciplinary ERM framework, which identifies key risk categories material to our organization. Jacobs understands the importance of NBS and broader natural resilience in managing societal challenges, which has been accelerated by the TNFD. We are developing a globally consistent approach for assessing natural capital risk and opportunities across geographies, in line with TNFD and the SBTN requirements. Our first step in developing this approach included starting an assessment of our own operations using the Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare (LEAP) framework from TNFD. We compared the performance of each site in our global real estate portfolio against the relevant local reference ecosystem performance benchmark. This analysis, which included both site-specific and aggregated corporate-level performance across a holistic suite of ecosystem functions, provided insight needed to evaluate the limitations, opportunities and impact of different approaches. We are now developing a nature positive strategy across our entire value chain that prioritizes investment in actions that leverage and build on Jacobs' strengths, supporting the alignment of Jacobs' growth strategy with the delivery of nature positive outcomes. This process began with a series of workshops with several subject matter experts across our Sustainability and Resiliency practices to discuss the core components of the TNFD framework and to formulate Jacobs' nature-related strategy. The TNFD-focused workshop centered on the location of key direct assets, operations, and value chain activities, how these may interface with nature, and potential metrics to effectively evaluate and assess nature-related dependencies. The outcome of the workshop was a preliminary approach for prioritizing and reporting Jacobs' nature-related impacts and actions. The Board oversees the company's approach to ERM, which is designed to support the achievement of strategic objectives, improve organizational performance, and enhance long-term shareholder value. In conjunction with management, the Board assesses the specific risks faced by the company and reviews the steps taken by the company's leadership to manage those risks. The Board also provides guidance and oversight of management throughout the year with respect to setting the Company's corporate strategy, which facilitates these assessments and reviews. The ESG & Risk Committee assists the Board in overall oversight of ESG and ERM matters, with certain specified areas being allocated to the Board's other standing committees. To ensure coordination and collaboration among the Board's committees, the membership of the ESG & Risk Committee includes the Chairs of each of the other committees. Our SVP for the Office of Global Climate Response & ESG and ERM, who is supported by the VP Enterprise Risk Program Manager, is tasked with dedicated risk management responsibility, and reports to our EVP and Chief Legal & Administrative Officer, who is tasked with responsibility for monitoring and auditing risk management performance on an operational level, reporting to our CEO. A Global Enterprise Risk Steering Committee, chaired by our SVP for the Office of Global Climate Response & ESG and ERM, oversees and works with teams working on priority areas and defines and updates as necessary, risk appetite and risk policies.

(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

To identify, assess and manage environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities we evaluated acute shocks and chronic stresses to the environment based on climate projections sourced from the IPCC. See https://invest.jacobs.com/governance/governance-documents-esg-data/default.aspx for more information on these FY21 – FY23 Climate Risk Assessments. Acute shocks included: extreme hot days and heatwaves; ocean heatwaves; large, uncontrollable wildfires and associated air quality effects – on people, environments, infrastructure, food production etc.; extreme rainfall events leading to pluvial and fluvial flooding and erosion – with impacts on human health, infrastructure, environments, food production etc.; extreme wind and storm surge with associated damage to infrastructure, environments and human health; and extreme cold and disruption/damage to transport, energy and food supplies, health impacts. Chronic stresses included: disruption of marine food chain due to warming of oceans and acidification – leading to food insecurity, disruption to tourism-dependent economies, ecological damage, reduced water security due to drought, changed run-off and recharge patterns, contamination from sea water coastal flooding and recession; food insecurity due to disruptions to rainfed and irrigated agriculture and temperature changes; and glacial lake outburst flooding – leading to impacts on human health, infrastructure, environments. Our services and solutions span water, energy, power, the natural and built environments, transportation, health and life sciences, national security, cyber and space. Common to each sector are direct physical risks that climate change poses to infrastructure, through acute events such as hurricanes, droughts and wildfires and chronic changes like rising sea level and temperature which could reduce the lifetime of infrastructure or increase asset failure. Rising seas could impact infrastructure near the coast, and more extreme high temperatures could impact people, the built environment and food production, as well as driving more wildfires. The strain on infrastructure and the environment could become apparent through an increase in hazardous spills, poor water quality and loss of biodiversity. Physical disruptions to our clients and their supply chains could affect demand for our services. We are in the process of advancing our climate transition plan that will further define our climate impact, social value and nature positive strategies across our entire value chain to prioritize investment in actions that leverage and build on Jacobs' strengths, supporting the alignment of Jacobs' growth strategy with the delivery of comprehensive sustainability solutions that incorporate climate impact and resilience, social value, and nature positive outcomes.

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

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

☑ Yes, we are currently in the process of identifying priority locations

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

☑ Direct operations

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

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

☑ Other location with substantive nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities, please specify: We are first focused on key office spaces where we have the ability to influence change.

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

We are identifying key opportunities. However, this is an iterative process and we are currently developing the approach for assessing natural capital risk and opportunities across our geographies, in line with TNFD and SBTN requirements. Our first step in developing this approach included starting an assessment of our own operations using the Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare (LEAP) framework from TNFD. We compared the performance of each site in our global real estate portfolio against the relevant local reference ecosystem performance benchmark. This analysis, which included both site-specific and aggregated corporate-level performance across a holistic suite of ecosystem functions, provided insight needed to evaluate the limitations, opportunities, and impact of different approaches. We are now developing a nature positive strategy across our entire value chain that prioritizes investment in actions that leverage and build on Jacobs' strengths, supporting the alignment of Jacobs' growth strategy with the delivery of nature positive outcomes. This process began with a series of workshops with several subject matter experts across our Sustainability and Resiliency practices to discuss the core components of the TNFD framework and to formulate Jacobs' nature-related strategy. The TNFD-focused workshop centered on the location of key direct assets, operations, and value chain activities, how these may interface with nature, and potential metrics to effectively evaluate and assess nature-related dependencies. The outcome of the workshop was a preliminary approach for prioritizing and reporting Jacobs' nature-related impacts and actions.

(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

- ☑ Absolute decrease

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

10000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

- ☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs
- ☑ Other, please specify: risk velocity (measuring how fast the risk exposure affects Jacobs)

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) strategy and processes identify key risk categories material to our organization. The risks and opportunities that we identify through our ERM and risk analyses as substantive are those with the biggest strategic impact over the short, medium, and long term on our projects and programs, and the sectors and locations that we operate in. Substantive impacts are significant operational, financial, or strategic (including technological) effects with the potential to undermine our Lines of Business or global sectors. ESG risks (including climate-related risks and opportunities) are categorized in our ERM framework as “Strategic”, with the potential to transform the company and provide new profitable revenue streams that align with our values. Our scenario analysis assesses risks resulting from the projected physical and transitional impacts of climate change on a scale from low, medium, to high within each of our key sectors. In our FY22 Climate Risk Assessment, we assessed substantive risks and opportunities for our business annually up to 2050 in broad categories of financial implications (low: 10M–100M, medium: 100M-1B, and high: 1B). Scenarios analyzed range from aggressive mitigation (i.e., global temperature rise of 1.5°C by 2100) to business-as-usual (global temperature

rise of 4°C by 2100) and orderly, rapid transitions to disorderly, delayed transitions.
For FY23, we have continued the sector-based analysis of our climate-related risks and opportunities to cover our Transportation and Health sectors. Our analysis of financial risks and opportunities estimated that physical climate change impacts would most likely result in increased demand for the services and solutions that Jacobs delivers in our key sectors, thus likely resulting in net opportunities for our business. As we align our business to support our clients' transition to a low carbon future, the market opportunities could significantly exceed the risks. We have also refreshed our assessment of the likelihood and severity of the identified climate risks and opportunities in our FY23 assessment and are applying a financial materiality lens – consistent with our double materiality assessment's method and process – to determine what these sector-level financial impacts means for Jacobs overall. The outcomes of this exercise will inform our next climate risk assessment alongside continued assessments of our remaining sectors.

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

- ☑ Absolute increase

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

10000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

- ☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs
- ☑ Other, please specify: risk velocity (measuring how fast the risk exposure affects Jacobs)

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) strategy and processes identify key risk categories material to our organization. The risks and opportunities that we identify through our ERM and risk analyses as substantive are those with the biggest strategic impact over the short, medium, and long term on our projects and programs, and the sectors and locations that we operate in. Substantive impacts are significant operational, financial, or strategic

(including technological) effects with the potential to undermine our Lines of Business or global sectors. ESG risks (including climate-related risks and opportunities) are categorized in our ERM framework as “Strategic”, with the potential to transform the company and provide new profitable revenue streams that align with our values. Our scenario analysis assesses risks resulting from the projected physical and transitional impacts of climate change on a scale from low, medium, to high within each of our key sectors. In our FY22 Climate Risk Assessment, we assessed substantive risks and opportunities for our business annually up to 2050 in broad categories of financial implications (low: 10M–100M, medium: 100M-1B, and high: 1B). Scenarios analyzed range from aggressive mitigation (i.e., global temperature rise of 1.5°C by 2100) to business-as-usual (global temperature rise of 4°C by 2100) and orderly, rapid transitions to disorderly, delayed transitions.
For FY23, we have continued the sector-based analysis of our climate-related risks and opportunities to cover our Transportation and Health sectors. Our analysis of financial risks and opportunities estimated that physical climate change impacts would most likely result in increased demand for the services and solutions that Jacobs delivers in our key sectors, thus likely resulting in net opportunities for our business. As we align our business to support our clients’ transition to a low carbon future, the market opportunities could significantly exceed the risks. We have also refreshed our assessment of the likelihood and severity of the identified climate risks and opportunities in our FY23 assessment and are applying a financial materiality lens – consistent with our double materiality assessment’s method and process – to determine what these sector-level financial impacts means for Jacobs overall. The outcomes of this exercise will inform our next climate risk assessment alongside continued assessments of our remaining sectors.

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

☑ 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

☑ Evaluation in progress

(3.1.3) Please explain

Climate risk and resilience pose an urgent and important risk factor for us and our clients. As a supporter of TCFD, we have made four commitments in our Climate Action Plan, that we continue to meet:

- Integrate climate risk analysis into Company strategy and planning.
- Deploy climate risk technology on all pursuits and projects where climate risk is considered material.
- Support our clients and suppliers to undertake their own climate risk assessments, in line with the TCFD recommendations.
- By 2025, integrate climate risk and adaptation considerations into each of our market sector strategies.

For more information on our climate change strategy, including our approach, risk and opportunity findings and next steps, see FY21 – FY23 Climate Risk Assessments on our Jacobs Investor Relations ESG microsite https://invest.jacobs.com/governance/governance-documents-esg-data/default.aspx. Our assessments have explored climate - related risks and opportunities to which we are exposed through our operations and the projects and programs we deliver globally. Our FY22 Climate Risk Assessment focused on planning to adapt to climate change within our Water sector. In FY23, we extended our approach for the Water sector to undertake sectoral climate risk analyses for our Aviation, Rail & Transit, Ports & Maritime and Health sectors. We will re-engage our sector leads to refine our previously identified sector-level climate risks and opportunities based on changes to macroeconomic and sociopolitical conditions, technological developments, climate change trends and predictions, and the relevant impacts to our business. We have also refreshed our assessment of the likelihood and severity of the identified climate risks and opportunities in our FY23 assessment and are applying a financial materiality lens – consistent with our double materiality assessment's method and process – to determine what these sector-level financial impacts mean for Jacobs overall. The outcomes of this exercise will inform our next climate risk assessment alongside continued assessments of our remaining sectors. Jacobs is also undertaking a double materiality assessment in accordance with the EU's European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS). The outcomes from this assessment likely will, in time, inform and exist in complement with the Company's climate risk assessment process and outcomes.

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

As a professional services firm, providing or selling "products" that rely on purchasing upstream plastic materials is not a material part of Jacobs' business. Plastic use for Jacobs' own activities and operations (excluding clients) primarily occurs in our owned or leased office space. Aligned with Jacobs' approach to sustainability, PlanBeyond 2.0, we actively reduce plastic products in our offices. Our facility managers are mindful of single-use plastics, including plastic cups, drink containers, knives, and forks, even those sourced from external vendors, in accordance with our internal sustainability policies. As stated in our Global Environmental Management Commitment Statement, we promote circular economy principles that encourage responsible resource consumption and the reduce, re-use and recycle waste hierarchy. Practices described in our Waste Management Work Instruction require our Facility Managers to evaluate source reduction and recycling opportunities within our operations and document them in the Office Operations Manual and Sustainable Workplace Plan. Our Waste Management Work Instruction also describes project design and planning requirements for Project Managers and Environmental Managers who evaluate source reduction, re-use and recycling opportunities, using tools such as the Non-Hazardous Waste Checklist for our People & Places Solutions (P&PS) Line of Business (LOB) and Energy, Security and Technology (ES&T) Business Units. Resource consumption and waste minimization requirements are documented in a project-specific Waste Management Plan or project Sustainability and Resilience Plan. Jacobs promotes resource conservation and waste minimization through our circular economy service offerings across a wide array of clients, from strategic waste planning for local communities to enhancing the circularity of buildings, facilities, and infrastructure through the application of circular design and planning, construction and manufacturing, and deconstruction. We foster the development of public-private partnerships with emerging and established technologies to take the materials recovered from waste streams and utilize them as inputs to offset the reliance on raw materials. Global Environmental Management Commitment Statement:

(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

10/01/2022

(3.5.3.2) Period end date

09/30/2023

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

2

(3.5.3.4) Total cost of tax paid

136520

(3.5.3.5) Comment

Ireland Tax: We use natural gas for comfort heating and pay the supplier directly for several of our Ireland offices. The cost of Ireland Natural Gas Carbon Tax paid is estimated based on annual energy use for Ireland offices where Jacobs pays the supplier directly. **UK CCL:** The cost of Climate Change Levy taxes paid is estimated based on annual energy use for UK offices where Jacobs pays the supplier directly. This includes natural gas, electricity, and LPG. 1.6% of our scope 1 emissions are covered by this tax.

(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?

Climate change

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

☑ No

(3.6.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental opportunities

☑ Evaluation in progress

(3.6.3) Please explain

From our previous Climate Risk Assessments, we have identified that climate-related market and technological shifts could create demand for Jacobs' services. As such, we have named Climate Response as one of three core accelerators for growth in our FY22-FY24 company strategy, focusing on Decarbonization, Energy Transition, Adaptation and Resilience, and Natural Resource Stewardship. We have also made four commitments in our Climate Action Plan, that we continue to meet:

- Integrate climate risk analysis into Company strategy and planning.
- Deploy climate risk technology on all pursuits and projects where climate risk is considered material.

- Support our clients and suppliers to undertake their own climate risk assessments, in line with the TCFD recommendations.

- By 2025, integrate climate risk and adaptation considerations into each of our market sector strategies.

For more information, see FY21 – FY23 Climate Risk Assessments https://invest.jacobs.com/governance/governance-documents-esg-data/default.aspx. Our assessments have explored climate-related risks and opportunities to which we are exposed through our operations and the projects and programs we deliver globally. While we have recognized Climate Response as a key accelerator, we are not disclosing the financial effects of the opportunity at this time as specific financial evaluation is in progress. We will re-engage our sector leads to refine our previously identified sector-level climate risks and opportunities based on changes to macroeconomic and sociopolitical conditions, technological developments, climate change trends and predictions, and the relevant impacts to our business. We have also refreshed our assessment of the likelihood and severity of the identified climate risks and opportunities in our FY23 assessment and are applying a financial materiality lens – consistent with our double materiality assessment's method and process – to determine what these sector-level financial impacts mean for Jacobs overall. The outcomes of this exercise will inform our next climate risk assessment alongside continued assessments of our remaining sectors. Jacobs is also undertaking a double materiality assessment in accordance with the EU's European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS). The outcomes from this assessment likely will, in time, inform and exist in complement with the Company's climate risk assessment process and outcomes.

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

☑ More frequently than quarterly

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

☑ Executive directors or equivalent

☑ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

☑ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

The Board believes it should encompass individuals with diverse backgrounds and perspectives. In accordance with this guideline, the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee considers the diversity of viewpoints, backgrounds, experience, and other demographics in evaluating and considering potential director candidates. Diversity is an important consideration in the director nomination process because the Board believes that people of broad diversity, including, but not limited to, different genders, experiences, ages, races, and ethnic backgrounds and military experience, can contribute different, useful perspectives, while collaborating effectively to further the Company's mission. This policy is included in the Company's Corporate Governance Guidelines. The Board has also adopted a policy, consistent with the "Rooney Rule," requiring that women and minorities be included in the initial pool of candidates when selecting new director nominees. In addition, the Company does not have age or tenure limits for directors, but instead evaluates the need for changes to Board composition based on an analysis of skills and experience necessary for Company, as well as the results of director evaluations.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

Corporate-Governance-Guidelines_FINAL-April-2023.pdf, Jacobs_FY23_Proxy_Statement.pdf

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

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

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

Climate change

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

☑ Board-level committee

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

☑ Yes

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

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify: ESG and Risk Committee Charter

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

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

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

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

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

PlanBeyond 2.0 is our sustainable business approach, developed based on our materiality assessment. Outcomes from our stakeholder engagement, materiality assessment (historic and ongoing) and feedback sessions underpinned the development of our PlanBeyond sustainable business approach. We have identified climate risks and opportunities as one of the Company's top ESG-related risks and, as such, the Board plays an active role in helping to ensure effective climate risk management. The Board also receives regular reports from the ESG & Risk Committee with respect to ESG and ERM matters. Board oversight in setting the strategy and approach for material ESG disclosures and targets is spread across all Board Committees as further described in the ESG & Risk Committee charter. In FY21, the Board formed the ESG and Risk Committee to further enhance the structure of the Board's oversight for ESG and ERM. The ESG and Risk Committee assists the Board in overall oversight of ESG and ERM matters, with certain specified areas being allocated to the Board's other standing committees as noted below. To ensure coordination and collaboration among the Board's committees, the membership of the ESG and Risk

Committee includes the Chairs of each of the Board's committees. Each of the Committees is responsible for providing oversight in setting the strategy and approach for material ESG disclosures and targets in their respective delegated areas. The specific risk areas of focus for the Board and each of its Committees are summarized below.

- Reviews the Company's overall ESG strategy and oversees the Company's key ESG initiatives and policies
- Monitors developments, trends, regulations, and best practices in managing ESG governance and corporate sustainability matters and makes recommendations to the Board and management
- Receives regular reports from management on ESG risks, including risks and opportunities relating to climate change, as well as enterprise-wide ESG initiatives and impacts to lines of business along with the corresponding mitigation initiatives and controls
- Reports to the Board any current and emerging topics relating to ESG matters that are expected to materially affect the business, operations, performance, or public image of the Company and details actions taken in relation thereto
- Reviews the Company's ERM strategy and its policies, procedures, and standards for identifying and managing Enterprise Risk
- Oversees deployment of ERM framework and its risk measurement methodologies
- Reviews and discusses with senior management the mitigation actions and measures taken by the Company to manage Enterprise Risk
- Monitors and advises management with respect to special litigation matters

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: ESG and Risk Committee Charter

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

☑ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

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

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

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

PlanBeyond 2.0 is our sustainable business approach, developed based on our materiality assessment. Outcomes from our stakeholder engagement, materiality assessment (historic and ongoing) and feedback sessions underpinned the development of our PlanBeyond sustainable business approach. We have identified climate risks and opportunities as one of the Company's top ESG-related risks and, as such, the Board plays an active role in helping to ensure effective climate risk management. The Board also receives regular reports from the ESG & Risk Committee with respect to ESG and ERM matters. Board oversight in setting the strategy and approach for material ESG disclosures and targets is spread across all Board Committees as further described in the ESG & Risk Committee charter. In FY21, the Board formed the ESG and Risk Committee to further enhance the structure of the Board's oversight for ESG and ERM. The ESG and Risk Committee assists the Board in overall oversight of ESG and ERM matters, with certain specified areas being allocated to the Board's other standing committees as noted below. To ensure coordination and collaboration among the Board's committees, the membership of the ESG and Risk Committee includes the Chairs of each of the Board's committees. The specific risk areas of focus for the Board and each of its Committees are summarized below.

- Reviews the Company's overall ESG strategy and oversees the Company's key ESG initiatives and policies

- Monitors developments, trends, regulations, and best practices in managing ESG governance and corporate sustainability matters and makes recommendations to the Board and management

- Receives regular reports from management on ESG risks, including risks and opportunities relating to climate change, as well as enterprise-wide ESG initiatives

and impacts to lines of business along with the corresponding mitigation initiatives and controls

- Reports to the Board any current and emerging topics relating to ESG matters that are expected to materially affect the business, operations, performance, or public image of the Company and details actions taken in relation thereto
- Reviews the Company's ERM strategy and its policies, procedures, and standards for identifying and managing Enterprise Risk
- Oversees deployment of ERM framework and its risk measurement methodologies
- Reviews and discusses with senior management the mitigation actions and measures taken by the Company to manage Enterprise Risk
- Monitors and advises management with respect to special litigation matters

Our Office of Global Climate Response & ESG leads our approach to sustainability and acts as a connecting point for our go-to-market solutions within the framework of energy transition, decarbonization, adaptation, resilience, biodiversity, and natural resource stewardship, along with ESG advisory.

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

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
☑ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process
☑ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)

(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
☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ 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
☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a climate transition plan
☑ Implementing a climate transition plan

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

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

- ☑ Reports to the board directly

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

- ☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Our CEO served on Jacobs' PlanBeyond Executive Steering Committee – our executive-level body that meets approximately five times a year to review progress against commitments, update plans around ESG risk, and provide oversight on our disclosures and reporting. As a member of the PlanBeyond Steering Committee, our CEO oversees PlanBeyond 2.0, which includes: (1) Six Sustainable Business Objectives that sit at the heart of our Company strategy, including addressing the climate emergency, (2) a commitment to ensure every project becomes a climate response opportunity, and (3) Targets for Jacobs to achieve net zero greenhouse gas emissions across the value chain by 2040, maintain carbon neutrality status, and secure 100% low carbon electricity for our operations. Our CEO also provided regular updates from this committee to the Board during FY 2023.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

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

Engagement

- ☑ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements

Policies, commitments, and targets

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

Strategy and financial planning

- ☑ Developing a climate transition plan
- ☑ Implementing a climate transition plan
- ☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- ☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
- ☑ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

- ☑ Reports to the board directly

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

- ☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Our CEO served on Jacobs' PlanBeyond Executive Steering Committee – our executive-level body that meets approximately five times a year to review progress against commitments, update plans around ESG risk, and provide oversight on our disclosures and reporting. As a member of the PlanBeyond Steering Committee, our CEO oversees PlanBeyond 2.0, which includes a sustainable Business Objective to develop efficient and resilient solutions that deliver net environmental and societal gain. In order to meet this objective, one of the areas we are focused on is internal training on biomimicry principles and participation in Project Positive to increase regenerative solutions for clients.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

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

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

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

Engagement

- ☑ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements
- ☑ 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
- ☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

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

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

- ☑ Other, please specify: Executive Steering Committee

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

- ☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

PlanBeyond 2.0 is our sustainable business approach, developed based on our materiality assessment. There is a dedicated Global Corporate Sustainability team leading on implementation of the focus areas and achievement of our sustainability goals, led by our VP, Global Head of Corporate Sustainability in our Office of Global Climate Response & ESG, reporting to our SVP for the Office of Global Climate Response & ESG and ERM. The PlanBeyond Executive Steering Committee is our executive-level body that meets quarterly to agree on our approach, review progress against commitments, update our plans around ESG risks and opportunities, and provide review and oversight across our disclosures and reporting. In FY23, the committee comprised the CEO and Executive Leadership Team, along with our SVP for the Office of Global Climate Response & ESG and ERM, VP Corporate Development and Investor Relations, and SVP General Counsel and Corporate Secretary. Our SVP for the Office of Global Climate Response & ESG and ERM is the most senior employee dedicated to ESG and sustainability. We have identified climate risks and opportunities as one of the Company's top ESG-related risks and, as such, the Board plays an active role in helping to ensure effective climate risk management. The Board also receives regular reports from the ESG & Risk Committee with respect to ESG and ERM matters. Board oversight in setting the strategy and approach for material ESG disclosures and targets is spread across all Board Committees as further described in the ESG & Risk Committee charter. See our Board Committee charters for more details. Company management also provides periodic reports to the applicable Board Committee and receives guidance and feedback on the strategy for ESG-related disclosures, setting long-term internal or external targets and measuring results and performance against those targets.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

☑ Other committee, please specify: PlanBeyond Executive Steering Committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

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

Engagement

☑ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements

Policies, commitments, and targets

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

Strategy and financial planning

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

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

- ☑ Other, please specify: Executive Steering Committee

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

- ☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

PlanBeyond 2.0 is our sustainable business approach, developed based on our materiality assessment. As part of PlanBeyond 2.0, we have developed six Sustainable Business Objectives to sit at the heart of company strategy. Aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) most relevant to our business. Sustainable Business Objective number 5 is to develop efficient and resilient solutions that deliver net environmental and societal gain. In order to meet this objective, one of the areas we are focused on is internal training on biomimicry principles and participation in Project Positive to increase regenerative solutions for clients. There is a dedicated Global Corporate Sustainability team leading on implementation of the focus areas and achievement of our sustainability goals, led by our VP, Global Head of Corporate Sustainability in our Office of Global Climate Response & ESG, reporting to our SVP for the Office of Global Climate Response & ESG and ERM. The PlanBeyond Executive Steering Committee is our executive-level body that meets quarterly to agree on our approach, review progress against commitments, update our plans around ESG risks and opportunities, and provide review and oversight across our disclosures and reporting. In FY23, the committee comprised the CEO and Executive Leadership Team, along with our SVP for the Office of Global Climate Response & ESG and ERM, VP Corporate Development and Investor

Relations, and SVP General Counsel and Corporate Secretary. Our SVP for the Office of Global Climate Response & ESG and ERM is the most senior employee dedicated to ESG and sustainability. Company management also provides periodic reports to the applicable Board Committee and receives guidance and feedback on the strategy for ESG-related disclosures, setting long-term internal or external targets and measuring results and performance against those targets.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

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

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

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

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements

☑ 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

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a climate transition plan

☑ Implementing a climate transition plan

☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

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

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

- ☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

- ☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Continued leadership of ERM function, including the Office of Global Climate Response & ESG reporting, development and finalization of risk appetite statements, and lead Future of Work team to ensure targets set out are achieved, including more sustainable practices and policies.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

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

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

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

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

Strategy and financial planning

- ☑ Developing a climate transition plan
- ☑ Implementing a climate transition plan
- ☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
- ☑ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues

- ☑ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

(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

- ☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Continued leadership of ERM function, including the Office of Global Climate Response & ESG reporting, development and finalization of risk appetite statements, and lead Future of Work team to ensure targets set out are achieved, including more sustainable practices and policies.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☑ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

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

Engagement

- ☑ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements
- ☑ 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
- ☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

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

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

- ☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

- ☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Our CFO served on Jacobs' PlanBeyond Executive Steering Committee – our executive-level body that meets approximately five times a year to review progress against commitments, update plans around ESG risk, and provide oversight on our disclosures and reporting. As a member of the PlanBeyond Steering Committee, our CFO oversees PlanBeyond 2.0, which includes: (1) Six Sustainable Business Objectives that sit at the heart of our Company strategy, including addressing the climate emergency, (2) a commitment to ensure every project becomes a climate response opportunity, and (3) Targets for Jacobs to achieve net zero greenhouse gas emissions across the value chain by 2040, maintain carbon neutrality status, and secure 100% low carbon electricity for our operations.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☑ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

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

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

Strategy and financial planning

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

(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

- ☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Our CFO served on Jacobs' PlanBeyond Executive Steering Committee – our executive-level body that meets approximately five times a year to review progress against commitments, update plans around ESG risk, and provide oversight on our disclosures and reporting. As a member of the PlanBeyond Steering Committee, our CFO oversees PlanBeyond 2.0, which includes a sustainable Business Objective to develop efficient and resilient solutions that deliver net environmental and societal gain. In order to meet this objective, one of the areas we are focused on is internal training on biomimicry principles and participation in Project Positive to increase regenerative solutions for clients.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Other

☑ Other, please specify: Senior Vice President, Office of Global Climate Response and ESG and ERM

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

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

Engagement

☑ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements
☑ 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
☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

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

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

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

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

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Jacobs' SVP, Office of Global Climate Response and ESG and ERM, who is the most senior employee dedicated to ESG and Sustainability, leads Jacobs' Office of Global Climate Response and ESG, which was launched in November 2021 and was designed to deliver our commitments to climate change through innovative solutions for its clients and shareholders. As part of the Company's FY 2022-2024 corporate strategy, this office serves as the focal point for go-to-market solutions related to energy transition, decarbonization, adaptation and mitigation, and natural resource stewardship. A Global Enterprise Risk Steering Committee, chaired by our SVP, Office of Global Climate Response & ESG and ERM, oversees and works with teams working on priority areas (for example, ESG, Cyber, and Projects) and defines and updates as necessary, risk appetite and risk policies. Key ESG risk and opportunity areas include, but are not limited to, climate, supply chain, inclusion and diversity, health and safety, and talent attraction, retention, and development.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Other

☑ Other, please specify: Senior Vice President, Office of Global Climate Response and ESG and ERM

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

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

Engagement

☑ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

Strategy and financial planning

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

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

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

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

- ☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Jacobs' SVP, Office of Global Climate Response and ESG and ERM, who is the most senior employee dedicated to ESG and Sustainability, leads Jacobs' Office of Global Climate Response and ESG, which was launched in November 2021 and was designed to deliver our commitments to climate change through innovative solutions for its clients and shareholders. As part of the Company's FY 2022-2024 corporate strategy, this office serves as the focal point for go-to-market solutions related to energy transition, decarbonization, adaptation and mitigation, and natural resource stewardship. A Global Enterprise Risk Steering Committee, chaired by our SVP, Office of Global Climate Response & ESG and ERM, oversees and works with teams working on priority areas (for example, ESG, Cyber, and Projects) and defines and updates as necessary, risk appetite and risk policies. Key ESG risk and opportunity areas include, but are not limited to, climate, biodiversity, supply chain, inclusion and diversity, health and safety, and talent attraction, retention, and development.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Other

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

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

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

Engagement

- ☑ 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
- ☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

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

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

- ☑ Other, please specify: Reports to Senior Vice President, Office of Global Climate Response and ESG and ERM

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

- ☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Jacobs' VP and Head of Global Sustainability leads the Company's Sustainability Center of Excellence, with responsibilities for developing and driving Jacobs' PlanBeyond 2.0 and Climate Action Plan and helping inform Jacobs' strategies and actions in delivering on ambitious sustainability commitments, creating social value for communities, and leading on new sustainable innovations and tools to differentiate Jacobs in the marketplace.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Other

☑ Other, please specify: Vice President, Global Sustainability

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

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

Engagement

☑ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a climate transition plan

☑ Implementing a climate transition plan

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues

☑ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

☑ Other, please specify: Reports to Senior Vice President, Office of Global Climate Response and ESG and ERM

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

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Jacobs' VP and Head of Global Sustainability leads the Company's Sustainability Center of Excellence, with responsibilities for developing and driving Jacobs' PlanBeyond 2.0 and Climate Action Plan and helping inform Jacobs' strategies and actions in delivering on ambitious sustainability commitments, creating social value for communities, and leading on new sustainable innovations and tools to differentiate Jacobs in the marketplace.

(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

☑ No, but we plan to introduce them in the next two years

(4.5.3) Please explain

Our executive compensation program rewards executives for superior annual Company performance through our Leadership Performance Plan (“LPP”), a short-term cash incentive program that places a substantial component of pay at risk, with specific measures and targets assigned to each participant based on their role in the Company; and aligns our executives’ interests with those of our shareholders through long-term equity-based awards. The Company Replaced the plan’s individual “strategic non-financial goals” for officers with a “Corporate Scorecard” for the Company’s strategic and ESG goals applying to all plan participants. The Corporate Scorecard component of the FY24 LPP includes a target reflecting a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions to within a specified range - anticipated to be achieved primarily through a reduction in business travel emissions.

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

Does your organization have any environmental policies?
☑ Yes

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

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
- ☑ Downstream value chain
- ☑ Portfolio

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Jacobs' purpose is to create a more connected, sustainable world. Responsible environmental management of our operations, facilities and services helps achieve our purpose and is integral to our business planning, achieving project excellence, delivering on our BeyondZero and PlanBeyond strategies and enhancing our Culture of Caring. Leadership and employees at all levels are responsible and accountable for delivering on our environmental management commitments in concert with our company Health, Safety & Environment and Sustainability policies and processes. We will pursue the achievement of these commitments by implementing and maintaining an environmental management system within Jacobs' Business Management System that takes into account applicable international standards. We will set, monitor, and review environmental objectives and targets, and inform and consult with our employees, clients, stakeholders, suppliers, contractors and other key business partners on these commitments, environmental impacts and other matters related to the environment. In addition, our Climate Action Plan (CAP) lays out our next phase of climate mitigation and adaptation commitments, which build on the progress we have made since the release of our initial plan in 2020. See our Global Environment Commitment Statement and our Climate Action Plan for more details. https://invest.jacobs.com/governance/governance-documents-esg-data/default.aspx

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- ☑ Commitment to a circular economy strategy
- ☑ Commitment to respect legally designated protected areas

- ☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- ☑ Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species
- ☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues
- ☑ Commitment to implementation of nature-based solutions that support landscape restoration and long-term protection of natural ecosystems
- ☑ Other environmental commitment, please specify: For a full list of commitments, please see Global Environmental Management Commitment Statement. https://s29.q4cdn.com/159670324/files/doc_downloads/ESG-featured-docs/2023/Global-Environmental-Management-Commitment-Statement_2022.pdf

Climate-specific commitments

- ☑ Commitment to net-zero emissions
- ☑ Other climate-related commitment, please specify: Reducing our carbon footprint and energy use in line with commitments in our CAP to mitigate climate risk, including managing and reducing emissions related to our operations, business facilities, business travel, and employee commuting.

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

- ☑ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

- ☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Global-Environmental-Management-Commitment-Statement_2022.pdf

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

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

- ☑ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

- ☑ UN Global Compact
- ☑ Pledge to Net Zero
- ☑ The Climate Pledge

- ☑ We Mean Business
- ☑ Race to Zero Campaign
- ☑ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)
- ☑ Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)
- ☑ Other, please specify: BSR (formerly Business for Social Responsibility), CDP, Network for Engineering with Nature, U.N. Race to Resilience, World Climate Foundation, United States (U.S.) Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Green Power Partnership

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

- **Pledge to Net Zero:** Jacobs is one of 206 organizations who have made a Pledge to Net Zero and are committed to reducing their GHG emissions.
- **Race to Zero Campaign:** Jacobs is a campaign supporter.
- **Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi):** Jacobs is a member of Business Ambition for 1.5°C and the Science-Based Targets Network Corporate Engagement Program.
- **Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD):** Jacobs is a supporter of TCFD. Our climate risk assessments are structured around the TCFD recommendations.
- **The Climate Pledge:** Jacobs has joined business climate commitment The Climate Pledge, supporting efforts to catalyze a step-change in climate response ambitions for business. The Climate Pledge was co-founded by Amazon and Global Optimism in 2019 and is a commitment by companies to reach net-zero carbon emissions by 2040 – a decade ahead of the Paris Agreement's goal of 2050.
- **UN Global Compact:** Jacobs is a signatory to the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), a voluntary initiative based on CEO commitments to implement the UNGC's Ten Principles on human rights, labor, environment, and anti-corruption. We have committed to making the UNGC and its Ten Principles part of our strategy, culture, and day-to-day operations, and to engaging in collaborative projects to advance the broader development goals of the UN.
- **We Mean Business:** Jacobs signed a public letter organized by We Mean Business and Ceres calling on the ambitious and deliverable target of cutting U.S. greenhouse gas emissions by at least 50% below 2005 levels by 2030.
- **U.N. Race to Resilience:** Jacobs is a Campaign Member
- **United States (U.S.) Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Green Power Partnership:** Jacobs has been a U.S. EPA Green Power Partner since 2014.

Jacobs was included as one of the Top Partner Rankings as a U.S. EPA Green Power Partnership 100% Green Power User.

- **World Climate Foundation:** Jacobs is a Global Strategic Partner for the World Climate Forum, a recently launched initiative spearheaded by not-for profit organization World Climate 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

☑ Another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify: U.K. Pledge to Net-Zero initiative, The Climate Pledge, U.N. Global Compact

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

☑ Unknown

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

At Jacobs, we're invested in creating a more equitable society and a lasting legacy; we do things right, striving to leave our planet and our communities better than we found then.

PlanBeyond is our approach to integrating sustainability throughout our operations and client solutions – planning beyond today for a more sustainable future for everyone. PlanBeyond outlines our sustainable business objectives, and this is reviewed by our communications and legal departments for consistency with our purpose and values. Along with our policies and guidelines, our Jacobs Code of Conduct helps us make the right decisions for our company, our communities and ourselves. The Code of Conduct is a helpful, high-level guide for how we behave. Our Code of Conduct is reviewed annually, and we require our employees to complete training on our Code of Conduct. Our purpose and values are a cornerstone of our culture and are foundational to our Code of Conduct. Our purpose is to create a more connected, sustainable world. One of our values is “we do things right”. This means we always act with integrity – taking responsibility for our work, caring for our people, and staying focused on safety and sustainability. We make investments in our clients, people, and communities, so we can grow together.

(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

The Securities and Exchange Commission’s Final Rule on “The Enhancement and Standardization of Climate-Related Disclosures for Investors”

(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

Transparency and due diligence

☑ Corporate environmental reporting

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

☑ National

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

☑ United States of America

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

☑ Support with minor exceptions

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

Jacobs welcomes the Security Exchange Commission's (SEC) proposed rules as a first step in reporting harmonization among U.S. public issuers and supports enhancing and standardizing climate-related disclosure by public companies. In June 2022, Jacobs submitted the following comments to the SEC:

1. The Proposal should encourage experienced directors with climate-related expertise to serve on public company boards by addressing their concerns of being subjected to heightened liability.

2. The Proposal should encourage companies to set ambitious targets and goals for mitigating their climate impact

3. The Proposal should encourage registrants to refine their emission disclosures as they collect data and learn from experience during the transition period.

4. The Proposal should not deter public companies from investing their experience and resources in private companies with immature climate profiles.

5. The Proposal should not require public companies to include GHG from entities over which they do not exercise operational controls. See here for the full comment letter: Jacobs Letter https://www.sec.gov/comments/s7-10-22/s71022-20131730-302150.pdf

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

☑ Responding to consultations

☑ Submitting written proposals/inquiries

(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

Regulations that support the transition to a low-carbon economy help Jacobs achieve our carbon reduction goals by encouraging the systems and investments necessary to support the availability of low carbon energy options. This is necessary for us to achieve our net zero goal across our value chain in support of our climate transition plan.

(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

Fiscal Year Appropriations Laws – annual laws to fund the Federal government programs Jacobs engages regularly with Appropriations laws to advocate for resiliency funding across the suite of Federal programs.

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

☑ Climate change

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

Environmental impacts and pressures

☑ Other environmental impacts and pressures, please specify: Climate transition plans Emissions – CO_2 Emissions – methane Emissions – other GHGs Low-carbon, non-renewable energy generation New fossil fuel energy generation capacity Renewable energy generation Water Pollution

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

☑ National

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

☑ United States of America

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

☑ Neutral

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

☑ Regular meetings

(4.11.1.10) 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

Policies and laws that support the transition to a low-carbon economy help Jacobs achieve our carbon reduction goals by encouraging the systems and investments necessary to

support the availability of low carbon energy options. This is necessary for us to achieve our net zero goal across our value chain in support of our climate transition plan. For example, Jacobs advocates for programs that improve the resiliency of transportations systems under the U.S. Department of Transportation, that assist water infrastructure systems in improving water treatment practices to remove emerging contaminants of concern (i.e. PFAS) under the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and that assist communities in undertaking hazard mitigation projects through the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

(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 3

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

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

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

☑ Climate change

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

Environmental impacts and pressures

☑ Other environmental impacts and pressures, please specify: Climate-related reporting Climate transition plans Emissions – CO_2 Emissions – other GHGs International agreement related to climate change mitigation Low-carbon, non-renewable energy generation New fossil fuel energy generation

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

☑ National

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

☑ United States of America

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

☑ Neutral

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

☑ Regular meetings

(4.11.1.10) 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

Policies and laws that support the transition to a low-carbon economy help Jacobs achieve our carbon reduction goals by encouraging the systems and investments necessary to support the availability of low carbon energy options. This is necessary for us to achieve our net zero goal across our value chain in support of our climate transition plan.

(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 4

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

Water Resources Development Act – biennial law to authorize U.S. Army Corps of Engineers programs and projects. Jacobs engages regularly in supporting policies to improve the resiliency of the Army Corps' water resources development projects. For example, Jacobs advocates for policies that allow the Army Corps to advance resiliency projects that utilize natural infrastructure components and to promote their use across other projects

(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

☑ Construction and housing

☑ Transport infrastructure

☑ Other, please specify: Planning

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

☑ National

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

☑ United States of America

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

☑ Neutral

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

☑ Regular meetings
☑ Discussion in public forums
☑ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers
☑ Responding to consultations

(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

Policies and laws that support the transition to a low-carbon economy help Jacobs achieve our carbon reduction goals by encouraging the systems and investments necessary to support the availability of low carbon energy options. This is necessary for us to achieve our net zero goal across our value chain in support of our climate transition plan.

(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 5

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

Federal Aviation Administration Reauthorization Act - a bill to reauthorize policies and programs for the FAA. Jacobs engaged with policy makers to support programs and policies to improve the energy efficiency and resiliency of airports, as well as support sustainable aviation fuels investments.

(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

Energy and renewables

☑ Alternative fuels

☑ Other energy and renewables, please specify: Jacobs engaged with policy makers to support programs and policies to improve the energy efficiency and resiliency of airports, as well as support sustainable aviation fuels investments.

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

☑ National

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

☑ United States of America

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

☑ Neutral

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

☑ Regular meetings

(4.11.1.10) 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

Policies and laws that support the transition to a low-carbon economy help Jacobs achieve our carbon reduction goals by encouraging the systems and investments necessary to support the availability of low carbon energy options. This is necessary for us to achieve our net zero goal across our value chain in support of our climate transition plan.

(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 6

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

Federal Supplier Climate Risks and Resilience Rule - would require climate disclosures from Federal contractors to strengthen the Federal governments supply chain and align major supplies to the Paris Agreement's emissions reduction goals. Jacobs engaged on the rule to ensure the disclosures reflected the metrics and criteria used by other globally recognized disclosure regimes.

(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

Transparency and due diligence

☑ Transparency requirements

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

☑ National

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

☑ United States of America

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

☑ Neutral

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

☑ Regular meetings

(4.11.1.10) 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

Policies and laws that support the transition to a low-carbon economy help Jacobs achieve our carbon reduction goals by encouraging the systems and investments necessary to support the availability of low carbon energy options. This is necessary for us to achieve our net zero goal across our value chain in support of our climate transition plan.

(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 a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

☑ Other global trade association, please specify: United Nations Global Compact (UNGC)

(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

Jacobs is a signatory to the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), a voluntary initiative based on CEO commitments to implement the UNGC's Ten Principles on human rights, labor, environment, and anti-corruption. We have committed to making the UNGC and its

Ten Principles part of our strategy, culture, and day-to-day operations, and to engaging in collaborative projects to advance the broader development goals of the UN.

(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

(4.12.1) 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 mainstream reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

☑ Climate change
☑ Water
☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

☑ Governance
☑ Risks & Opportunities
☑ Strategy
☑ Emissions figures
☑ Emission targets

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

7-16

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Jacobs_FY23_Integrated Annual Report.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

In our FY2023 Integrated Annual Report, we highlight:

- The launch of our inaugural Sustainability-Linked Bonds (SLBs) which further reflects our industry leadership and commitment to incorporating sustainability into the company's financing strategy.

The SLB's interest rate is underpinned by two Key Performance indicators, one that is linked to gender equality and reduced inequalities (UN SDG 5 and UN SDG 10) and the other to climate action (UN SDG 13).

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

☑ In mainstream reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

☑ Governance

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Strategy

☑ Emissions figures

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

4, 6, 8, 9, 34

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Jacobs_FY23_Proxy_Statement.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

In our 2024 Proxy Statement, we highlight:

- Our climate response accelerator is focused on end-to-end solutions that we co-create with our clients in energy transition, decarbonization, adaptation & resilience, and regenerative & nature-based climate solutions.
- Climate change, compounded by population growth, water scarcity and vulnerability to natural hazards, has increased the need for integrated, scalable solutions for resilient water resources.

From coastal protection and ecosystem restoration to OneWater planning, where we take a holistic view across the entire water cycle, we support some of the largest programs globally.

Row 3

(4.12.1.1) Publication

☑ In voluntary communications

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

☑ Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

☑ Emissions figures

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

All pages

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Jacobs-Carbon-Neutrality-Commitment.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

This Qualifying Explanatory Statement (QES) demonstrates that Jacobs Solutions Inc. (Jacobs) has achieved carbon neutrality in line with PAS 2060: 2014 specifications for the demonstration of carbon neutrality (PAS 2060) for Fiscal Year 2023 and is committed to maintain carbon neutrality through Fiscal Year 2030.

Row 4

(4.12.1.1) Publication

☑ In voluntary communications

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

☑ Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

☑ Governance
☑ Risks & Opportunities
☑ Strategy
☑ Emissions figures
☑ Emission targets

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

3-16

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Jacobs_PlanBeyond_2.0.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

PlanBeyond 2.0 is Jacobs' sustainable business approach. Aligned with our purpose to create a more connected, sustainable world, it is being fully integrated into our business model and company strategy.

Row 5

(4.12.1.1) Publication

☑ In voluntary communications

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

☑ Climate change
☑ Water
☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

☑ Strategy
☑ Governance
☑ Emission targets
☑ Emissions figures
☑ Risks & Opportunities
☑ Value chain engagement
☑ Biodiversity indicators

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

3-11, 14, 18, 22

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Jacobs Climate Action Plan.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Jacobs Climate Action Plan.

Row 6

(4.12.1.1) Publication

☑ In voluntary communications

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

☑ Climate change
☑ Water
☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

☑ Strategy
☑ Governance
☑ Emission targets

- ☑ Emissions figures
- ☑ Risks & Opportunities
- ☑ Value chain engagement
- ☑ Biodiversity indicators
- ☑ Public policy engagement
- ☑ Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

9-21, 28, 30, 34-36, 39, 43-50, 107-108

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Jacobs_FY23_ESG_Disclosures_Update.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Jacobs reports on priority ESG data that we believe is the most relevant to our business and important to our stakeholders in an annual ESG Disclosures document.

Row 7

(4.12.1.1) Publication

- ☑ In voluntary communications

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

- ☑ Climate change
- ☑ Water

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

- ☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

- ☑ Governance
- ☑ Risks & Opportunities
- ☑ Strategy

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

3-29, 32

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Jacobs-Climate-Risk-Assessment-2023.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Our FY23 Climate Risk Assessment follows the recommended disclosure framework put forward by the TCFD, and is a further step in our work to implement key commitments in our Climate Action Plan, which are:

1. Integrate climate risk analysis into company strategy and planning
2. Deploy climate risk assessment technology on pursuits and projects where climate risk is considered material
3. Support our clients and major suppliers to undertake their own climate risk assessments, in line with TCFD recommendations
4. Integrate by 2025 climate risk and adaptation considerations into each of our market sector strategies

This year we have extended our FY22 approach for the Water sector to undertake sectoral climate risk analyses for our Aviation, Rail & Transit, Ports & Maritime and Health sectors.

Row 8

(4.12.1.1) Publication

☑ Other, please specify: Sustainability-Linked Bond Progress Report

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

☑ Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

☑ Governance

☑ Emission targets

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

3-5, 7

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Jacobs_FY23-Sustainability-Linked-Bond-Progress-Report.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

We have published the FY23 Sustainability-Linked Bond Progress Report (SLB Progress Report), and intend to continue publishing a similar report on an annual basis, detailing our performance and progress. Relevant ESG data and status on our progress towards our SPTs associated with these KPIs will also be included therein. The report will be published for each fiscal year as soon as practicable after each calendar year-end until at least GHG Emissions Target Observation Date (which is defined in the SLB Prospectus Supplement as September 28, 2029). Jacobs intends to secure a limited assurance, external verification of the data included in the report annually. The FY23 SLB Progress Report is available on our Jacobs Investor Relations ESG microsite.

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

Physical climate scenarios

☑ Customized publicly available climate physical scenario, please specify : We used a scenario of 1.5°C temperature rise by 2100 to explore climate risks. It is informed by quantitative analysis in IPCC climate change projections and the qualitative NGFS scenario framework. This scenario is based on RCP2.6 (Paris Agreement)

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

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

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2021

(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

☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision
☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)
☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)
☑ Other local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts driving forces, please specify : Markets for ecosystem services drive restoration and resilience of natural environments

Finance and insurance

☑ Other finance and insurance driving forces, please specify : Increased investment in renewable energy, hydrogen, energy storage and zero carbon R&D, leading to widespread adoption and economies of scale that reduce costs of adaptation.

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Other stakeholder and customer demands driving forces, please specify : Stringent expectations for climate risk disclosure. Enhanced market and regulatory scrutiny of sustainability and resilience performance.

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Level of action (from local to global)

Relevant technology and science

☑ Other relevant technology and science driving forces, please specify : Smart cities/buildings/farming systems (etc.), with real-time monitoring, forecasting and adaptive management

Direct interaction with climate

☑ Other direct interaction with climate driving forces, please specify: Climate-related disruptions to supply chains and project delivery. High employee expectations of employers' alignment of values, business processes and performance with zero carbon transition

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Other macro and microeconomy driving forces, please specify: Coordinated action towards implementing a low carbon economy maintains growth despite rising impacts of hazards.

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties, and constraints in scenario

Major assumptions, severity and uncertainties in this assessment include the following:

1. **Market and Technology Shifts:** The degree to which the global economy transitions to a low carbon future in a 1.5°C scenario will drive demand for low carbon energy, industrial processes and infrastructure and the application of "smart" data-driven technologies. Other shifts will occur under both 1.5°C and 4°C scenarios, with demand for resilience services for human and natural environments, urbanization, population growth, quality of life expectations and developments in digital technologies.

2. **Reputation:** Our reputation is influenced by delivery performance, client engagement, innovation, price (of our labor and projects), regulatory compliance and risk management. Reputation with external and internal stakeholders will be increasingly influenced (particularly under 1.5°C) by our values and practices regarding low carbon transformation.

3. **Policy and Legal:** Policies are expected to diverge sharply between scenarios, with divergence mainly relating to the extent to which low carbon transitions are driven. Some jurisdictions and clients will advocate for the transition regardless. Climate change-related litigation and policy advocacy and regulatory support for climate resilience is expected to be a feature of both scenarios.

4. **Physical Risks:** Significant risks under both scenarios will be driven by increased temperature, storm and rainfall intensities, sea level rise and the frequency and intensity of extreme events. The types of change are similar under both scenarios, but will be more severe under the 4°C scenario, particularly beyond 2050.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Our annual climate change risks and opportunities assessments in line with TCFD recommendations are undertaken to explore climate-related risks to which Jacobs is exposed through our operations and projects and programs we deliver. We identify climate risks material to our business, including potential physical risks like operational and supply chain disruption, and potential transitional risks including project failure due to regulatory change, being outpaced by competitors, and business fragmentation. Our initial assessments focused on the risks and opportunities arising from the projected physical impacts of climate and transitional impacts potentially resulting from market and technology shifts. We considered two scenarios and focused on the impact of these diverging trajectories for the period to 2050. The physical impacts will be similar under both scenarios to 2050, whereas the market and technology shifts needed to transition towards 1.5°C and net zero emissions by 2050 will be significantly greater than if growth in emissions continues unabated. The approach conforms with the international standard on risk management, ISO 31000:2018 Risk Management Guidelines and follows methods used by our climate risk specialists in our work with our clients. The transitional risks and opportunities of the effects from climate change included internal consultation with our Global Market Directors and Sales leads in our sectors and geographies. Analyzing nearly 100 major projects and programs with legacy lifetimes ranging from 10-100 years, and fees typically greater than 10m across our sectors using our digital Climate Risk Manager tool. The projects exposures to climate hazards include sea level rise, storms, extreme temperatures, and drought. The potential impacts on our projects were assessed from the objectives of health and safety (e.g., poor air quality from wildfires and risk to life from flooding), the environment (e.g., wastewater spills from floods, low waterbody levels), reputation (e.g., compliance failures from more extreme events) and finance (e.g., litigation for insufficiently resilient

solutions). We also used the tool to assess risks to our offices and people. Each location was assessed for its exposure to multiple individual climate hazards as well as their combined hazards in the present day, as well as intervals out to 2100.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ Customized publicly available climate physical scenario, please specify : We used a scenario of 4°C temperature rise by 2100 to explore climate risks. It is informed by quantitative analysis in IPCC climate change projections and the qualitative NGFS scenario framework. This scenario is based on RCP8.5 (Business as usual)

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

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

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

☑ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2021

(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

☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision

☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)

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

☑ Other local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts driving forces, please specify : Pollution and failure of natural systems require manufacturing of food and water

Finance and insurance

☑ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

☑ Other finance and insurance driving forces, please specify : Development and uptake of low carbon technologies are uneven. Natural hazard impacts divert capital from strategic goals towards restoration and recovery. Economic growth slowed and perhaps reversed.

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Sensitivity to inequity of nature impacts

☑ Other stakeholder and customer demands driving forces, please specify : Geopolitical instability follows resource insecurity and natural disaster events and generates climate refugees. Global society fragmented, with development pushing in different directions and at differing rates.

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Level of action (from local to global)

Relevant technology and science

☑ Other relevant technology and science driving forces, please specify : Development and update of low carbon technologies are uneven, but generally slow and more expensive as economies of scale are not realized.

Direct interaction with climate

☑ Other direct interaction with climate driving forces, please specify: Supply chains and project delivery highly disrupted by climate hazards

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Other macro and microeconomy driving forces, please specify: Natural hazard impacts divert capital from strategic goals towards restoration and recovery. Economic growth is slowed and perhaps reversed. Access to climate-constrained resources highly contested and possibly highly regulated.

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties, and constraints in scenario

Major assumptions, severity and uncertainties in this assessment include the following:

1. **Market and Technology Shifts:** The degree to which the global economy transitions to a low carbon future in a 1.5°C scenario will drive demand for low carbon energy, industrial processes and infrastructure and the application of “smart” data-driven technologies. Other shifts will occur under both 1.5°C and 4°C scenarios, with demand for resilience services for human and natural environments, urbanization, population growth, quality of life expectations and developments in digital technologies.

2. **Reputation:** Our reputation is influenced by delivery performance, client engagement, innovation, price (of our labor and projects), regulatory compliance and risk management. Reputation with external and internal stakeholders will be increasingly influenced (particularly under 1.5°C) by our values and practices regarding low carbon transformation.

3. **Policy and Legal:** Policies are expected to diverge sharply between scenarios, with divergence mainly relating to the extent to which low carbon transitions are driven. Some jurisdictions and clients will advocate for the transition regardless. Climate change-related litigation and policy advocacy and regulatory support for climate resilience is expected to be a feature of both scenarios.

4. **Physical Risks:** Significant risks under both scenarios will be driven by increased temperature, storm and rainfall intensities, sea level rise and the frequency and intensity of extreme events. The types of change are similar under both scenarios, but will be more severe under the 4°C scenario, particularly beyond 2050.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Our annual climate change risks and opportunities assessments in line with TCFD recommendations are undertaken to explore climate-related risks to which Jacobs is exposed through our operations and projects and programs we deliver. We identify climate risks material to our business, including potential physical risks like operational and supply chain disruption, and potential transitional risks including project failure due to regulatory change, being outpaced by competitors, and business fragmentation. Our initial assessments focused on the risks and opportunities arising from the projected physical impacts of climate and transitional impacts potentially resulting from market and technology

shifts. We considered two scenarios and focused on the impact of these diverging trajectories for the period to 2050. The physical impacts will be similar under both scenarios to 2050, whereas the market and technology shifts needed to transition towards 1.5°C and net zero emissions by 2050 will be significantly greater than if growth in emissions continues unabated. The approach conforms with the international standard on risk management, ISO 31000:2018 Risk Management Guidelines and follows methods used by our climate risk specialists in our work with our clients. The transitional risks and opportunities of the effects from climate change included internal consultation with our Global Market Directors and Sales leads in our sectors and geographies. Analyzing nearly 100 major projects and programs with legacy lifetimes ranging from 10-100 years, and fees typically greater than 10m across our sectors using our digital Climate Risk Manager tool. The projects exposures to climate hazards include sea level rise, storms, extreme temperatures, and drought. The potential impacts on our projects were assessed from the objectives of health and safety (e.g., poor air quality from wildfires and risk to life from flooding), the environment (e.g., wastewater spills from floods, low waterbody levels), reputation (e.g., compliance failures from more extreme events) and finance (e.g., litigation for insufficiently resilient solutions). We also used the tool to assess risks to our offices and people. Each location was assessed for its exposure to multiple individual climate hazards as well as their combined hazards in the present day, as well as intervals out to 2100.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ Customized publicly available climate transition scenario, please specify: This scenario is based on the NGFS Orderly scenario that defines features of the future operating environment for our sectors, assess the risks and opportunities this presents for Jacobs, and refine aspects of our sector strategies.

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

☑ Business division

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Liability

☑ Reputation

- ☑ Technology
- ☑ Acute physical
- ☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

- ☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2022

(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

- ☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)
- ☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)
- ☑ Other local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts driving forces, please specify : Example from Aviation: Risk of flight disruptions from physical impacts and low customer confidence managed through innovative and holistic investments (such as nature-based solutions) that improve resilience of infrastructure at airports .

Finance and insurance

- ☑ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)
- ☑ Other finance and insurance driving forces, please specify : Example from Aviation: Flight costs increase as investment in resilience and decarbonization is required. Example from Water: Capital investments in mitigation rather than adaptation.

Stakeholder and customer demands

- ☑ Other stakeholder and customer demands driving forces, please specify : Example from Aviation: Pressure from "flight shaming" and voluntary move away from flying motivates unified decarbonization and industry transition to sustainable travel habits and growth.

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☑ Global regulation

- ☑ Level of action (from local to global)
- ☑ Other regulators, legal and policy regimes driving forces, please specify : Example from Water: Bipartisan/unified approach to transition, is supported by government intervention, community and policy alignment, and investment in human/social capital.

Relevant technology and science

- ☑ Other relevant technology and science driving forces, please specify : Example: Clean alternative fuel technologies established in the Aviation sector with coordinated availability between airlines and airports. Example from Water: Rapid increase in investment in decarbonization solutions drives technology prices down.

Macro and microeconomy

- ☑ Other macro and microeconomy driving forces, please specify: Example from Water: Low carbon transition generates multiple economic, social and environmental benefits and is supported by new financial/economic models and markets.

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties, and constraints in scenario

Climate risk and resilience pose an urgent and important risk factor for us and our clients, and our investors have confirmed their increased focus on the recommendations of the TCFD. Our assessments have explored climate -related risks and opportunities to which we are exposed through our operations and the projects and programs we deliver globally. The assessments focused on projects across the main market segments of our P&PS LoB. These were from five of our major geographies: Australia, Canada, India, U.K., and the U.S. The sectors assessed included: Water, Aviation, Rail and Transit, Ports and Maritime, and Health. Each sector was assessed against two of three scenarios with scenario selection being informed by our interpretation of the key drivers of climate risk and opportunity in each sector. The Water and Aviation sectors were assessed against the Orderly transition. We have applied climate change scenario analyses to define features of the future operating environment for our sectors, assess the risks and opportunities this presents for Jacobs, and refine aspects of our sector strategies. Our scenario analyses have been informed by quantitative analysis in IPCC climate change projections and the qualitative NGFS scenario framework. The NFGS framework provides a set of harmonized transition pathways that define policy, regulation, and action around the decarbonization transition and resultant changes to global climate, applicable across all sectors. We have adapted NGFS narratives to consider climate-related risks and opportunities for each of our sectors. This Orderly transition is based on lower physical risks and moderated transition risks. This pathway assumes that global climate action begins quickly and escalates in a steady but consistent manner, with relatively little variation across Jacobs' regions. The comprehensiveness and consistency of global climate action moderates transition risks. While there is a high chance that dangerous human interference in the climate system is avoided, growing climate change physical effects are experienced. Our global sector teams

identified Political, Economic, Social, Technological, Legal and Environmental features of the future scenarios for their sector. For more information on our scenario analyses and climate change strategy, see Climate Risk Assessments on our Jacobs Investor Relations ESG microsite.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Our global sectors and clients face significant challenges as societies transition towards net-zero emissions and the physical implications of climate change are increasingly expressed. We are committed to helping our clients across the globe decarbonize their infrastructure and operations, and to integrate climate resilience across our value chain. We have applied climate change scenario analyses to define features of the future operating environment for our sectors and assess the risks and opportunities this presents for Jacobs. The approach to the assessments conformed with the international standard on risk management, ISO 31000:2018 Risk Management Guidelines and followed methods that are used by our climate risk specialists in our work with our clients. The risk framework was specially developed to enable risk to be assessed with respect to a range of objectives, including health and safety, client relationships, regulatory compliance, reputation, and service delivery. The characteristics of the risks were established, including potential impacts, consequences and the likelihood of the climate-related events that cause these. Controls that were applied to reduce the climate risks, including those accounting for the effects of projected climate change, were captured and risks and opportunities were assessed with these in place. The combination of likelihood and most severe consequence were used to assess risk severity.

We engaged global and regional sector leads in structured workshop activities to explore: (1) How climate change and society's low-carbon transition may affect their sector, (2) What material risks and opportunities this presents to our clients, (3) How climate change impacts on our clients may affect Jacobs' business, (4) How Jacobs should respond to mitigate key risks and take full advantage of the opportunities presented.

Key themes emerged across all sectors and scenarios: (1) People and their expertise are central to our business model and the climate-related challenges we solve with our clients, requiring investment in talent. (2) The pace of innovation to solve climate-related challenges across all sectors requires ongoing investment in technology. (3) There are reputation impacts from stakeholder perceptions of technology choices and performance requiring a focus on science-based and impact-driven outcomes. (4) Risks and opportunities under different future scenarios should be factored into operational and strategic decision making.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ Customized publicly available climate transition scenario, please specify: This scenario is based on the NGFS Disorderly Delayed Transition scenario.

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

☑ Business division

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

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

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

☑ 1.6°C - 1.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2022

(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

☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)

- ☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)
- ☑ Other local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts driving forces, please specify : Example from Aviation: Increasing frequency and severity of physical impacts result in flight disruption and reduction in customer confidence. Increased investment in infrastructure resilience and/or relocation post-2040.

Finance and insurance

- ☑ Other finance and insurance driving forces, please specify : Example from Rail: Business-as-usual in the near term gives way to constrained fuel/energy supply due to disorderly transition, resulting in shortages which impact rail services, and cost escalations which have economic impacts.

Stakeholder and customer demands

- ☑ Other stakeholder and customer demands driving forces, please specify : Example from Aviation: Pressure from "flight shaming" reduces customer demand on some travel routes, with fewer long-haul trips taken and other travel modes used in place of shorter haul flights

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☑ Global regulation
- ☑ Level of action (from local to global)
- ☑ Other regulators, legal and policy regimes driving forces, please specify : Example from Aviation: Legislation introduced after 2040 requires faster and more ambitious decarbonization, with an emphasis on capping flights and reduced growth to achieve emissions targets.

Relevant technology and science

- ☑ Other relevant technology and science driving forces, please specify : Example from Aviation: Limited investment in the near-term gives way to scramble for alternative technologies post 2040. Less funding available at that time because of the required parallel investment in resilience to physical impacts.

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties, and constraints in scenario

Climate risk and resilience pose an urgent and important risk factor for us and our clients, and our investors have confirmed their increased focus on the recommendations of the TCFD. Our assessments have explored climate -related risks and opportunities we are exposed through our operations and the projects and programs we deliver globally. The assessments focused on projects across the main market segments of our P&PS LoB. These were from five of our major geographies: Australia, Canada, India, U.K., and the U.S. The sectors assessed included: Water, Aviation, Rail and Transit, Ports and Maritime, and

Health. Each sector was assessed against two of three scenarios with scenario selection being informed by our interpretation of the key drivers of climate risk and opportunity in each sector. All sectors were assessed against Disorderly Delayed transition. We have applied climate change scenario analyses to define features of the future operating environment for our sectors, assess the risks and opportunities this presents for Jacobs, and refine aspects of our sector strategies. Our scenario analyses have been informed by quantitative analysis in IPCC climate change projections and the qualitative NGFS scenario framework. The NFGS framework provides a set of harmonized transition pathways that define policy, regulation, and action around the decarbonization transition and resultant changes to global climate, applicable across all sectors. We have adapted NGFS narratives to consider climate-related risks and opportunities for each of our sectors. This Disorderly transition is based on lower physical risks but higher transition risks. This pathway amplifies transition risk because actions to reduce emissions are delayed, piecemeal, abrupt and/or geographically differentiated. This could result in large variations in sector drivers for climate action and legislative and policy frameworks across our global regions. Despite the disorderly transition, global emissions are reduced to net-zero by 2050 and the worst physical impacts of climate change are avoided. Nonetheless, physical impacts from climate change are greater than under a rapid, orderly tr. Our global sector teams identified Political, Economic, Social, Technological, Legal and Environmental features of the future scenarios for their sector. For more information on our scenario analyses and climate change strategy, see Climate Risk Assessments on our Jacobs Investor Relations ESG microsite.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Our global sectors and clients face significant challenges as societies transition towards net-zero emissions and the physical implications of climate change are increasingly expressed. We are committed to helping our clients across the globe decarbonize their infrastructure and operations, and to integrate climate resilience across our value chain. We have applied climate change scenario analyses to define features of the future operating environment for our sectors and assess the risks and opportunities this presents for Jacobs. The approach to the assessments conformed with the international standard on risk management, ISO 31000:2018 Risk Management Guidelines and followed methods that are used by our climate risk specialists in our work with our clients. The risk framework was specially developed to enable risk to be assessed with respect to a range of objectives, including health and safety, client relationships, regulatory compliance, reputation, and service delivery. The characteristics of the risks were established, including potential impacts, consequences and the likelihood of the climate-related events that cause these. Controls that were applied to reduce the climate risks, including those accounting for the effects of projected climate change, were captured and risks and opportunities were assessed with these in place. The combination of likelihood and most severe consequence were used to assess risk severity.

We engaged global and regional sector leads in structured workshop activities to explore: (1) How climate change and society's low-carbon transition may affect their sector, (2) What material risks and opportunities this presents to our clients, (3) How climate change impacts on our clients may affect Jacobs' business, (4) How Jacobs should respond to mitigate key risks and take full advantage of the opportunities presented.

Key themes emerged across all sectors and scenarios: (1) People and their expertise are central to our business model and the climate-related challenges we solve with our clients, requiring investment in talent. (2) The pace of innovation to solve climate-related challenges across all sectors requires ongoing investment in technology. (3) There are reputation impacts from stakeholder perceptions of technology choices and performance requiring a focus on science-based and impact-driven outcomes. (4) Risks and opportunities under different future scenarios should be factored into operational and strategic decision making.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ Customized publicly available climate transition scenario, please specify: This scenario is based on the NGFS Hot House World scenario.

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

☑ Business division

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

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

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

☑ 3.0°C - 3.4°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2022

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

- ☑ 2025
- ☑ 2030
- ☑ 2040

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies, and impacts

- ☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)
- ☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)
- ☑ Other local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts driving forces, please specify : Ports and Maritime Example: Increasing physical risks to environmental systems from climate hazards exacerbated by traditionally unsustainable, environmentally harmful infrastructure solutions.

Finance and insurance

- ☑ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)
- ☑ Other finance and insurance driving forces, please specify : Ports and Maritime Example: Rising physical risks lead to increasing insurance, operating and maintenance costs. Increased frequency and/or severity of physical impacts disrupt port operations and trade, and operators' financial resilience.

Stakeholder and customer demands

- ☑ Sensitivity to inequity of nature impacts
- ☑ Other stakeholder and customer demands driving forces, please specify : Example from Health: Sudden population shifts cause demand to quickly outstrip capacity. Demographics change as regions become uninhabitable/unsuitable for elderly and vulnerable populations.

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☑ Global regulation
- ☑ Level of action (from local to global)
- ☑ Other regulators, legal and policy regimes driving forces, please specify : Example from Ports and Maritime: Policy and action are localized due to global misalignment on climate change response.

Relevant technology and science

☑ Other relevant technology and science driving forces, please specify : Example from Ports and Maritime: Technological development of adaptation solutions is reactive leading to higher development costs.

Direct interaction with climate

☑ Other direct interaction with climate driving forces, please specify: Example from Ports and Maritime: Physical impacts caused by climate change and misalignment in responses disrupt global supply chains. This causes instability and conflict as food and energy supplies become increasingly insecure.

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Other macro and microeconomy driving forces, please specify: Example from Health: Sub-national government responses become extremely varied, as climate is increasingly politicized. This results in excessive red tape and heightened inequality in health outcomes across regions and population groups.

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties, and constraints in scenario

Climate risk and resilience pose an urgent and important risk factor for us and our clients, and our investors have confirmed their increased focus on the recommendations of the TCFD. Our assessments have explored climate -related risks and opportunities we are exposed through our operations and the projects and programs we deliver globally. The assessments focused on projects across the main market segments of our P&PS LoB. These were from five of our major geographies: Australia, Canada, India, U.K., and the U.S. The sectors assessed included: Water, Aviation, Rail and Transit, Ports and Maritime, and Health. Each sector was assessed against two of three scenarios with scenario selection being informed by our interpretation of the key drivers of climate risk and opportunity in each sector. Rail and Transit, Ports and Maritime, and Health were assessed against Hot House World transition. We have applied climate change scenario analyses to define features of the future operating environment for our sectors, assess the risks and opportunities this presents for Jacobs, and refine aspects of our sector strategies.
Our scenario analyses have been informed by quantitative analysis in IPCC climate change projections and the qualitative NGFS scenario framework. The NFGS framework provides a set of harmonized transition pathways that define policy, regulation, and action around the decarbonization transition and resultant changes to global climate, applicable across all sectors. We have adapted NGFS narratives to consider climate-related risks and opportunities for each of our sectors. This Hot House World transition is based on higher physical risks but lower transition risks. This pathway assumes some climate action occurs, but no more than anticipated by current policies and insufficient to achieve net zero by 2050. The slow place and limited extent of the low-carbon transition moderate transitional risks. Dangerous climate change is not avoided; the world and Jacobs' sectors and

operations are beset by damaging climatic events and trends. Our global sector teams identified Political, Economic, Social, Technological, Legal and Environmental features of the future scenarios for their sector. For more information on our scenario analyses and climate change strategy, see Climate Risk Assessments on our Jacobs Investor Relations ESG microsite.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Our global sectors and clients face significant challenges as societies transition towards net-zero emissions and the physical implications of climate change are increasingly expressed. We are committed to helping our clients across the globe decarbonize their infrastructure and operations, and to integrate climate resilience across our value chain. We have applied climate change scenario analyses to define features of the future operating environment for our sectors and assess the risks and opportunities this presents for Jacobs. The approach to the assessments conformed with the international standard on risk management, ISO 31000:2018 Risk Management Guidelines and followed methods that are used by our climate risk specialists in our work with our clients. The risk framework was specially developed to enable risk to be assessed with respect to a range of objectives, including health and safety, client relationships, regulatory compliance, reputation, and service delivery. The characteristics of the risks were established, including potential impacts, consequences and the likelihood of the climate-related events that cause these. Controls that were applied to reduce the climate risks, including those accounting for the effects of projected climate change, were captured and risks and opportunities were assessed with these in place. The combination of likelihood and most severe consequence were used to assess risk severity.

We engaged global and regional sector leads in structured workshop activities to explore: (1) How climate change and society's low-carbon transition may affect their sector, (2) What material risks and opportunities this presents to our clients, (3) How climate change impacts on our clients may affect Jacobs' business, (4) How Jacobs should respond to mitigate key risks and take full advantage of the opportunities presented.

Key themes emerged across all sectors and scenarios: (1) People and their expertise are central to our business model and the climate-related challenges we solve with our clients, requiring investment in talent. (2) The pace of innovation to solve climate-related challenges across all sectors requires ongoing investment in technology. (3) There are reputation impacts from stakeholder perceptions of technology choices and performance requiring a focus on science-based and impact-driven outcomes. (4) Risks and opportunities under different future scenarios should be factored into operational and strategic decision making.

(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

In FY21 we focused on the risks and opportunities arising from the projected physical impacts of climate and transitional impacts potentially resulting from market and technology shifts. We considered two scenarios which would result in global temperature rises of 1.5°C or 4°C by 2100 and have focused on the impact of these diverging trajectories for the period to 2050. The physical impacts will be similar under both scenarios to 2050, whereas the market and technology shifts needed to transition towards 1.5°C and net zero emissions by 2050 will be significantly greater than if growth in emissions continues unabated. If we follow a 4°C trajectory, most of our markets could endeavor to continue as usual towards 2050. In this scenario, we could see limited net opportunities in response to the increasing physical risks and the limited transition to a low carbon economy. If we follow a 1.5°C trajectory, then the limited net opportunities from the same physical risks could be supplemented by significant market opportunities connected with the rapid transition to a low carbon economy. To further explore potential transitional risks from climate change we adopted the NGFS climate scenarios framework given its metrics for understanding the prolonged and chronic impacts of climate change on regions and on GDP. Our FY22 assessment focused on our Water sector, and our FY23 assessment focused on our Aviation, Rail & Transit, Ports & Maritime, and Health sectors. Examples of the types of substantive risks identified include business and supply chain disruption, project delays and staff travel disruptions resulting from extreme weather and related events; uncertainty arising from climate and resiliency policy and regulations, leading to increased costs; disruption to our clients' business from climate events leading to project delays; and potential loss of revenue and infrastructure failure due to inadequate climate resilience. Jacobs is committed to working with our clients, communities, and suppliers to rapidly transition society and the economy towards net-zero emissions globally. While this presents many challenges to them and us, these are more palatable and less costly than delaying or

not making that transition. We are also committed to working with our clients to build climate resilience into their strategy, operations and infrastructure. We recognize that adaptations to climate change often have long lead times and that delayed action may escalate costs from climate risks, strand clients' assets and reduce their feasibility and effectiveness. As a result of our scenario analyses, we are integrating climate risk analysis into company strategy and planning, deploying climate risk assessment technology on major pursuits and projects where climate risk is considered material and supporting our clients and major suppliers on their own climate risk assessments. We are also expanding our climate risk assessments across all our sectors to better understand interventions we can take to mitigate risk.

(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

Our biggest opportunity to address climate change comes from the solutions we provide to our clients, particularly for fossil-fuel based industries that need consulting support to decarbonize. The energy and power industries are undergoing unprecedented disruption on a global scale. We're motivated by the limitless applications of clean energy solutions — taking complex grid, resiliency, security and decarbonization goals and solving them in ways that positively impact our communities. Responding to the energy trilemma of security, affordability and sustainability we're shaping energy transition pathways for our clients to achieve clean, low carbon, resilient and affordable outcomes. We're working with clients around the world to develop strategies and implement projects that integrate an optimal mix of renewable energy generation, storage solutions and infrastructure to achieve a successful energy transition that reduces emissions, supports reliability and strengthens livability outcomes for our communities. Not only do we deliver world-class technical solutions, but our work is also underpinned by strategic, forward-looking advisory on

developing trends that will shape the future of energy – from changing consumer behaviors and a rapidly evolving policy environment to the ever-increasing pace of change in the emerging digital and technology landscape.

(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

We present updates to shareholders on our climate response efforts through engagement at industry events and our investor relations webpage. We also engage in individual dialogue on climate transition as requested, and through our materiality assessment process. With input from individual dialogue and surveys with shareholders and other stakeholders, we refresh our materiality assessments to identify and prioritize the sustainability topics on which we should focus our strategies and reporting. Through the second half of FY23 and into FY24, Jacobs initiated a double materiality assessment which is described by the ESRS as having two dimensions: Impact materiality and financial materiality. As a large, highly diverse and globally distributed professional and technical services provider, the impacts, risks and opportunities (IROs) applicable to our business are equally diverse and complex. As such, we have determined that the most robust approach to identifying representative and robust IROs across the business is through internal engagement followed by validation with external stakeholders. Our approach is therefore best described as a bottom-up evaluation of IROs identified, understood, managed, and mitigated by our global functional, sales and operations leaders around the world. We anticipate sharing incremental information about, and outcomes from, our double materiality assessment in due course. The outcomes from our stakeholder engagement, materiality assessment (historic and ongoing) and feedback sessions underpinned the development of our PlanBeyond sustainable business approach. Aligned with Jacobs' purpose to create a more connected, sustainable world, PlanBeyond 2.0 represents the next phase of our sustainability journey. See Section 4.9 and 4.10 of our FY23 ESG Disclosures for more information on our Material Assessment and Sustainability Strategy.

(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

Our strategy for delivering this transition plan and the measures, KPIs and levels of accountability integrated into our business to drive success is outlined in Section 2.19 in our FY23 ESG Disclosures.

Strategy:

- Jacobs has elevated Climate Response as one of three core accelerators within our fiscal year 2022 to 2024 company strategy – aligning positive societal impact with long-term business growth. The vision behind the Climate Response growth accelerator is to position Jacobs as a market leader, maximizing long-term business and societal impact with the delivery of holistic, integrated, end-to-end solutions for energy transition, decarbonization, adaptation and resilience, and natural resource stewardship. To deliver on this strategy, we also established an Office of Global Climate Response and ESG, designed to deliver on our climate action commitments through innovative solutions for both our clients and stakeholders.

Transition Plan Governance:

- Our Office of Global Climate Response & ESG leads in delivering our climate commitments for our business and clients, including oversight of our climate-related disclosures.

- Our PlanBeyond Executive Steering Committee is the governance body with oversight for climate risk and the delivery of our Climate Action Plan. This committee includes all members of the Executive Leadership Team, plus our SVP for Global Climate Response & ESG and ERM, Head of Investor Relations and SVP, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary. Climate-related risks and opportunities and ESG are integrated into our ERM processes.

- Regular updates are reported to the Board of Directors by our Office of Global Climate Response & ESG. We established a dedicated Board ESG & Risk Committee in April 2021. Please see Section 4.11 of our FY23 ESG Disclosures for additional details on ESG Governance.

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

Since the release of our inaugural Climate Action Plan on the 50th Anniversary of Earth Day in 2020, we are proud of our progress and achievements, including:

- We are the first consultancy and one of the world's first companies with a net-zero target approved by SBTi.

- As detailed herein, we reduced our market-based carbon emissions by 50% between FY19 and FY23, including Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 (Business Travel, Employee Commuting, Upstream Fuel, Purchased Goods and Services, and Investments).

- We procure the equivalent of 100% low-carbon electricity for our operations.
- We are a carbon neutral organization for our operations and business travel.

We also recognize that much more must be done across our industry and our clients' industries. Our latest Climate Action Plan lays out our next phase of climate mitigation and adaptation commitments, which build on the progress we have made. We are committed to continue driving the rapid decarbonization of our operations and value chain, while also accelerating the essential shift to a low-carbon economy through the solutions we deliver to clients every day, worldwide. In parallel, we continue to improve our and our clients' business resilience by embedding adaptive measures across all our end markets, considering climate risks and opportunities in alignment with the TCFD.

Supply Chain Engagement:

- Since January 2021, and during FY23, we have committed to CDP as a supply chain member to engage our suppliers, pinpoint risks and identify opportunities to support our suppliers in reducing carbon emissions and strengthening their climate resiliency. Since 2021 Jacobs has been working with CDP Supply Chain to run an engagement campaign to educate our suppliers about climate change and as a springboard to further engage with and support members of our supply chain in their carbon management journeys through emails, webinars and provision of resources. We were recognized on CDP's Supplier Engagement Leaderboard in 2021 and 2022 for engaging our suppliers on climate change and "playing a crucial role in the transition towards the net-zero sustainable economy". For more details on our supply chain management, refer to Section 4.2 of our FY23 ESG Disclosures.
- We have found that almost 35% of our engaged suppliers by spend have set near-term science-based targets in FY23 (up from 29% in FY22, 27% in FY21, and from 9% in FY20) with another 20% committed to set targets within the next two years.
- To deliver on our commitment of 65% of suppliers by spend setting a science-based target by the end of FY25, we expect to maintain or accelerate this rate of increase in supplier target-setting annually. We intend to support our existing and new suppliers in their own decarbonization and net-zero journeys to make a lasting impact on our supply chain emissions. See section 2.19 of our FY23 ESG Disclosures for more details.

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

Jacobs-Carbon-Neutrality-Commitment.pdf, Jacobs-Climate-Risk-Assessment-2023.pdf, Jacobs-Climate-Action-Plan.pdf, Jacobs'-Climate-Risk-Assessment-FY21_.pdf, FY23-ESG-Disclosures (1).pdf

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

- ☑ Forests
- ☑ Water
- ☑ Biodiversity

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

In our climate transition plan we consider our low-carbon "product" as the range of solutions we provide that support the low-carbon transition across our end markets. We prioritize and embed environmental considerations into the way we deliver projects and solutions through a variety of tools, platforms, and processes. At the onset of project pursuits, we use a Client Success Platform to tag business opportunities that align with the U.N. SDGs and evaluate environmental risks in our project opportunity decision-making process. Once we are engaged to deliver a project, environmental aspects and potential impacts are further identified, categorized, and prioritized via our environmental risk assessment process. Potential environmental risks may include, but are not limited to, ecological impacts, biodiversity impacts, emissions to air, discharges to water, slope disturbance, soil disturbance and erosion, stormwater management, waste management, natural resource consumption and hazardous chemical usage. After the project environmental assessment is conducted, significant impacts are addressed in an Environmental Plan (typically integrated into the project HSE Plan), which is a Jacobs requirement for all field projects. Sustainability and Resilience plans are also required as part of the project execution planning stage. The project team is required to set specific goals and assign a Sustainability Lead to monitor performance and influence sustainable decision-making throughout the project delivery.
To support our clients in achieving their sustainability objectives, we have also developed a number of sustainability-focused digital products, including:

- Evolve, our tool for breaking down the global themes and issues captured in the U.N. SDGs into more practical, tangible, and measurable project- and program-level commitments that help educate and inspire our teams to deliver U.N. SDG-focused actions.

- Value Plus, an internal online platform that enables us to record, quantify and report the value-adding activities we deliver to our clients. Savings can be recorded

in terms of financial costs, carbon emissions, energy consumption, waste avoidance, green building certification and community and social benefits.

(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) 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

☑ Revenues

☑ Direct costs

☑ Acquisitions and divestments

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Disruption to business for environmental sectors is a case study of a transitional risk we have identified, assessed, and are responding to. We could see business risks (estimated 10 million to 100 million per year) from disruption to major client revenue streams, and a similar loss of revenue from reduced services for fossil fuel related projects. However, this is offset by our forecasts of greater opportunities such as emergency management and national security (estimated 10 million to 100 million per year), environmental planning and permitting for extreme weather impacts (estimated 10 million to 100 million per year) and civil works including circular economy, waste management, clean energy, and natural treatment systems (estimated 10 million to 100 million per year). The biggest financial opportunity is expected to come in the global Water sector. The focus of our FY22 climate risk assessment report was to provide a deeper exploration of physical and transitional risks and opportunities in our global Water sector under contrasting future scenarios to support the objectives of our FY22-24 company strategy, and ensure we are maximizing our company climate response opportunities. The opportunities are likely to be greater if the global economy transitions early and in an orderly manner to net zero. Our climate risk

assessments have resulted in key recommendations to drive investment. See Jacobs Climate Risk Assessments for more details. Investment in business decarbonization measures such as offsets, energy credits, power purchase agreements and internal carbon pricing are now all part of our operational, business, and financial planning, annually. Our low-carbon power purchases and carbon offsets support our transition to becoming net-zero across the value chain by 2040. Jacobs recently elevated Climate Response as one of three core accelerators within the 2022 to 2024 company strategy – aligning positive societal impact with long-term business growth, and placing significance on the delivery of holistic, integrated, end-to-end solutions for energy transition, decarbonization, adaptation and resilience and natural resource stewardship. To deliver on this strategy, Jacobs has established an Office of Global Climate Response and ESG, designed to deliver on climate action commitments through innovative solutions for both clients and stakeholders.

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

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

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

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

☑ Other, please specify: Project groupings were determined through a market classification scheme using a standardized enterprise-wide taxonomy

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

☑ Revenue/Turnover

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

9800000000

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

59.7

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

Our estimated ESG-aligned revenue for FY23 was approximately 9.8 billion United States Dollars (USD), which is approximately 59.7% of Jacobs' FY23 revenue including PA Consulting. This is a broader definition than just our low- and zero-carbon related solutions and includes work across the following sectors: clean energy, air quality, environmental management, environmental planning for transportation, water supply and treatment, environmental science, wastewater treatment, hazardous waste, and nuclear waste remediation. In calculating the estimate of Jacobs' ESG-aligned revenue, Jacobs evaluated groups of projects for alignment with U.N. SDGs – specifically at the U.N. SDG Target level. Project groupings were determined through a market classification scheme using a standardized enterprise-wide taxonomy. Revenue attributable to a project group was determined to be ESG-aligned revenue if, in the judgment of Jacobs, the primary capabilities being delivered by Jacobs are aligned with a U.N. SDG Target. While Jacobs believes this methodology provides a reasonable estimation of the percentage of revenue that is aligned to ESG, there are inherent limitations with this approach. For example, if the primary scope of the project group does not align to a U.N. SDG Target, but Jacobs earns some revenue from ESG-related work for the project group, that revenue is not included in the reported total of ESG-aligned revenue. Conversely, if the primary capabilities being delivered by Jacobs are aligned to a U.N. SDG Target, but some revenue does not directly relate to an ESG scope, the full revenue of the project group, including the ancillary non-ESG revenue, is included in the reported total of ESG-aligned revenue. It is also noted that certain stakeholders may have differing views as to the alignment of certain types of projects to the U.N. SDG Targets. For example, Jacobs considers projects relating to nuclear power, including nuclear new-build and technology, in addition to nuclear remediation, to be aligned to the U.N. SDGs as both are important elements of the strategy to transition to affordable, lower-carbon power, while some stakeholders may take a different position. To date, this classification was conducted for projects accounting for approximately 93% of Jacobs' revenue, including projects under PA Consulting. Jacobs expects to continue to engage with external organizations and stakeholders regarding this methodology and further increase the percentage of our projects that are classified using this methodology, which may result in either certain project groupings or projects being included in the calculation that have not been included as of today, or certain project groupings or projects being removed that are included today. We intend to identify and disclose material changes to our methodology should they occur in the future.

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

Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Environmental externality priced
☑ Yes	☑ Carbon

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

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

☑ Internal fee

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

☑ Drive low-carbon investment
☑ Incentivize consideration of climate-related issues in decision making
☑ Setting and/or achieving of climate-related policies and targets

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

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

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

We established an internal carbon price of 50 per metric tonne CO_2e based on a review of global carbon pricing data at the time it was set.

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

☑ Scope 3, Category 6 - Business travel

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

☑ Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

☑ Static

(5.10.1.10) Minimum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO_2e)

50

(5.10.1.11) Maximum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO_2e)

50

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

☑ Operations

☑ Procurement

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

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

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

36

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

☑ Yes

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

Effective January 1, 2022, we established an internal carbon price of 50 per metric tonne CO_2e for all non-billable business travel to influence sustainable decision-making around travel and further help reduce our carbon footprint. The carbon cost calculated for every non-billable business trip is added to the overall cost of travel and charged to the applicable BU. Proceeds are used to fund carbon reduction and removal initiatives. Business travel is our largest source of carbon emissions and, as expected, we saw a 75% reduction in our Scope 3 business travel emissions from FY19 to FY21, mainly due to COVID-19 restrictions on both domestic and international travel. As anticipated, there has been an increase in our Scope 3 business travel emissions in FY23 as we resume travel to operate our business and meet the needs of our clients. Despite this, there is still an overall decrease in Scope 3 business travel emissions of 37% from FY19 to FY23. The funds generated by carbon pricing are directed into a Carbon Reduction Fund administered by the Office of Global Climate Response & ESG, and recommendations for investment are reviewed by the PlanBeyond Executive Steering Committee. The PlanBeyond Executive Steering

Committee is our executive-level body that meets quarterly to agree on our approach, review progress against commitments, update our plans around ESG risks and opportunities, and provide review and oversight across our disclosures and reporting.

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

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

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

	Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment
Climate change	☑ No, we do not currently assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, but we plan to do so within the next 2 years

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

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

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

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

☑ Procurement spend

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

As part of our SBTi approved targets, Jacobs has committed that 65% of our suppliers by spend covering purchased goods and services, will have science-based targets by 2025. Our current measures of success include:

- Continuing to engage more than 80% of indirect suppliers by spend in FY24.

- Continuing to increase the number of suppliers and percentage by spend that respond to CDP or alternate forms of supplier climate change questions from 29% by spend in FY20, to 35% in FY21, to 49% in FY22, and to 68% in FY23 with goals to achieve 70% by the end of FY24, and 75% by the end of FY25.

- Increasing the number of suppliers and percentage by spend that set science-based targets from 9% by spend in FY20, to 27% in FY21, to 29% in FY22, to 35% in FY23 with goals to achieve 55% by the end of FY24, and 65% by the end of FY25.

- Achieving reductions of Scope 3 emissions for purchased goods and services of 30 to 40% by the end of FY30 from a FY19 base year (this is an estimated milestone based on achieving our target of 65% of our suppliers by spend setting science-based targets and achieving 50% reduction of their emissions by the end of FY30).

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

Climate change

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

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

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

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

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Jacobs operates in over 40 countries and engages more than 20,000 suppliers worldwide. We have a publicly available Supplier Code of Conduct. When registering within our global supplier system, suppliers must certify their agreement to our Supplier Code of Conduct. The Supplier Code of Contact covers various topics, including, but not limited to: Health, Safety, Security, Sustainability and Environmental considerations. As outlined in our Climate Action Plan, our Supply Chain Management and Procurement teams will establish climate action goals for major suppliers, and partner with our suppliers to improve Scope 3 GHG emissions data and target reductions. Through our Science-Based Targets we have committed that 65% of our suppliers by spend covering purchased goods and services will have science-based targets by 2025. We are carefully tracking the progress of our top suppliers by requesting that they respond to the CDP questionnaire through our participation in the CDP Supply Chain program. Through a combination of emails, resource

documents and webinars, we regularly communicate to our suppliers the importance of setting an SBT and how and why it is a critical strategic priority to us.

(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

☑ Setting a low-carbon or renewable energy target

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

☑ Off-site third-party audit

☑ Supplier scorecard or rating

☑ Other, please specify: Audit, investigate, and research (SBTi website)

(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

☑ 26-50%

(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

☑ 26-50%

(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

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

☑ Other, please specify: We intend to support our existing and new suppliers in their own decarbonization and net-zero journeys to make a lasting impact on our supply chain emissions.

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Jacobs operates in 40 countries and works with almost 20,000 suppliers globally. More than 75% of our total suppliers are selected by or on behalf of our clients and the expense is paid for by the client. Therefore, our engagement campaign and SBTi target focuses on our “indirect” suppliers (who serve Jacobs’ business operations versus our clients’ project activities), where we have ability to influence and control over purchasing decisions. The fraction of indirect suppliers engaged by this campaign are 5.6% by number and 83.8% by spend. We received a response rate of 67% by spend (this is 68% by number of the total suppliers we engaged - requested disclosures from) in our requests to suppliers through the CDP Supply Chain program. We are looking at expanding our supplier engagement activities across our entire supply chain including both direct and indirect spend. We have found that almost 35% of our engaged suppliers by spend have set near-term science-based targets as of FY23 with another 20% committed to set targets within the next two years. We have started tracking the number of our engaged suppliers by spend with approved science-based net-zero targets and found that 2% have approved targets and 31% have committed to setting net-zero targets as of the end of FY23. To deliver on our commitment of 65% of suppliers by spend setting a science-based target by the end of FY25, we expect to maintain or accelerate this rate of increase in supplier target-setting annually.

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

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

☑ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☑ Provide training, support, and best practices on how to measure GHG emissions

☑ Provide training, support, and best practices on how to set science-based targets

☑ Support suppliers to develop public time-bound action plans with clear milestones

☑ Provide training, support, and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact

☑ Support suppliers to set their own environmental commitments across their operations

☑ Provide training, support, and best practices on how to make credible renewable energy usage claims

Information collection

☑ Collect climate transition plan information at least annually from suppliers

☑ Collect environmental risk and opportunity information at least annually from suppliers

☑ Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers

☑ Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers

Innovation and collaboration

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

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

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

☑ 76-99%

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

☑ 76-99%

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

Our current measures of success include:

- Continuing to engage more than 80% of indirect suppliers by spend in FY24.
- Continuing to increase the number of suppliers and percentage by spend that respond to CDP or alternate forms of supplier climate change questions from 29% by spend in FY20, to 35% in FY21, to 49% in FY22, and to 68% in FY23 with goals to achieve 70% by the end of FY24, and 75% by the end of FY25.
- Increasing the number of suppliers and percentage by spend that set science-based targets from 9% by spend in FY20, to 27% in FY21, to 29% in FY22, to 35% in FY23 with goals to achieve 55% by the end of FY24, and 65% by the end of FY25.
- Achieving reductions of Scope 3 emissions for purchased goods and services of 30 to 40% by the end of FY30 from a FY19 base year (this is an estimated milestone based on achieving our target of 65% of our suppliers by spend setting

science-based targets and achieving 50% reduction of their emissions by the end of FY30).

We have found that almost 35% of our engaged suppliers by spend have set near-term science-based targets in FY23 (up from 29% in FY22, 27% in FY21, and from 9% in FY20) with another 20% committed to set targets within the next two years. We have also started tracking the number of our engaged suppliers by spend with approved science-based net-zero targets and have found that 2% have approved targets and 31% have committed to setting net-zero targets as of the end of our FY23. To deliver on our commitment of 65% of suppliers by spend setting a science-based target by the end of FY25, we expect to maintain or accelerate this rate of increase in supplier target-setting annually. We intend to support our existing and new suppliers in their own decarbonization and net-zero journeys to make a lasting impact on our supply chain emissions.

(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: Setting science-based target

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

☑ Unknown

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

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

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Information collection

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

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

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

☑ 100%

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

☑ 100%

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

We request 100% our suppliers provide sustainability and climate change information as part of our prequalification process. Suppliers answer sustainability questions in the following categories: Planning, Products and Services, Energy, Carbon, Transportation, or other sustainability details like waste management. There are detailed qualitative and quantitative questions on topics including energy use, renewables, emissions, reduction initiatives, and targets. The questions allow Jacobs to identify suppliers who are best aligned with our sustainability goals and initiatives, and suppliers may be rejected based on their responses. Suppliers approved from the prequalification process must agree to our supplier Code of Conduct which states that our suppliers act as our partners in striving to deliver on the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals by driving progress through the provision of more sustainable options across products and services. The supplier Code of Conduct also specifies that suppliers must ensure 100% of goods, services and solutions supplied to Jacobs comply with applicable laws and regulations. Suppliers must also ensure that their own supply chains comply with our Code of Conduct, and suppliers who fail to meet our supplier Code of Conduct requirements can be removed from our supply chain.

(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: Comply with applicable environmental laws and regulations

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

☑ Unknown

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

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- ☑ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks
- ☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

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

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

- ☑ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

- ☑ Unknown

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

As an industry-leading global solutions provider, our greatest opportunity to address climate change comes through the sustainable, resilient, and nature-positive solutions we co-create with our public and private sector clients around the world. We place the climate emergency and our response at the heart of our 2022-2024 Company strategy "Boldly Moving Forward" and have established a central Office of Global Climate Response & ESG which acts as a connecting point for our go-to-market climate response solutions within the framework of energy transition, decarbonization, adaptation, resilience, and regenerative and nature-based solutions. We are committed to continue driving the rapid decarbonization of our operations and value chain, while also accelerating the essential shift to a low-carbon economy through the solutions we deliver to clients every day, worldwide. We have hundreds of SMEs providing low-carbon related services, and thousands of practitioners across our water, environment and energy markets who support other low-carbon and sustainability projects, including ESG advisory, sustainability strategy, emissions accounting, climate risk, climate resilience and transition planning. We partner with a range of government agencies, municipalities, private sector companies and leading environmental organizations to deliver resource management, sustainability services and proven industry expertise on infrastructure initiatives around the globe. Our Global Sustainability and Climate Action Practice focuses on key service areas that enable our clients to envision and achieve the most ambitious sustainability and climate action goals. These services include ESG and climate risk mapping and strategy creation, sustainable performance improvement, carbon management and reporting, net-zero facility, campus, and city design; utility scale renewable energy; distributed renewable energy; energy storage integration; and corporate decarbonization. To support our clients in achieving their sustainability objectives, we have also developed a number of sustainability-focused digital products, including Evolve, our

tool for breaking down the global themes and issues captured in the U.N. SDGs into more practical, tangible, and measurable project- and program-level commitments that help educate and inspire our teams to deliver U.N. SDG-focused actions.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

By the end of FY25 we are aiming for 100% of our solutions to contribute to the U.N. Sustainable Development goals and have made a commitment in our Climate Action Plan to make every project a climate response opportunity. We do not have a way to measure exactly what percentage of projects are considered a climate response opportunity, but we have begun tracking project alignment to the U.N. SDGs. Our estimated ESG-aligned revenue for FY23 was approximately 9.8 billion United States Dollars (USD), which is approximately 59.7% of Jacobs' FY23 revenue including PA Consulting. In calculating the estimate of Jacobs' ESG-aligned revenue, Jacobs evaluated groups of projects for alignment with U.N. SDGs – specifically at the U.N. SDG Target level. Project groupings were determined through a market classification scheme using a standardized enterprise-wide taxonomy. Revenue attributable to a project group was determined to be ESG-aligned revenue if, in the judgment of Jacobs, the primary capabilities being delivered by Jacobs are aligned with a U.N. SDG Target. While Jacobs believes this methodology provides a reasonable estimation of the percentage of revenue that is aligned to ESG, there are inherent limitations with this approach. For example, if the primary scope of the project group does not align to a U.N. SDG Target, but Jacobs earns some revenue from ESG-related work for the project group, that revenue is not included in the reported total of ESG-aligned revenue.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Other innovation and collaboration, please specify: Sustainability-Linked Bond

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

☑ Unknown

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

☑ Unknown

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

In February 2023, Jacobs announced that it closed an inaugural offering of 500 million of senior unsecured notes due 2033 under the newly published Sustainability-Linked Bond Framework. The Framework was developed as a crucial element of Jacobs' PlanBeyond 2.0 sustainable business strategy launched in the summer of 2021 and is a key milestone in further incorporating sustainability into the company's financing strategy. The interest rates payable on the bonds are tied to Jacobs' commitment to increase gender diversity in leadership positions, and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, each as described in the Framework. Aligned with its purpose to create a more connected, sustainable world, Jacobs' environmental, social, and governance (ESG) efforts are core to the company's values and culture and this offering further establishes Jacobs as a sustainability leader. For more information, please see https://www.jacobs.com/newsroom/press-release/jacobs-completes-issuance-500-million-sustainability-linked-bonds

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

The interest rates payable on the bonds are tied to Jacobs' commitment to increase gender diversity in leadership positions, and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, each as described in the Framework. Given the impact of this on our business, we are closely monitoring measures of success. Aligned with its purpose to create a more connected, sustainable world, Jacobs' ESG efforts are core to the company's values and culture and this offering further establishes Jacobs as a sustainability leader. As part of our PlanBeyond 2.0 business strategy, we developed six Sustainable Business Objectives to sit at the heart of our company strategy, and this offering, which follows the refinancing of our credit facilities as sustainability-linked loans, was the next step in our journey. This new Framework demonstrates our commitment to incorporating inclusion, innovation, and inspiration into the very fabric of the company, defining our aspirations for how we as an organization and as individuals can each play a part in creating a sustainable future for all. Jacobs published the Sustainability-Linked Bond Framework, and commissioned S&P Global Ratings to issue a Second Party Opinion on the Framework's alignment to the Sustainability-Linked Bond Principles. The bonds have been issued by Jacobs Engineering Group Inc. and unconditionally guaranteed by Jacobs. The net proceeds are being used to repay a portion of the amounts outstanding under Jacobs' revolving credit facility.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify: Employees

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- ☑ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks
- ☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress, and achievements
- ☑ Other education/information sharing, please specify: Climate Solutions Accelerator - an introductory course to the fundamentals of climate change

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

- ☑ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

- ☑ 76-99%

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

We are committed to driving a positive environment throughout our operations and value chain. As a purpose-led company, we know we have a pivotal role to play in addressing the climate emergency. While this may be viewed as good business, we consider it our duty to channel our technology-enabled expertise and capabilities toward benefiting people and the planet as we work to create a more connected, sustainable world. We have launched the Climate Solutions Accelerator course to our global workforce, supporting the company's learning culture for future green skills in climate response. A collaboration between the Royal Scottish Geographical Society (RSGS), University of Edinburgh, University of Stirling and Institute of Directors Scotland, the course provides a quick, simple, and rounded introduction to the fundamentals of climate change. Jacobs' business units are now required to report user completion rates on a quarterly basis. We are rolling out this training to both clients and our supply chain, as we engage and train our partners in climate response. Given our target to reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions from business travel and employee commuting 50% by 2030, it is essential that we engage our employees to meet this goal. We have already implemented several employee engagement measures to that end: Our senior leaders have pledged a campaign to reduce in-person meetings that require travel; we implemented IT improvements and promoted behavioral shifts to enable better virtual connectivity; we implemented employee and manager travel dashboards displaying their progress towards meeting the 50% reduction; and we introduced internal carbon pricing on non-billable business travel.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We are committed to reducing absolute Scope 3 GHG emissions from business travel and employee commuting by 50% by 2030 from a 2019 base year. In FY23, we had a 49%

decrease from FY19. Business travel is our largest source of carbon emissions and, as expected, we saw a 75% reduction in our Scope 3 business travel emissions from FY19 to FY21, mainly due to COVID-19 restrictions on both domestic and international travel. As anticipated, there has been an increase in our Scope 3 business travel emissions in FY23 as we resume travel to operate our business and meet the needs of our clients. Despite this, there is still an overall decrease in Scope 3 business travel emissions of 37% from FY19 to FY23. Our employee commuting estimates are based on certain assumptions that are detailed in Section 2.6 of the FY23 ESG Disclosures and have been reduced by 64% from FY19 to FY23. We remain committed to managing business travel and employee commuting emissions in accordance with our SLB SPT to achieve at least a 70% reduction in absolute Scope 1, 2 and 3 (Business Travel, Employee Commuting, and Upstream Fuel components only) GHG emissions by fiscal year-end 2029, relative to a 2019 baseline year, and our net-zero science-based reduction target of 90% from 2019 by 2040. Regarding the Climate Solutions Accelerator, business units are required to report user completion rates each quarter. We are rolling out this training to clients and our supply chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify: Community Partners

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Other education/information sharing, please specify: STEAM education program

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

☑ Unknown

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

☑ Unknown

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

STEAM and sustainability are at the heart of our business and we are united in developing and delivering a global STEAM education and engagement program that demonstrates our commitment to equality, inclusion and diversity. Jacobs' Global STEAM Strategy is embedded into PlanBeyond 2.0. Jacobs has a STEAM goal to achieve 50,000 STEAM volunteer hours by 2025 while also becoming an award-winning STEAM employer. Jacobs currently provides a Collectively Global STEAM Volunteering program with paid STEAM-specific volunteer time for employees up to a user cap per year (in addition to the four hours of Volunteer Rewards). In concert with this strategy, Jacobs has launched a

primary school STEAM education program, called the Butterfly Effect. The seven-year program is now available to anyone internally and externally with a goal to provide equal access to young people to develop a deeper connection to sustainability. The program is designed to create long-term and sustainable behaviors in people under twelve-years old by giving them the information, knowledge and understanding needed to consider sustainability in every decision they make. Throughout FY23, Jacobs worked on Earn Your Wings: Take Flight with the Butterfly Effect, a new resource for secondary school students, which aims to follow on from the primary Butterfly Effect program. This resource soft launched in December 2023 and aims to:

1. Teach students that climate change is the greatest challenge our world is currently facing.

2. Challenge students to create a sustainability strategy for their school, focusing on the same eight topics as the primary Butterfly Effect program.

3. Allow schools to positively contribute to the change required to mitigate the effects of climate change by setting clear, attainable goals and defining the method to achieve them.

4. Be available to any school by accessing our Jacobs website and can be used by any Jacobs STEAM ambassador wishing to make use of a ready-made, quality assured resource.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Jacobs will evaluate the impacts of these programs as they progress in terms of participation and feedback from participants.

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

We apply an operational control approach as the boundary of our ESG reporting, including climate change-related data. From an operational control perspective, this includes all

wholly-owned subsidiaries and direct and indirect majority-owned subsidiaries over which we exercise day-to-day personnel, capital, and operational expenditure decision-making. As such, joint ventures where we do not have operational control are not within the boundaries of this and therefore are not included in our greenhouse gas (GHG), water, waste, or social ESG disclosure data. Jacobs is comprised of four operating segments, including its 65% stake in PA Consulting that was acquired in March 2021. In alignment with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol, our investment in PA Consulting is included within our Scope 3 GHG emissions data, which include GHG emissions outside of Jacobs' operational control. Except where explicitly noted (Scope 3 Investments Category), PA Consulting is not included in the information reported herein. Therefore, Jacobs' data presented in this response only includes the Critical Mission Solutions, People Places Solutions and Divergent Solutions operating segments in addition to all of our corporate functions. For more information on our approach to integrating PA Consulting into our GHG emissions inventory, see our response to question 3.8 in this CDP response.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

☑ Other, please specify: Not relevant.

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

We have not included any plastics data in this CDP report. As a professional services firm, providing or selling "products" that rely on purchasing upstream plastic materials is not a material part of Jacobs' business. Plastic use for Jacobs' own activities and operations (excluding clients) primarily occurs in our owned or leased office space.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

☑ Operational control

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

We apply an operational control approach as the boundary of our ESG reporting. From an operational control perspective, this includes all wholly-owned subsidiaries and direct and indirect majority-owned subsidiaries over which we exercise day-to-day personnel, capital, and operational expenditure decision-making. As such, joint ventures where we do not have operational control are not within the boundaries of this and therefore are not included in our ESG disclosure data. Although Jacobs has a 65% investment in PA Consulting, we do not have operational control over PA Consulting and therefore do not include PA Consulting in our biodiversity reporting data. This differs from our climate change data which includes

PA Consulting climate emissions data as directed by the GHG Protocol under the Scope 3 Investment Category. There is no similar reporting protocol for biodiversity data.

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

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

☑ No

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

Has there been a structural change?
☑ No

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

Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?
☑ No

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

☑ IEA CO_2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion

☑ Energy Information Administration 1605(b)

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

☑ US EPA Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting Rule

☑ The Climate Registry: General Reporting Protocol

☑ IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, 2006

☑ US EPA Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID)

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

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

☑ US EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership: Indirect Emissions From Purchased Electricity

- ☑ US EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership: Direct Emissions from Mobile Combustion Sources
- ☑ US EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership: Direct Emissions from Stationary Combustion Sources
- ☑ Defra Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including streamlined energy and carbon reporting guidance, 2019
- ☑ US EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership: Direct Fugitive Emissions from Refrigeration, Air Conditioning, Fire Suppression, and Industrial Gases

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

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

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

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

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

(7.3.3) Comment

Scope 2 (location-based) and Scope 2 (market-based) values are third-party verified. The verification statement for FY23 emissions can be viewed on our Jacobs Investor Relations ESG microsite at https://s29.q4cdn.com/159670324/files/doc_downloads/ESG-featured-docs/2024/FY23-LRQA-Assurance-Statement-for-Jacobs-Engineering-Combined_FINAL.pdf

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are 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

09/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO_2e)

20539

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Verification statements for FY19 base year emissions can be viewed on our Jacobs Investor Relations ESG microsite at https://s29.q4cdn.com/159670324/files/doc_governance/2023/Jacobs-FY2019-GHG-Verification-Statements.pdf. Our carbon accounting methodology and emission factors are chosen to follow widely accepted and publicly available protocols and guidance currently available. Unless otherwise noted, we use the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting standard (GHG Protocol) to calculate emissions using Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Fifth Assessment Report global warming potential factors. All GHGs, including carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulfur hexafluoride (SF_6) and nitrogen trifluoride (NF3), are included in calculations of metric tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents (CO_2e). Scope 1 emissions include stationary combustion emissions and refrigerant emissions associated with owned or operationally controlled office locations and mobile combustion and refrigerant emissions associated with owned and long-term leased fleet vehicles for 100% of Jacobs' global operations. Scope 1 emissions are estimated based on fuel consumption or vehicle mileage and published emission factors.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO_2e)

56225

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Verification statements for FY19 base year emissions can be viewed on our Jacobs Investor Relations ESG microsite at https://s29.q4cdn.com/159670324/files/doc_governance/2023/Jacobs-FY2019-GHG-Verification-Statements.pdf. Our carbon accounting methodology and emission factors are chosen to follow widely accepted and publicly available protocols and guidance currently available. Unless otherwise noted, we use the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting standard (GHG Protocol) to calculate emissions using Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Fifth Assessment Report global warming potential factors. All GHGs, including carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulfur hexafluoride (SF_6) and nitrogen trifluoride (NF_3), are included in calculations of metric

tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents (CO_2e). We measure our Scope 2 indirect purchased electricity GHG emissions according to both the location- and market-based method. Scope 2 emissions include comfort heating for leased office locations where we do not have operational control and purchased electricity for 100% of our global operations. We do not have access to actual energy consumption (electricity and purchased heating) associated with the majority of our 300 leased locations. We estimate energy consumption for most of our leased locations by using Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey (CBECS) data published by the U.S. Energy Information Administration. CBECS provides average energy intensity use for electricity and comfort heating for various types of buildings in various climate zones. This data, combined with the office size, is used to estimate energy consumption, and are subsequently combined with published regional or location-specific energy emission factors to estimate associated energy emissions for each office location.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO_2e)

53289

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Verification statements for FY19 base year emissions can be viewed on our Jacobs Investor Relations ESG microsite at https://s29.q4cdn.com/159670324/files/doc_governance/2023/Jacobs-FY2019-GHG-Verification-Statements.pdf. Our carbon accounting methodology and emission factors are chosen to follow widely accepted and publicly available protocols and guidance currently available. Unless otherwise noted, we use the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting standard (GHG Protocol) to calculate emissions using Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Fifth Assessment Report global warming potential factors. All GHGs, including carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulfur hexafluoride (SF_6) and nitrogen trifluoride (NF_3), are included in calculations of metric tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents (CO_2e). We measure our Scope 2 indirect purchased electricity GHG emissions according to both the location- and market-based method. Scope 2 emissions include comfort heating for leased office locations where we do not have operational control and purchased electricity for 100% of our global operations. We do not have access to actual energy consumption (electricity and purchased heating) associated with the majority of our 350 leased locations. We estimate energy consumption for most of our leased locations by using Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey (CBECS) data published by the U.S. Energy Information Administration. Actual and estimated electricity consumption data is used to calculate the amount of low-carbon or renewable

electricity purchases for Scope 2 electricity. CBECS provides average energy intensity use for electricity and comfort heating for various types of buildings in various climate zones. This data, combined with the office size, is used to estimate energy consumption, and are subsequently combined with published regional or location-specific energy emission factors to estimate associated energy emissions for each office location.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO_2e)

27651

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Verification statements for FY19 base year emissions can be viewed at https://s29.q4cdn.com/159670324/files/doc_governance/2023/Jacobs-FY2019-GHG-Verification-Statements.pdf. The market-based Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services value is reported here. The location-based value for FY19 base year is 28,711 metric tons CO_2e. We use the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Ed.) (GHG Protocol) to calculate emissions using Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Fifth Assessment Report global warming potential factors. All GHGs, including CO_2, CH_4, N_2O), HFCs, PFCs, SF_6, and NF_3, are included in calculations of metric tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents (CO_2e). Emissions associated with purchased goods and services are estimated using annual indirect spend data combined with emissions factors from the U.S. Environmentally Extended Input-Output database or supplier specific emission factors from data collected either through the CDP supply chain program or directly from suppliers. Emission factors include Scope 1, Scope 2, and upstream Scope 3 emissions from our suppliers in accordance with the GHG Protocol. Emissions are calculated using both market-based and location-based emission factors associated with purchased goods and services.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

total Scope 3 emissions and are most often included in our Purchased Goods and Services data, and therefore not relevant to our organization as a separate category. Following the guidance of the GHG Protocol, the relevancy of our Scope 3 categories will be reevaluated when significant changes in company structure, activities or inventory methodology occur.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO_2e)

16338

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Estimates for upstream fuel- and energy-related activities were completed using Scope 1 and Scope 2 data for energy consumption. Verification statements for FY19 base year emissions can be viewed at https://s29.q4cdn.com/159670324/files/doc_governance/2023/Jacobs-FY2019-GHG-Verification-Statements.pdf. The market-based Scope 3 category 3: Fuel- and energy-related activities value is reported here. The location-based value for FY19 base year is 17,371 metric tons CO_2e.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Jacobs completed a Scope 3 screening evaluation in 2020 using FY19 data to identify Scope 3 sources that are material to us and assess where we can make impactful changes. Based on estimates, our four largest Scope 3 sources include business travel, employee commuting, purchased goods and services and upstream fuel and energy-related activities not already included in Scope 1 and Scope 2. These sources comprise approximately 97% of all our Scope 3 emissions in FY19. The vast majority of our waste generation is in leased office space where our landlords control those waste contracts, which limits Jacobs' ability to influence the carbon intensity of the waste treatment. Contracted waste treatment emissions for operations where we do have control over waste contracts are less than 1% of our total Scope 3 emissions and are included in our Purchased Goods and Services data, and therefore not relevant to our organization as a separate category.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO_2e)

122011

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Business travel emissions for well to tank (WTT) and tank to wheel (TTW) are calculated for rental cars, personal vehicles, air travel and hotel stays based on travel data provided by our business travel vendor and standard widely accepted emission factors. Our air travel emission factors include radiative forcing. Verification statements for FY19 base year emissions can be viewed at https://s29.q4cdn.com/159670324/files/doc_governance/2023/Jacobs-FY2019-GHG-Verification-Statements.pdf

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO_2e)

93830

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Employee commuting estimates are based on Jacobs' Human Resources (HR) employee data, including employee numbers, worker location, worker type and worker status. Employee commuting data includes employee data for Company acquisitions to the end of each FY. Estimates account for employee commuting mode (for example, passenger car, truck, train, or bus) and round-trip travel distances by commuting mode. Company-specific data were unavailable, therefore both mode and travel distances are estimated using data sources related to geographical average commuting patterns, as recommended by the GHG Protocol for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions for an average data method. Employee data and utilization rates are then used to estimate commuting mileage by mode for each geographical location (by country). The mileage data by mode is then multiplied by appropriate emission factors to obtain total employee commuting emissions. For more information on our emission factors, see our Carbon Neutrality Statement. Verification statements for FY19 base year emissions can be viewed at https://s29.q4cdn.com/159670324/files/doc_governance/2023/Jacobs-FY2019-GHG-Verification-Statements.pdf

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.3) Methodological details

These emissions are not relevant to the professional services sector. As a professional services firm, providing or selling "products" is not a material part of our business and therefore do not rely on purchasing downstream transportation and distribution activities.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.3) Methodological details

These emissions are not relevant to the professional services sector. As a professional services firm, providing or selling "products" is not a material part of our business and therefore do not require additional processing.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.3) Methodological details

These emissions are not relevant to the professional services sector. As a professional services firm, providing or selling “products” is not a material part of our business and therefore do not have emissions associated with direct use-phase emissions.

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

(7.5.3) Methodological details

These emissions are not relevant to the professional services sector. As a professional services firm, providing or selling “products” is not a material part of our business and therefore do not have emissions associated with end-of-life treatment.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Jacobs does not operate any franchises.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO_2e)

1075

(7.5.3) Methodological details

In March 2021, Jacobs acquired 65% stake in PA Consulting. In alignment with the GHG Protocol, our 65% stake investment in PA Consulting is included within our Scope 3 GHG emissions data, which includes GHG emissions outside of our operational control. 65% of PA Consulting’s Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions from FY19 have been included in our base year Scope 3 investment emissions in alignment with the GHG Protocol. PA Consulting does not have third-party verified GHG emissions data, therefore, we could not

obtain a third-party verification statement for this source of data. PA Consulting is the only company included in our Scope 3 investment emissions.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Jacobs has no relevant Other (upstream) emission sources.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.3) Methodological details

As a professional services firm, Jacobs has no relevant Other (downstream) emission sources. However, we understand as an industry-leading global solutions provider, our greatest opportunity to address climate change comes through the sustainable, resilient, and nature-positive solutions we co-create with our public and private sector clients around the world and are working to capture many of the carbon reductions our solutions achieve for our clients.

(7.6) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO_2e?

Reporting year

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO_2e)

16512

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Value is third-party verified. The verification statement for FY23 emissions can be viewed at https://s29.q4cdn.com/159670324/files/doc_downloads/ESG-featured-docs/2024/FY23-LRQA-Assurance-Statement-for-Jacobs-Engineering-Combined_FINAL.pdf. Our carbon accounting methodology and emission factors are chosen to follow widely accepted and publicly available protocols and guidance currently available. Unless otherwise noted, we use the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting standard (GHG Protocol) to calculate emissions using Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Fifth Assessment Report global warming potential factors. All GHGs, including carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulfur hexafluoride (SF_6) and nitrogen trifluoride (NF_3), are included in calculations of metric tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents (CO_2e). Scope 1 emissions include stationary combustion emissions and refrigerant emissions associated with owned or operationally controlled office locations and mobile combustion and refrigerant emissions associated with owned and long-term leased fleet vehicles for 100% of Jacobs' global operations. Scope 1

emissions are estimated based on fuel consumption or vehicle mileage and published emission factors.

(7.7) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO_2e?

Reporting year

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO_2e)

29084

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO_2e) (if applicable)

3039

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Values are third-party verified. The verification statement for FY23 emissions can be viewed at https://s29.q4cdn.com/159670324/files/doc_downloads/ESG-featured-docs/2024/FY23-LRQA-Assurance-Statement-for-Jacobs-Engineering-Combined_FINAL.pdf. We measure our Scope 2 indirect purchased electricity GHG emissions according to both the location- and market-based method. Scope 2 emissions include comfort heating for leased office locations where we do not have operational control and purchased electricity for 100% of our global operations. We do not have access to actual energy consumption (electricity and purchased heating) associated with the majority of our 350 leased locations. We estimate energy consumption for most of our leased locations by using Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey (CBECS) data published by the U.S. Energy Information Administration. Actual and estimated electricity consumption data is used to calculate the amount of low-carbon or renewable electricity purchases for Scope 2 electricity. CBECS provides average energy intensity use for electricity and comfort heating for various types of buildings in various climate zones. This data, combined with the office size, is used to estimate energy consumption, and are subsequently combined with published regional or location-specific energy emission factors to estimate associated energy emissions for each office location. Estimated emissions from purchased heating is used to calculate the amount of carbon mitigation purchases for Scope 2 purchased heating. We have purchased low-carbon or renewable energy and environmental attribute certificates (EACs) to cover 100% of our electricity consumption since FY20. We are a partner in the U.S. EPA Green Power Partnership, a voluntary program, where the goal is to increase the use of green power among organizations in the U.S. as a way to reduce the environmental impacts associated with conventional electricity use. We purchase 100% renewable electricity through our utility providers where feasible for offices where we are directly responsible for procuring energy. We purchased the remainder of our global renewable electricity through

third-party providers of RECs or EACs in each of the geographies we operate in to cover 100% of our annual electricity consumption globally starting with FY20. For more information see https://s29.q4cdn.com/159670324/files/doc_downloads/ESG-featured-docs/2024/fy23-esg-disclosures-update_final.pdf.

(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 CO_2e)

31378

(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

52

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions value is third-party verified. The percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners is not verified. The verification statement for FY23 emissions can be viewed at https://s29.q4cdn.com/159670324/files/doc_downloads/ESG-featured-docs/2024/FY23-LRQA-Assurance-Statement-for-Jacobs-Engineering-Combined_FINAL.pdf. Emissions associated with purchased goods and services are estimated using FY23 annual indirect spend data combined with a combination of emissions factors obtained directly from suppliers through the CDP Supply Chain program and sector-based factors from the U.S. Environmentally-Extended Input-Output database. Emission factors include Scope 1, Scope 2 and upstream Scope 3 emissions from our suppliers in accordance with the GHG Protocol. The market-based value is reported here. The location-based value for FY23 is 31,559 metric tons CO_2e.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Jacobs completed a Scope 3 screening evaluation in 2020 using FY19 data to identify Scope 3 sources that are material to us and assess where we can make impactful changes. Based on estimates, our four largest Scope 3 sources include business travel, employee commuting, purchased goods and services and upstream fuel and energy-related activities not already included in Scope 1 and Scope 2. These sources comprise approximately 97% of all our Scope 3 emissions in FY19. Capital goods emissions are less than 1% of our total Scope 3 emissions and are most often included in our Purchased Goods and Services data, and therefore not relevant to our organization as a separate category. Following the guidance of the GHG Protocol, the relevancy of our Scope 3 categories will be reevaluated when significant changes in company structure, activities or inventory methodology occur.

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 CO_2e)

4741

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

☑ Fuel-based method

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

75

(7.8.5) Please explain

FY23 emissions are third-party verified. The percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners is not verified. View verification statement here: https://s29.q4cdn.com/159670324/files/doc_downloads/ESG-featured-docs/2024/FY23-LRQA-Assurance-Statement-for-Jacobs-Engineering-Combined_FINAL.pdf. The market-based emissions value is reported here. The location-based value for FY23 is 14,303 metric tons CO_2e. The quantities of fuel purchased for mobile and stationary combustion sources used to report emissions associated with Scope 1 and 2 sources are used to calculate these emissions. DEFRA (UK Department of Environment, Food & Rural Affairs) well-to-tank (WTT) emission factors were applied to the total fuel quantities by type to calculate WTT emissions. Upstream generation emissions for electricity are determined using location and market-based approaches. Location-based emissions associated with non-renewable electricity are calculated by aggregating the amount of purchased electricity

by country (e.g., Scope 2 electricity usage) and applying the DEFRA upstream generation electricity emission factors for each country. Market-based emissions associated with renewable electricity are assumed to be negligible in accordance with DEFRA guidance. Therefore, starting in 2020 when Jacobs achieved 100% renewable energy for electricity usage through purchase of renewable energy certificates, the market-based upstream generation emissions for Scope 2 electricity are zero. Emissions from transmission and distribution (T&D) losses from distribution of purchased electricity are also calculated using both location and market-based approaches. T&D emissions for non-renewable electricity are calculated by aggregating the amount of purchased electricity usage for each year by country and applying country-specific IEA (International Energy Agency) T&D emission factors. T&D emissions for renewable energy are zero according to TCR (The Climate Registry) electricity sector guidance. Therefore, starting in 2020 when Jacobs achieved 100% renewable energy for electricity usage through purchase of renewable energy certificates, market-based emissions T&D emissions for Scope 2 electricity are zero.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Jacobs completed a Scope 3 screening evaluation in 2020 using FY19 data to identify Scope 3 sources that are material to us and assess where we can make impactful changes. Based on estimates, our four largest Scope 3 sources include business travel, employee

commuting, purchased goods and services and upstream fuel and energy-related activities not already included in Scope 1 and Scope 2. These sources comprise approximately 97% of all our Scope 3 emissions in FY19. The vast majority of our waste generation is in leased office space where our landlords control those waste contracts, which limits Jacobs' ability to influence the carbon intensity of the waste treatment. Contracted waste treatment emissions for operations where we do have control over waste contracts are less than 1% of our total Scope 3 emissions and are included in our Purchased Goods and Services data, and therefore not relevant to our organization as a separate category. Following the guidance of the GHG Protocol, the relevancy of our Scope 3 categories will be reevaluated when significant changes in company structure, activities or inventory methodology occur.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO_2e)

77347

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

☑ Supplier-specific method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions value is third-party verified. The percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners is not verified. The verification statement for FY23 emissions can be viewed at https://s29.q4cdn.com/159670324/files/doc_downloads/ESG-featured-docs/2024/FY23-LRQA-Assurance-Statement-for-Jacobs-Engineering-Combined_FINAL.pdf. Scope 3 emissions for business travel reflect calculations in accordance with the SBTi Net-Zero Standard, rather than the GHG Protocol, using the WTW methodology, which reflects both the direct use emissions from fuel combustion (referred to as tank-to-wheel (TTW)) and upstream emissions related to fuel production and distribution (referred to as WTT), as well as electricity generation emissions for electric vehicles (EVs). This calculation method captures greater emissions than the current GHG Protocol, which utilizes only the TTW emission calculation methodology. Business travel emissions for WTT and TTW are calculated for rental cars, personal vehicles, air travel, and hotel stays based on travel data provided by our business travel provider and standard

widely accepted emission factors. Jacobs uses Department for Environment, Food, and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) business travel emission factors for air travel that include both direct emissions from the combustion of fuel (CO_2, N_2O and CH_4), and an estimate of indirect effects of non-CO_2 emissions from air travel (e.g., water vapor, contrails, NOx) that contribute to effective radiative forcing.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO_2e)

33576

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

☑ Hybrid method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions value is third-party verified. The verification statement for FY23 emissions can be viewed at https://s29.q4cdn.com/159670324/files/doc_downloads/ESG-featured-docs/2024/FY23-LRQA-Assurance-Statement-for-Jacobs-Engineering-Combined_FINAL.pdf. Employee commuting estimates are based on Jacobs' Human Resources data, including employee numbers, worker location, worker type and worker status. Commuting estimates account for the duration and frequency of employees working from home (starting in FY20) based on generalized office utilization information. Employee commuting data includes Company acquisitions to the end of each FY. PA Consulting employee commuting emissions are not included here because they are included in Category 15. Estimates account for employee commuting mode and round-trip travel distances by commuting mode. Company-specific data were unavailable, therefore both are estimated using average data sources, as recommended by the GHG Protocol for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions for an average-data method. Employee data and utilization rates are then used to estimate commuting mileage by mode for each geographical location (by country). The mileage data by mode is then multiplied by the appropriate emission factors to obtain total employee commuting emissions. Emission factors come from the U.S. EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership GHG Emission Factors Hub for U.S. data, the U.K. Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting for U.K. data and the World

Resources Institute GHG Emission Factors Compilation for all applicable other countries' data. Scope 3 emissions for employee commuting reflect calculations in accordance with the SBTi Net-Zero Standard, rather than the GHG Protocol, using the WTW methodology, which reflects both the direct use emissions from fuel combustion (referred to as tank-to-wheel (TTW)) and upstream emissions related to fuel production and distribution (referred to as WTT), as well as electricity generation emissions for electric vehicles. This calculation method captures greater emissions than the current GHG Protocol, which utilizes only the TTW emission calculation methodology. Jacobs is evaluating data collection options to calculate employee commuting emissions in the future; for more see https://s29.q4cdn.com/159670324/files/doc_downloads/ESG-featured-docs/2024/fy23-esg-disclosures-update_final.pdf

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

These emissions are not relevant to the professional services sector. As a professional services firm, providing or selling "products" are not a material part of our business.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

These emissions are not relevant to the professional services sector. As a professional services firm, providing or selling "products" are not a material part of our business.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

These emissions are not relevant to the professional services sector. As a professional services firm, providing or selling “products” are not a material part of our business.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

These emissions are not relevant to the professional services sector. As a professional services firm, providing or selling “products” are not a material part of our business.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Jacobs does not operate any franchises.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO_2e)

787

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

☑ Investment-specific method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Based on 65% ownership in PA Consulting acquired in March 2021. Data for FY23 represents 65% of the PA Consulting full-year emissions reported for calendar year 2023, including all relevant Scope 3 source categories. For GHG accounting and reporting this source falls under Scope 3 Category 15 Investments because Jacob's does not have operational control over PA Consulting. Our joint ventures are excluded from Jacobs' inventory under our current reporting boundary.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Jacobs has no relevant Other (upstream) emission sources.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

As a professional services firm, Jacobs has no relevant Other (downstream) emission sources. However, we understand as an industry-leading global solutions provider, our greatest opportunity to address climate change comes through the sustainable, resilient, and nature-positive solutions we co-create with our public and private sector clients around the world and are working to capture many of the carbon reductions our solutions achieve for our clients.

(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

FY23-LRQA-Assurance-Statement-for-Jacobs-Engineering-Combined_FINAL.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

All pages.

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

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

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

FY23-LRQA-Assurance-Statement-for-Jacobs-Engineering-Combined_FINAL.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

All pages.

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

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

FY23-LRQA-Assurance-Statement-for-Jacobs-Engineering-Combined_FINAL.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

All pages.

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

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

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

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

(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

FY23-LRQA-Assurance-Statement-for-Jacobs-Engineering-Combined_FINAL.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

All pages.

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

99

(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?

☑ Increased

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

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO_2e)

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

For FY23, we purchased 100% renewable electricity. We also decreased our electricity consumption in FY23, despite an increase in employees and revenue. Jacobs is proud to have achieved 100% renewable electricity annually since FY20 AND reduced our electricity consumption between FY22 and FY23. Therefore, we do not have a decrease in emissions due to renewable energy consumption to report here. Scope 2 purchased electricity market-based (MB) emissions were 0 metric tons CO_2e in FY22 and 0 metric tons CO_2e in FY23.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO_2e)

677

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

3.6

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

We decreased our office energy consumption and emissions in FY23, despite an increase in employees and revenue. We were able to do this through an initiative detailed in our response to C7.55, including the consolidation of office space through our Future of Work rescale initiative. We purchase renewable energy to cover 100% of electricity consumption and we purchase carbon mitigation measures to compensate for 100% of our purchased heating Scope 2 emissions. After applying these green power purchases for electricity and carbon mitigation measures for purchased heating, our annual net Scope 2 emissions are zero metric tons CO_2e starting in FY20. Scope 1 stationary combustion emissions and Scope 2 purchased electricity and heating market-based (MB) emissions were 4,415 metric tons CO_2e in FY22 and 3,738 metric tons CO_2e in FY23. This represents a decrease of 677 metric tons CO_2e. We divided this difference by the FY22 gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 MB emissions total to determine the % emissions change (677/18,734)*100 4%.

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO_2e)

943

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

5

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Fleet emissions increased from FY22 to FY23. Most of the increase was expected due to increased travel miles following the return to normal operations following the COVID-19 pandemic and growth in our total number of fleet vehicles. In FY22, Jacobs mobile

combustion emissions were 14,218 metric tons CO_2e. In FY23, Jacobs mobile combustion emissions were 15,161 metric tons CO_2e. This represents an increase of 943 metric tons CO_2e. We divided this difference by the FY22 gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 MB emissions total to determine the % emissions change (943/18,734)*100 5%.

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO_2e)

441

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

2.4

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Historically, emissions from vehicle air conditioning have been left out of Jacobs' inventory on the basis of their de minimis contribution to the inventory. The GHG Protocol allows for a "permissible quantity of emissions that a company can leave out of its inventory". For FY23, we added this source into our reported emissions totals. The emissions from vehicle air conditioning were calculated to be 441 metric tonnes CO_2e for FY23. We divided this by the FY22 gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 MB emissions total to determine the % emissions change (441/18,734)*100 2%.

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

☑ Market-based

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

☑ No

(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

☑ CO_2

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO_2e)

15774

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

☑ CH4

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO_2e)

12

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

☑ N2O

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO_2e)

74

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 4

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

☑ HFCs

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO_2e)

652

(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.

Armenia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO_2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO_2e)

2.82

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO_2e)

0

Australia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO_2e)

47.72

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO_2e)

1473.59

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO_2e)

17.87

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO_2e)

44.49

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO_2e)

561.47

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO_2e)

340.09

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO_2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO_2e)

10.12

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO_2e)

0

Czechia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO_2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO_2e)

22.28

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO_2e)

4.68

Egypt

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO_2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO_2e)

0.44

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO_2e)

0

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO_2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO_2e)

1.17

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO_2e)

0

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO_2e)

28.85

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO_2e)

104.71

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO_2e)

7.48

Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO_2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO_2e)

111.61

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO_2e)

0

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO_2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO_2e)

1646.77

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO_2e)

0

Indonesia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO_2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO_2e)

42.68

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO_2e)

0

Iraq

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO_2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO_2e)

10.94

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO_2e)

0

Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO_2e)

87.45

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO_2e)

314.54

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO_2e)

168.96

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO_2e)

38.47

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO_2e)

62.54

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO_2e)

0.53

Japan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO_2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO_2e)

23.02

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO_2e)

3

Kazakhstan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO_2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO_2e)

19.31

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO_2e)

0

Malaysia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO_2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO_2e)

157.73

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO_2e)

0

Netherlands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO_2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO_2e)

4.3

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO_2e)

0

New Zealand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO_2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO_2e)

44.49

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO_2e)

0

Philippines

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO_2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO_2e)

222.91

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO_2e)

0

Poland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO_2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO_2e)

1466.69

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO_2e)

51.73

Qatar

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO_2e)

31.15

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO_2e)

51.48

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO_2e)

0

Republic of Korea

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO_2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO_2e)

10.24

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO_2e)

0.75

Romania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO_2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO_2e)

16.69

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO_2e)

1.55

Saudi Arabia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO_2e)

101.41

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO_2e)

103.63

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO_2e)

0

Singapore

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO_2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO_2e)

44.79

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO_2e)

0

Slovakia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO_2e)

44.94

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO_2e)

7.42

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO_2e)

0

South Africa

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO_2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO_2e)

20.93

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO_2e)

0

Sweden

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO_2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO_2e)

0.31

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO_2e)

0

Switzerland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO_2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO_2e)

0.16

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO_2e)

0

Taiwan, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO_2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO_2e)

9.36

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO_2e)

0

Thailand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO_2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO_2e)

42.67

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO_2e)

0

Ukraine

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO_2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO_2e)

10.93

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO_2e)

0

United Arab Emirates

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO_2e)

300.18

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO_2e)

532.71

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO_2e)

0

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO_2e)

1577.29

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO_2e)

2410.47

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO_2e)

607.09

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO_2e)

14210.66

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO_2e)

19517.74

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO_2e)

1835

(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 CO_2e)
Stationary Combustion	699
HFC Fugitive Emissions	652
Mobile Combustion	15161

(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 CO_2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO_2e)
Purchased Heating in Leased Buildings	3039	3039
Electricity Consumption	26045	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 CO_2e)

16512

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO_2e)

29804

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO_2e)

3039

(7.22.4) Please explain

We apply an operational control approach as the boundary of our ESG reporting, including the information in this report. From an operational control perspective, this report includes all wholly-owned subsidiaries and direct and indirect majority-owned subsidiaries over which we exercise day-to-day personnel, capital, and operational expenditure decision-making. As such, joint ventures where we do not have operational control are not within the boundaries of this report and therefore are not included in our greenhouse gas (GHG) data included in this report. In alignment with the GHG Protocol, our investment in PA Consulting is included within our Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions data, which include GHG emissions outside of Jacobs operational control. We calculate our annual GHG revenue intensity metric for our combined Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions based on our annual revenue, excluding PA Consulting. For FY23, this was 1.29 metric tonnes of CO_2e per million USD for market-based emissions. This was based on our annual FY23 revenue, excluding PA Consulting, of 15.2 billion USD. Our total FY23 revenue can be found in our Form 10-K filings located on our Investor Relations website.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO_2e)

0

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO_2e)

0

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO_2e)

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

We apply an operational control approach as the boundary of our ESG reporting, including the information in this report. From an operational control perspective, this report includes all wholly-owned subsidiaries and direct and indirect majority-owned subsidiaries over which we exercise day-to-day personnel, capital and operational expenditure decision-making. As such, joint ventures where we do not have operational control are not within the boundaries of this report and therefore are not included in our greenhouse gas (GHG) data included in this report. In alignment with the GHG Protocol, our investment in PA Consulting is included within our Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions data, which include GHG emissions outside of Jacobs operational control. We calculate our annual GHG revenue intensity metric for our combined Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions based on our annual revenue, excluding PA Consulting. For FY23, this was 1.29 metric tonnes of CO_2e per million USD for market-based emissions. This was based on our annual FY23 revenue, excluding PA Consulting, of 15.2 billion USD. Our total FY23 revenue can be found in our Form 10-K filings located on our Investor Relations website.

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

☑ No

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

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

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

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

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

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

66023

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

66023

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

68979

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

0

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

68979

Consumption of purchased or acquired heat

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

16727

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

16727

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

68979

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

82750

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

151729

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

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	☑ No

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
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

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No comment.

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

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No comment.

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

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No comment.

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No comment.

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

62185

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Includes aviation gasoline, diesel, jet gasoline, and motor gasoline.

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

3838

(7.30.7.8) Comment

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

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

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No comment.

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

66023

(7.30.7.8) Comment

This value represents the total MWh for non-renewable fuels (such as, gasoline, diesel, natural gas) purchased and consumed.

(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

☑ Armenia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(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)

15.52

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

☑ I-REC

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

☑ Turkey

(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)

2015

(7.30.14.10) Comment

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

Row 2

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

☑ Australia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(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)

897.41

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

☑ I-REC

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

☑ Australia

(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)

1957

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Within market boundary.

Row 3

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

☑ Canada

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify: Wind and Solar

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

1842.65

(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?

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Within market boundary.

Row 4

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

☑ China

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(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)

16.38

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

☑ I-REC

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

☑ China

(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)

2013

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Within market boundary.

Row 5

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

☑ Czechia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

☑ Solar

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

42.79

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

☑ GO

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

☑ Czechia

(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)

2010

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Within market boundary.

Row 6

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

☑ Egypt

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

☑ Solar

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

1.15

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

☑ I-REC

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

☑ Egypt

(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)

2019

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Within market boundary.

Row 7

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

☑ France

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

☑ Solar

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

22.66

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

☑ GO

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

☑ France

(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)

2011

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Within market boundary.

Row 8

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

☑ Germany

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

☑ Solar

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

213.91

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

☑ GO

(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?

☑ Yes

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

2011

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Within market boundary.

Row 9

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

☑ Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(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)

174.07

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

☑ I-REC

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

☑ China

(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)

2013

(7.30.14.10) Comment

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

Row 10

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

☑ India

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(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)

2377.03

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

☑ I-REC

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

☑ India

(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)

2013

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Within market boundary.

Row 11

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

☑ Indonesia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(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)

55.04

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

☑ I-REC

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

☑ Indonesia

(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)

2015

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Within market boundary.

Row 12

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

☑ Iraq

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(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)

16.46

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

☑ I-REC

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

☑ Turkey

(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)

2015

(7.30.14.10) Comment

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

Row 13

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

☑ Italy

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

☑ Solar

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

233.29

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

☑ GO

(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?

☑ Yes

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

2010

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Within market boundary.

Row 14

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

☑ Japan

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

☑ Solar

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

41.87

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

☑ J-Credit (Renewable)

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

☑ Japan

(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

Within market boundary.

Row 15

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

☑ Kazakhstan

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

☑ Solar

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

33.56

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

☑ I-REC

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

☑ Kazakhstan

(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)

2020

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Within market boundary.

Row 16

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

☑ Republic of Korea

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(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)

20.32

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

☑ I-REC

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

☑ China

(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)

2013

(7.30.14.10) Comment

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

Row 17

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

☑ Malaysia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(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)

241.28

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

☑ I-REC

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

☑ Malaysia

(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)

2014

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Within market boundary.

Row 18

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

☑ Netherlands

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

☑ Solar

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

14.2

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

☑ GO

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

☑ Netherlands

(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)

2010

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Within market boundary.

Row 19

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

☑ Philippines

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(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)

313.09

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

☑ I-REC

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

☑ Philippines

(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)

2003

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Within market boundary.

Row 20

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

☑ Poland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(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)

2260.24

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

☑ GO

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

☑ Poland

(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)

2012

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Within market boundary.

Row 21

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

☑ Qatar

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

☑ Solar

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

106.06

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

☑ I-REC

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

☑ United Arab Emirates

(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)

2017

(7.30.14.10) Comment

REC applied is within market boundary as there is an interconnected grid between UAE and Qatar.

Row 22

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

☑ Romania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

☑ Solar

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

55.26

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

☑ GO

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

☑ Romania

(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)

2010

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Within market boundary.

Row 23

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

☑ Saudi Arabia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

☑ Solar

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

169.42

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

☑ I-REC

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

☑ United Arab Emirates

(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)

2018

(7.30.14.10) Comment

REC applied is within market boundary as there is an interconnected grid between UAE and Saudi Arabia.

Row 24

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

☑ Singapore

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

☑ Solar

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

116.22

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

☑ TIGR

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

☑ Singapore

(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

Within market boundary.

Row 25

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

☑ Slovakia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

☑ Solar

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

57.05

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

☑ GO

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

☑ Slovakia

(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)

2010

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Within market boundary.

Row 26

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

☑ South Africa

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

☑ Solar

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

22.54

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

☑ I-REC

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

☑ South Africa

(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)

2013

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Within market boundary.

Row 27

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

☑ Sweden

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

☑ Solar

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

30.21

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

☑ GO

(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?

☑ Yes

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

2011

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Within market boundary.

Row 28

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

☑ Solar

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

6.42

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

☑ GO

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

☑ Switzerland

(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)

2010

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Within market boundary.

Row 29

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

☑ Taiwan, China

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(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)

15.15

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

☑ I-REC

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

☑ China

(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)

2013

(7.30.14.10) Comment

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

Row 30

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

☑ Thailand

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

☑ Solar

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

89.53

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

☑ I-REC

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

☑ Thailand

(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

Within market boundary.

Row 31

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

☑ Ukraine

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

☑ Solar

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

32.68

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

☑ GO

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

☑ Ukraine

(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)

2010

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Within market boundary.

Row 32

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

☑ United Arab Emirates

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

☑ Solar

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

1007.7

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

☑ I-REC

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

☑ United Arab Emirates

(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)

2017

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Within market boundary.

Row 33

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(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)

4962.97

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

☑ REGO

(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

Within market boundary.

Row 34

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify: Wind and Solar

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

44313.99

(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?

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Within market boundary.

Row 35

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

☑ Australia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify: Grid renewables

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

44

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

☑ Australian LGC

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

☑ Australia

(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

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

Row 36

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

☑ Australia

(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: Wind, Solar, Hydropower, and Sustainable Biomass

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

1195.76

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

☑ Australian LGC

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

☑ Australia

(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

Purchased directly from local utility provider.

Row 37

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

☑ Germany

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

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

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

90

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

☑ GO

(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

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

Row 38

(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

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

7.08

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

☑ GO

(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

Purchased directly from local utility provider.

Row 39

(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

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

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

545.47

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

☑ GO

(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

Purchased directly from local utility provider.

Row 40

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

☑ New Zealand

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify: Hydropower, wind, solar

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

341.78

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

☑ NZECS

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

☑ New Zealand

(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)

1965

(7.30.14.10) Comment

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

Row 41

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

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

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

633

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

☑ REGO

(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

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

Row 42

(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: Wind and solar

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

3108.44

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

☑ REGO

(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

Purchased directly from local utility provider.

Row 43

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.14.3) 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)

1406

(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?

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

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

Row 44

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

☑ Solar

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

1673

(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?

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

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

Row 45

(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

☑ Wind

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

116.6

(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?

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Purchased directly from local utility provider.

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

Armenia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

15.52

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

15.52

Australia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2137.17

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

0

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

98.62

(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)

2235.79

Canada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1842.65

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

0

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

1876.52

(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)

3719.17

China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

16.38

(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)

16.38

Czechia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

42.79

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

0

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

25.83

(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)

68.62

Eygpt

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1.15

(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)

1.15

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

22.66

(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)

22.66

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

310.99

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

0

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

41.27

(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)

352.26

Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

174.07

(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)

174.07

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2377.03

(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)

2377.03

Indonesia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

55.04

(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)

55.04

Iraq

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

16.46

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

16.46

Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

545.47

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

0

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

932.25

(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)

1477.72

Italy

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

233.29

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

0

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

2.95

(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)

236.24

Japan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

41.87

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

0

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

16.57

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

0

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

58.44

Kazakhstan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

33.56

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

33.56

Malaysia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

20.32

(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)

20.32

Netherlands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

241.28

(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)

241.28

New Zealand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

14.2

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

14.20

Philippines

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

341.78

(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)

341.78

Poland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

313.09

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

0

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

285.43

(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)

598.52

Qatar

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2260.24

(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)

2260.24

Republic of Korea

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

106.06

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

0

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

4.15

(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)

110.21

Romania

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

55.26

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

0

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

8.54

(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)

63.80

Saudi Arabi

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

169.42

(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)

169.42

Singapore

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

116.22

(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)

116.22

Slovakia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

57.05

(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)

57.05

South Africa

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

22.54

(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)

22.54

Sweden

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

30.21

(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)

30.21

Switzerland

(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

Taiwan, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

15.15

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

15.15

Thailand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

89.53

(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)

89.53

Ukraine

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

32.68

(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)

32.68

United Arab Emirates

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1007.7

(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)

1007.70

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8704.39

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

0

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

3308.75

(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)

12013.14

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

47509.59

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

0

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

10125.91

(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)

57635.50

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO_2e 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

0.000001

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO_2e)

19551

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

15194270000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

2.2

(7.45.7) Direction of change

☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

☑ Other emissions reduction activities

(7.45.9) Please explain

We calculate our annual GHG revenue intensity metric for our combined Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. For FY22, this was 1.36 metric tonnes of CO_2e per million USD for market-based emissions. This was based on our annual FY22 revenue, excluding PA Consulting, of 13.8 billion USD. For FY23, this was 1.29 metric tonnes of CO_2e per million USD for market-based emissions. This was based on our annual FY23 revenue, excluding PA Consulting, of 15.2 billion USD. Our total FY23 revenue can be found in our Form 10-K filings located on our Investor Relations website. Prior to applying carbon mitigation purchases, in FY23, we experienced a 16% absolute decrease in our total Scope 2 indirect emissions compared to FY22. Most of the decrease was realized due to continued consolidation of our office space.

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

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

☑ Other, please specify: Office energy intensity MWh per 1000 sf

(7.52.2) Metric value

13.93

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

84474

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

6064

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

17

(7.52.6) Direction of change

☑ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

We measure our office energy intensity to assess our office energy efficiency progress. We have seen a decrease in our energy intensity year over year due to various operational efficiency measures.

(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

☑ Abs1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

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

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Target-Assessment-Report-Jacobs_Final.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

01/07/2021

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

☑ Methane (CH_4)
☑ Nitrous oxide (N_2O)
☑ Carbon dioxide (CO_2)
☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6)
☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF_3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

☑ Scope 1
☑ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

09/30/2019

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO_2e)

20539

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO_2e)

53289

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO_2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO_2e)

73828.000

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

100

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

100

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

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

09/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

50

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO_2e)

36914.000

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO_2e)

16512

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO_2e)

3039

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO_2e)

19551.000

(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

147.04

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Scope 1 emissions include stationary combustion emissions and refrigerant emissions associated with Jacobs owned or operationally controlled office locations and mobile combustion and refrigerant emissions associated with owned and long-term leased fleet vehicles. We measure our Scope 2 indirect purchased electricity GHG emissions according to both the location- and market-based method. Scope 2 emissions include purchased heating for leased office locations where we do not have operational control and purchased electricity for 100% of our global operations. Our Scope 1 emissions include purchased heating for leased office locations where we do have operational control. Our joint ventures do not fall within our current carbon inventory reporting boundary (operational control) and our investment in PA Consulting is reported under Scope 3 Category 15 emissions. In alignment with the GHG Protocol, our 65% stake investment in PA Consulting is included within our Scope 3 GHG emissions data, which includes GHG emissions outside of our operational control. 65% of PA Consulting's Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions from FY19 have been included in our base year Scope 3 investment emissions in alignment with the GHG Protocol.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Our deep commitment to environmental protection and concern regarding the climate crisis led to aggressive carbon emission reduction commitments that were set forth in our inaugural Climate Action Plan, published in April 2020 and updated in April 2022. Climate response is foundational to our 2022–2024 Company strategy "Boldly Moving Forward," and we continue to invest in building an agile, digitally-enabled workforce to combat the climate crisis, delivering end-to-end solutions that we co-create with our clients.

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

Prior to applying carbon mitigation measures, in FY23, we experienced a 12% absolute increase in our total Scope 1 direct emissions compared to FY22. This also resulted in an increase in our Scope 3 emissions for upstream fuel and energy. Most of the increase was expected due to increased travel miles following the return to normal operations following the COVID-19 pandemic, growth in our total number of fleet vehicles and adjustments in our inventory methodology to account for heating and cooling emissions where we learned we have operational control over equipment previously thought to be controlled by others. However, we remain committed to our reduction targets and have maintained a 20% decrease in our total Scope 1 direct emissions compared to our FY19 base year. The following are a part of our strategy to reduce emissions from Jacobs' fleet vehicles: Promote broader use of electric vehicles and increase number of hybrid and electric vehicles in our fleet. Improve data collection on fuel consumption and mileage with telematics. Increase availability of electric charging stations Commitment to achieve at least 20% electric vehicles in North American fleet by 2030. The following are a part of our strategy to reduce emissions from our Owned and Leased Real Estate: Improve energy data collection through requirements for and/or installation of submeters in leased space. Continue office energy modeling, audits and efficiency measures across our global portfolio. Ongoing consolidation of real estate portfolio. The following is a part of our strategy to reduce emissions from electricity: Procure 100% low-carbon electricity through a variety of sources globally such as local green utility tariffs, renewable energy certificates (RECs), energy attribute certificates (EACs), power purchase agreements (PPAs) or virtual PPAs (VPPAs).

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

☑ No

Row 3

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

☑ Abs2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

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

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Target-Assessment-Report-Jacobs_Final.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

01/07/2021

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

☑ Methane (CH_4)
☑ Nitrous oxide (N_2O)
☑ Carbon dioxide (CO_2)
☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6)
☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF_3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

☑ Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel
☑ Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

09/30/2019

(7.53.1.19) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO_2e)

122011.0

(7.53.1.20) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO_2e)

93830.0

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO_2e)

215841.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO_2e)

215841.000

(7.53.1.40) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO_2e)

100.0

(7.53.1.41) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO_2e)

100.0

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

83

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

100.0

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

09/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

50

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO_2e)

107920.500

(7.53.1.64) Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO_2e)

77347

(7.53.1.65) Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO_2e)

33576

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO_2e)

110923.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO_2e)

110923.000

(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

97.22

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Jacobs adopted science-based carbon-reduction targets including this commitment to reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions from business travel and employee commuting 50% by 2030 from a 2019 base year. We completed a Scope 3 screening evaluation in 2020 using FY19 data to identify Scope 3 sources that are material to Jacobs and assess where we can make impactful changes. Based on these screening level estimates, employee commuting, business travel, and purchased goods and services were identified as our three largest Scope 3 sources. To address these top sources, the business travel and employee commuting target reported here was set, along with a separate engagement target for purchased goods and services (OTH 1). 100% of all scope 3 emissions for all relevant categories are covered by Jacobs' net zero by 2040 target (NZ1). Business travel and employee commuting emissions include the lifecycle well to wheel emissions and business travel air emissions include radiative forcing. Employee commuting estimates are based on Jacobs' Human Resources data, including employee numbers, worker location, worker type and worker status. Commuting estimates account for the duration and frequency of employees working from home (starting in FY20) based on generalized office utilization information. As we continue to move to a new hybrid way of working, we will continue to assess employee commuting based on data associated with office utilization rates. We are working on collecting more granular and specific information about when and how our employees are commuting to work. Employee commuting numbers include company acquisitions to the end of each FY. Our joint ventures do not fall within our current carbon inventory reporting boundary and our investment in PA Consulting is reported under Scope 3 Category 15 emissions. Company-specific data were unavailable, therefore both

are estimated using average data sources, as recommended by the GHG Protocol for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions for an average-data method.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Our deep commitment to environmental protection and concern regarding the climate crisis led to aggressive carbon emission reduction commitments that were set forth in our inaugural Climate Action Plan, published in April 2020 and updated in April 2022. Climate response is foundational to our 2022–2024 Company strategy “Boldly Moving Forward,” and we continue to invest in building an agile, digitally-enabled workforce to combat the climate crisis, delivering end-to-end solutions that we co-create with our clients.

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

The COVID-19 pandemic greatly impacted our business travel and employee commuting emissions, and we saw a large reduction in Scope 3 business travel emissions from FY19 to FY21, mainly due to restrictions on both domestic and international travel. But as anticipated, there has been an increase in our Scope 3 business travel emissions in FY22 and FY23 as we resume travel to operate our business and meet the needs of our clients. Despite this, there is still an overall decrease in Scope 3 business travel emissions of 37% from FY19 to FY23. We remain committed to managing business travel and employee commuting emissions in accordance with our Sustainability Linked Bond target (Abs3) to achieve at least a 70% reduction in absolute Scope 1, 2 and 3 (Business Travel, Employee Commuting, and Upstream Fuel components only) GHG emissions by fiscal year-end 2029, relative to a FY19 baseline year, and our net-zero science-based reduction target (NZ1) of 90% from 2019 by 2040. The following initiatives are a part of our commitment to reduce emissions from business travel and employee commuting: Employee engagement and training around travel reductions, electric vehicles and use of less carbon intensive travel modes; Encourage continued use of digital technology to avoid non-essential travel. Partnering with an external software vendor to encourage alternate employee commuting habits. Increase employee engagement and training around alternate commuting habits. Increase availability of electric vehicle charging stations at office locations. Partnerships in place with Hertz Corporation and Enterprise Rent-A-Car to increase electric vehicle rental. Partnering with our travel suppliers to identify emission reductions associated with alternate travel options (e.g., rail vs. air in Europe, more fuel-efficient travel routes and airlines, more fuel-efficient rental cars and more sustainable hotel selections). Partnering with Uber for Business to provide insight into and reduce business travel emissions associated with rideshare travel. Internal Carbon Pricing: Individual business units are required to contribute to the Carbon Reduction Fund, per metric ton of CO_2e, for non-billable business travel completed by the business unit’s employees. The revenue generated by the carbon price goes into a Carbon Reduction Fund to be invested in other opportunities to address the climate emergency and further reduce emissions.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

☑ No

Row 4

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

☑ Abs3

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

☑ No, but we are reporting another target that is science-based

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

02/16/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

☑ Methane (CH_4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N_2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO_2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF_3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

☑ Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

☑ Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel

☑ Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

09/30/2019

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO_2e)

20539

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO_2e)

53289

(7.53.1.16) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO_2e)

16338

(7.53.1.19) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO_2e)

122011

(7.53.1.20) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO_2e)

93830

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO_2e)

232179.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO_2e)

306007.000

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

100

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

100

(7.53.1.37) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO_2e)

100

(7.53.1.40) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO_2e)

100

(7.53.1.41) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO_2e)

100

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

89

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

91

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

09/28/2029

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

90

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO_2e)

30600.700

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO_2e)

16512

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO_2e)

3309

(7.53.1.61) Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO_2e)

4741

(7.53.1.64) Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO_2e)

77347

(7.53.1.65) Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO_2e)

33576

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO_2e)

115664.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO_2e)

135485.000

(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

61.92

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Under our Sustainability Linked Bond, we established a Sustainability Performance Target (SPT 1) to achieve at least a 70% reduction in absolute Scope 1, 2 and 3 (Business Travel, Employee Commuting, and Upstream Fuel components only) GHG emissions by fiscal year-end 2029, relative to a FY19 baseline year. SPT 1 represents an interim target along our reduction pathway to limit the planet's warming to 1.5°C. SPT 1 captures an even broader carbon footprint than our 2030 Science-Based Targets and incorporates the majority of our emissions included in our 2040 Net Zero Science-Based Target. We have excluded emissions from Purchased Goods & Services and Investments from our nearer term targets since emissions from Purchased Goods and Services are based on limited data and the calculation methodology is undergoing revisions. In addition, PA Consulting, which is outside of our Operational Boundary, is currently revising and verifying their

emissions. Jacobs has chosen 2019 as the Baseline year, since it was the most recent year with complete verified data available when we set our Science Based Targets, in line with the Science Based Target Initiatives guidelines. Also, in line with SBTi guidelines, we will not include the use of offsets or avoided emissions when considering emissions reduction toward Jacobs' SPT 1 achievement progress.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

In February 2023, Jacobs Engineering Group Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Jacobs, issued Sustainability-Linked Senior Notes due 2033 (SLB), which further reflects our industry leadership and commitment to incorporating sustainability into the Company's financing strategy. The SLB's performance is underpinned by two Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) and tied to Sustainability Performance Targets (SPTs).

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

As of the end of fiscal year-end 2023, Jacobs has reduced emissions by 56% from the Baseline, with a total of 135,215 metric tonnes of CO_2e in FY23. Jacobs plan for achieving this target is outlined in the SBTs disclosed as Abs1-3.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

☑ No

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

☑ Targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production

☑ Net-zero targets

☑ Other climate-related targets

(7.54.1) Provide details of your targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Row 1

(7.54.1.1) Target reference number

☑ Low 1

(7.54.1.2) Date target was set

09/30/2020

(7.54.1.3) Target coverage

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.1.4) Target type: energy carrier

☑ Electricity

(7.54.1.5) Target type: activity

☑ Consumption

(7.54.1.6) Target type: energy source

☑ Low-carbon energy source(s)

(7.54.1.7) End date of base year

09/30/2019

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

121487

(7.54.1.9) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

10

(7.54.1.10) End date of target

09/30/2023

(7.54.1.11) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy at end date of target

100

(7.54.1.12) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

100

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

100.00

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

☑ Achieved and maintained

(7.54.1.16) Is this target part of an emissions target?

We achieved 100% low-carbon electricity and became carbon neutral for our operations and business travel in 2020 through the purchase of annual carbon mitigation measures equivalent to our annual emissions. We continue to maintain these commitments as we

further reduce our emissions in line with our science-based emission reduction targets (Abs1, Abs3, and NZ1).

(7.54.1.17) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

☑ No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

(7.54.1.19) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

As stated in our Climate Action Plan and Carbon Neutrality Commitment (in line with PAS 2060:2014 specifications), Jacobs committed to 100% low-carbon electricity for our operations in 2020 and has maintained that commitment through 2023. This is a global, company-wide target which will help us meet SBTi goals of 50% reduction in Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by 2030, a combined 90% reduction across all scopes by 2040. Our commitment to 100% low-carbon electricity means that our electricity needs are expected to be supplied through a variety of sources globally such as green tariffs, renewable energy certificates (RECs), energy attribute certificates (EACs) and virtual purchase power agreements (VPPAs) with a goal of creating demand for new or additional low-carbon electricity resources at or near our operations.

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

We place the climate emergency and our response at the heart of our 2022-2024 Company strategy "Boldly Moving Forward" and Our Climate Action Plan includes the commitment to maintain carbon neutrality and 100% low-carbon electricity for our operations.

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

Our commitment to 100% low-carbon electricity means that our electricity needs are expected to be supplied through a variety of sources globally such as green tariffs, renewable energy certificates (RECs), Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs) and virtual power purchase agreements (VPPAs) with a goal of creating demand for new or additional low-carbon electricity resources at or near our operations. We are a partner in the U.S. EPA Green Power Partnership, a voluntary program, where the goal is to increase the use of green power among organizations in the U.S. as a way to reduce the environmental impacts associated with conventional electricity use. We purchase 100% renewable electricity through our utility providers where feasible for offices where we are directly responsible for procuring energy. We purchased the remainder of our global renewable electricity through third-party providers of RECs or EACs in each of the geographies we operate in to cover 100% of our annual electricity consumption globally starting with FY20. In FY22 Jacobs entered into a 3-year agreement for an annual purchase of Green-e Energy Certified RECs from U.S. wind or solar energy generation facilities. The quantity of RECs purchased annually covers or exceeds the entire annual electricity use for our U.S. and Canadian offices. The agreement was made to buy renewable energy from a trust whose purpose is to sell RECs or REC-related products for which the proceeds are prioritized for

investment in the development and construction of new wind, solar-powered or other renewable generation facilities. FY23 renewable electricity purchases were sourced according to where our electricity consumption occurs globally.

(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 1

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

01/07/2021

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

☑ Suppliers

(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)

Engagement with suppliers

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

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

09/30/2019

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

3

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

09/30/2025

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

65

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

35

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

51.6129032258

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

☑ Underway

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

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

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

☑ Science Based Targets initiative – approved supplier engagement target

(7.54.2.17) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Target-Assessment-Report-Jacobs_Final.pdf

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

As part of our SBTi approved targets, Jacobs has committed that 65% of our suppliers by spend covering purchased goods and services, will have science-based targets by 2025. Jacobs operates in 40 countries and works with almost 20,000 suppliers globally. More than 75% of our total suppliers are selected by or on behalf of our clients and the expense is paid for by the client. Therefore, our engagement campaign and SBTi target focuses on our “indirect” suppliers (who serve Jacobs’ business operations versus our clients’ project activities), where we have ability to influence and control over purchasing decisions. This target supports reducing Scope 3 Purchased Goods and Services emissions included in our Net-Zero SBTi target (NZ1). The target focuses on our “indirect” suppliers (who serve Jacobs’ business operations versus our clients’ project activities), where we have ability to influence and control over purchasing decisions. The numbers reported represent the fraction of total indirect spend. To engage suppliers, Jacobs is participating in the CDP Supply Chain Program. The fraction of indirect suppliers engaged through CDP Supply Chain for FY23 are 5.6% by number and 83.8% by spend.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

To make progress toward achieving emissions reductions in our purchased goods and services for our Net Zero 2040 target

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

Target progress is measured by the annual % of suppliers by spend with science-based targets. 35% of Jacobs suppliers have science-based targets, 20% have committed to

science-based targets, and 31% have committed to net-zero targets. Jacobs is using the CDP Supply Chain as a springboard to further engage with and support members of our supply chain in their carbon management journeys through emails, webinars, and provision of resources. The fraction of indirect suppliers engaged through CDP Supply Chain for FY23 are 5.6% by number and 83.8% by spend. In the 2023 reporting cycle, more than 67% of the suppliers by spend and 68% by number responded to Jacobs requests through the CDP Supply Chain program. Additionally, Jacobs is working with our third-party software partner to engage with suppliers that are small and medium sized enterprises and are starting out on their carbon management journey. In FY23, we sent a handful of suppliers a short survey to allow them to input fuel and energy information and calculate their initial carbon footprints. We intend to continue to support our existing and new suppliers in their own decarbonization and net-zero journeys to make a lasting impact on our supply chain emissions.

(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

04/21/2022

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

☑ Abs1

☑ Abs2

☑ Abs3

☑ Low1

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

09/30/2040

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

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

(7.54.3.7) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Net-Zero_Approval_Letter__Jacobs.pdf

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

- ☑ Scope 1
- ☑ Scope 2
- ☑ Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

- ☑ Methane (CH_4)
- ☑ Nitrous oxide (N_2O)
- ☑ Carbon dioxide (CO_2)
- ☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
- ☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
- ☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6)
- ☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF_3)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Joining over 300 companies worldwide in November 2020, Jacobs became a signatory to the U.N. Business Ambition for 1.5°C, an urgent request for action from the global coalition of U.N. agencies, business, and industry leaders, calling on businesses to set ambitious science-based emissions reduction targets aligned with limiting global temperature rise to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. Our 2020 climate commitments were a major milestone in our drive to address the climate crisis. In keeping with our core value of “We Aim Higher” and the continually evolving guidance and best practices for climate response, we revised our plan and targets. As a company with approved near-term SBTi targets since 2020 and a participant in the Net-Zero Road Test in 2021, we set an Approved Net-Zero Target in line with the SBTi Corporate Net-Zero Standard. By doing so, Jacobs became the first professional consultancy and one of the world's first companies with net-zero targets approved by the SBTi. Key requirements of the Net-Zero Standard include focusing on rapid, deep emissions cuts; setting near- and long-term targets; claiming achievement of net-zero only after long term targets are met; and investing in mitigation within and outside the value chain. Our near-term targets are approved by the SBTi as follows:

- We commit to reduce absolute Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 50% by 2030 from a 2019 base year and we commit to reduce absolute Scope 3 GHG emissions from business travel and employee commuting by 50% over the same timeframe.

- We commit that 65% of our suppliers by spend, covering purchased goods and services, will have science-based targets by 2025.

Our long-term net-zero target is approved by the SBTi as follows:

- We commit to reduce absolute Scopes 1, 2, and 3 GHG emissions 90% by 2040 from a 2019 base year.

Scope 3 emissions relevant to Jacobs include: business travel well-to-wheel (WTW) including radiative forcing, employee commuting WTW, upstream fuel and energy, purchased goods and services and investments. Target base year annual emissions have been adjusted to include acquisitions per the GHG Protocol standard. The total emissions reported represent 100% of Jacobs' global operations under the operational control boundary. GHG emissions sources that have been identified as de minimis to the inventory are less than 5% of Scope 1 and 2 totals.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

Our deep commitment to environmental protection and concern regarding the climate crisis led to aggressive carbon emission reduction commitments that were set forth in our inaugural Climate Action Plan, published in April 2020 and updated in April 2022. Climate response is foundational to our 2022–2024 Company strategy “Boldly Moving Forward,” and we continue to invest in building an agile, digitally-enabled workforce to combat the climate crisis, delivering end-to-end solutions that we co-create with our clients while reducing our own operational emissions.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

☑ Yes

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

☑ Yes, and we have already acted on this in the reporting year

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

☑ Yes, we are currently purchasing and cancelling carbon credits for beyond value chain mitigation

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

As a company with an approved SBTi net zero target we intend to follow the SBTi requirements for meeting our net zero target by investing in carbon credits for neutralization of all remaining emissions after achieving at least a 90% reduction of our Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 emissions from FY2019 by FY2040. We continue to evaluate the types and availability of carbon credits for neutralization and are assessing investments that may be

needed to support the viability and growth of programs and projects necessary to produce sufficient carbon credits for neutralization purposes. Carbon credits for neutralization of interest include nature-based solutions such as blue carbon, enhanced natural processes such as biochar or enhanced rock weathering and technology solutions including carbon capture in cement or other means of carbon capture and storage. We would continue to follow our current carbon credit investment practices which include investment in high-quality verified carbon reduction projects that also incorporate measures that improve localized health, economies, biodiversity, and nature in line with various U.N. SDGs that are associated with such projects.

(7.54.3.16) Describe the actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain

Our strategy to achieve and maintain carbon neutrality for our operations is to quantify and obtain independent verification of Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 well-to-wheel business travel carbon emissions, including radiative forcing for air travel. We then procure the required amount of low-carbon electricity for Scope 2 electricity and carbon credits to mitigate the remaining Scope 1, Scope 2 purchased heating and Scope 3 WTW business travel carbon emissions. We are investing in mitigation within and outside our value chain by purchasing carbon credits per PAS 2060, from specified and audited sources, such as the Gold Standard Verified Emission Reduction to assure no double counting occurs and that the projects are actively avoiding or removing carbon emissions and for forestry projects, have sufficient buffer capacity to minimize potential reversals. As part of our commitment to maintain carbon neutrality, we have procured carbon mitigation measures equivalent to the amount of carbon emitted for our operations and business travel since 2020. Although we are actively reducing our carbon footprint in line with science, we have determined there is a need to go further in limiting the impacts from climate change by investing in carbon mitigation measures that remove or avoid carbon emissions in locations beyond our operations or value chain carbon footprint. We have procured carbon emission mitigation measures to compensate for the impacts from our operations while we actively reduce our footprint. Through our investment in high-quality verified carbon reduction projects, we have sought to also incorporate measures that improve localized health, economies, biodiversity, and nature in line with various U.N. SDGs that are associated with such projects. In FY23 we procured 96,898 tons of carbon emissions from three carbon removal and four carbon avoidance projects in China, India, Colombia, Kenya, and Pakistan that were verified and registered by either the Verified Carbon Standard or Gold Standard registries. Project types included manure management, biogas for heat and electricity generation, domestic energy efficiency, and agriculture and forestry projects including grassland management and tidal wetlands. Each project incorporated measures which addressed three or more UNSDGS and the seven projects combined address 12 UNSDGs (UNSDGs 1,3,5,6-9,11-15).

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

☑ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

We set an Approved Net-Zero Target in line with the SBTi Corporate Net-Zero Standard. This Standard requires companies to review all active targets, at minimum, every 5 years to ensure consistency with the latest SBTi criteria. Jacobs expects to continue to release an ESG disclosure document annually and will make periodic updates as required by new regulatory requirements and as additional information is obtained, or to fulfill stakeholder requests for disclosures in our discretion.

(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 CO_2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO_2e savings in metric tonnes CO_2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	3	Not reported
To be implemented	2	12720
Implementation commenced	1	455
Implemented	1	2630
Not to be implemented	1	Not reported

(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

Company policy or behavioral change

☑ Site consolidation/closure

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

2630

(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 C0.4)

10591576

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

1852565

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

- ☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

- ☑ >30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Focus 2023 is our effort to reach across our business and identify strategic opportunities for improvements – working with our leaders and employees to set objectives that will help prepare our company for what's next. One of the Focus 2023 themes is 'Future of Work' focused on implementing a modern, flexible work platform tailored to employees' needs. This is a long-term initiative, and the total emissions savings will be realized as our leases end. Future of Work is Jacobs' global company initiative focused on the changing nature of work, a result of globalization and digital advances. Our Future of Work journey, which is being implemented in a phased, multi-year approach, creates a work environment for the future – a flexible, dynamic environment which combines face-to-face engagement and work from home. In FY23, Jacobs downsized, closed, or consolidated 22 offices through the Future of Work Rescale 3.0 initiative. The annual monetary savings reported here represent the estimated annual profit and loss (P&L) savings.

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

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

☑ Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Compliance with the Energy Savings Opportunity Scheme Regulations (ESOS) and the Energy Performance Directive drives reduction in energy consumption and identification of energy reduction initiatives. Jacobs expects to continue to release an ESG disclosure document annually and will make periodic updates as required by new regulatory requirements and as additional information is obtained, or to fulfil stakeholder requests for disclosures in our discretion. We understand and champion the increasing appetite for ESG metrics and transparency. We take a pragmatic approach to our disclosures, focusing on what is material, what is a risk or opportunity and what makes sense for our business. We look forward to a consistent, industry-wide reporting framework that serves the investor community and reduces reliance on lagging indicators—allowing companies to be more efficient and focused on improving ESG performance. As such, we continue to monitor the evolving landscape of voluntary and mandatory financial and non-financial disclosure requirements, including but not limited to the release of International Sustainability Standards Board, emerging European Union (EU), United Kingdom (U.K.) Directives and Regulations, and the SEC's recently adopted climate-related disclosure rules.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

☑ Internal price on carbon

(7.55.3.2) Comment

On January 1, 2022, we introduced an internal carbon price of 50 USD per metric tonne of CO_2e applied to non-billable business travel at Jacobs. The carbon cost is charged to the applicable business unit and is intended to influence sustainable decision-making around travel and help reduce our carbon footprint. A proprietary travel booking tool provides estimated carbon emissions and price for employee-planned travel to influence travel behaviors. The funds generated by carbon pricing are directed into a Carbon Reduction Fund administered by the Office of Global Climate Response & ESG, and recommendations for investment are reviewed by the PlanBeyond Executive Steering Committee. Funds will be used to invest in initiatives, technologies and projects at the local, regional, and global levels that address the climate emergency, reduce GHG emissions and enable Jacobs to reduce its carbon emissions.

Row 4

(7.55.3.1) Method

☑ Financial optimization calculations

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Decisions to implement ESOS energy savings initiatives will be based on both energy reduction potential and associated costs to implement and savings to be achieved. We have also performed energy assessments and modelling at our largest offices to identify opportunities for energy efficiency measure.

Row 5

(7.55.3.1) Method

☑ Partnering with governments on technology development

(7.55.3.2) Comment

We partner with a range of government agencies, municipalities, private sector companies, and leading environmental organizations to deliver resource management, sustainability services, and proven industry expertise on infrastructure initiatives around the globe. Our teams are actively working on finding financially feasible options for our clients to reduce the embedded and operational carbon footprints of buildings, roads, water systems, and other infrastructure through greener building materials, reduced quantities of materials, and designs that maximize energy efficiency and minimize waste. We estimate that our FY23 ESG-related revenue is approximately 9.8 billion. This is a broader definition than just our low- and zero-carbon related solutions and includes work across the following markets: clean and affordable energy, air quality, environmental management, environmental planning for transportation, public and mass transit, water resource management, water supply and treatment, environmental science, wastewater treatment, sustainable buildings and cities, hazardous waste, and nuclear waste remediation. In calculating the estimate of Jacobs' ESG-aligned revenue, Jacobs evaluated groups of projects for alignment with U.N. SDGs – specifically at the U.N. SDG Target level. Project groupings were determined through a market classification scheme using a standardized enterprise-wide taxonomy. Revenue attributable to a project group was determined to be ESG-aligned revenue if, in the judgment of Jacobs, the primary capabilities being delivered by Jacobs are aligned with a U.N. SDG Target. Jacobs has contributed to the following third-party thought leadership initiatives:

- We are contributing to the Council for Sustainable Business' Nature Positive Handbook on nature positive design for infrastructure. We have also promoted the use of nature-based carbon offsets to bridge the gap between decarbonization

efforts and net zero carbon targets, providing advanced site-selection models for clients at a regional scale.

- Jacobs is a Global Strategic Partner for the World Climate Foundation (WCF) and shared insights at WCF summits in Europe, North America, and Asia and at the 26th UN Climate Change Conference of the Parties (COP26), as well as supporting the UN Race to Zero campaign and the Business Ambition for 1.5°C commitment.

Row 6

(7.55.3.1) Method

☑ Employee engagement

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Training and feedback sessions allows for improved employee engagement. Jacobs is committed to ensuring our people are aware of the risks and opportunities related to climate change, so that along with our clients, we continue to mitigate risks, facilitate the transition to a low carbon future and adapt our business to be more resilient and to thrive. In partnership with the Royal Scottish Geographical Society, we launched the Climate Solutions Accelerator online course to all employees to help them understand the role they can play in climate action and continue to develop the critical green skills and solutions needed for our continually evolving world. Jacobs also now offers this training to clients at no cost. In the year leading up to COP26, our employees were encouraged and incentivized to take part in the Climate Countdown Challenge through our global giving and volunteering program, Collectively. Over twelve months, 1000 employees completed more than 13,000 positive actions to reduce their carbon footprint, saving the equivalent of 320,000 kg CO_2.

Row 7

(7.55.3.1) Method

☑ Internal finance mechanisms

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Jacobs' 2022-2024 strategy includes Climate Response as a core accelerator with a target of 100% of client projects across all sectors to contribute to climate response or include ESG scope. Jacobs prioritizes and embeds environmental considerations into the way we deliver projects and solutions through a variety of tools, platforms, and processes. Our integrated Business Management System (BMS) establishes the “one Jacobs way” to ensure consistency and efficiency in internal operations, sales, and project delivery. Through our HSE process in the BMS, we implement an environmental management system that conforms to ISO 14001 and is integral to delivery of all project phases,

including siting, design, construction, and operation. Our sustainability process within the BMS was developed to provide rigor and drive progress by embedding sustainability into our end-to-end project delivery process; it includes global policies, procedures, and resources to equip our people to achieve positive environmental and social impact across our range of client solutions. Value Plus is Jacobs' internal process to generate and quantify ideas that improve execution and delivery of our projects, and provide an economic, environmental, or social return on investment to our clients. These Value Plus ideas and innovations are outside of the original project scope, and therefore deliver a measurably higher return on the client investment and added value. Using Value Plus creates an environment where our teams are driven to challenge scope against project objectives.

(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

☑ Group of products or services

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

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

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other

☑ Other, please specify: Professional services

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

Our low-carbon "product" is our range of solutions that support the low-carbon transition across end markets. Our subject matter experts provide low-carbon related services, and practitioners across our water, environment and energy markets support projects including ESG advisory, sustainability strategy, emissions accounting, climate risk, climate resilience and transition planning.

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

☑ No

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

☑ Yes

(7.79.1) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits canceled by your organization in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.79.1.1) Project type

☑ Methane avoidance

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

☑ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

FSW AMMS GHG MITIGATION PROJECT IN NANYANG CITY – VCS The project introduces new animal waste management systems (AWMSs) to treat the manure from nine existing swine farms in Nanyang City, Henan Province. Each subsidiary swine farm will install one AWMS, and the manure is treated on site. The purpose of the project activity is to treat the manure and wastewater to avoid methane emissions generated in the baseline uncovered anaerobic lagoons. All the manure and wastewater are collected and then be separated first. The solids will be treated in aerobic composting system and the organic fertilizers will be produced, part of the fertilizer produced in this process will be distributed to local farmers for free and the others will be sold in domestic market. The liquid will be treated through anaerobic digestion and the biogas generated during the treatment process will be captured and sent to boilers for heat generation and surplus biogas will be destroyed through the flaring system (if any). The sludge produced from anaerobic digestion will be treated through aerobic composting together with the solids, the effluent will be supplied to the farmers living around free for agriculture irrigation. It is estimated that approximately 1916 tons of animal manure will be handled daily by the AWMSs and 3,847.173*104 m^3 of biogas can be produced annually. Also, the generated heat through biogas will be only used for daily operation of the AWMS and the nine swine farms themselves and will not be provided to other users. For conservativeness, baseline emissions from heat generation are neglected.

(7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO_2e)

30524

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

2022

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

☑ VCS (Verified Carbon Standard)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

☑ Investment analysis

☑ Barrier analysis

☑ Other, please specify: Common practice analysis

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

☑ No risk of reversal

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

☑ Ecological leakage

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

This project addresses the following United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs):

- Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being
- Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy

- Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
- Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
- Goal 13: Climate Action
- Goal 15: Life on Land

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

Retirement date: 1/24/2024 (for 30,000 credits) and 1/19/2023 for the remainder.
Serial numbers: 14160-560694679-560715678-VCS-VCU-1310-VER-CN-15-2846-01012021-31122021-0

Row 2

(7.79.1.1) Project type

☑ Other, please specify: Improved Grassland Management

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

☑ Carbon removal

(7.79.1.3) Project description

ZHANGYE IMPROVED GRASSLAND MANAGEMENT PROJECT – VCS 2748 Zhangye Improved Grassland Management Project is located in Zhangye City, the northwest of Gansu Province, and in the middle of Hexi corridor where the Qinghai Tibet Plateau and Mongolia Plateau meet. The project's aim is to restore the local degraded grassland ecosystem by seeding grass and building fences on the degraded grassland, increase carbon sequestration and contribute to local development by introducing sustainable grazing and management of grassland. The project covers Gaotai County, Shandan County, Mingle County, Sunan County, Ganzhou district, and Shandan Racecourse. According to the baseline survey, before the implementation of the project, the grassland in the region has been facing serious degradation and even desertification due to the impact of climate change and human activities. 261,059.80 ha of degraded grassland have been managed scientifically by fence building and reseeding of local high-quality forage. In general, rest grazing and rotational grazing are implemented in slightly degraded areas (the total grass yield decreased by 30%-50% compared with that before degradation), and reseeding is implemented in severely degraded areas. Besides these main restoration measures, the project also alleviates soil desertification and restores grassland vegetation to improve soil carbon storage and local biodiversity through grassland management measures, such as daily management measures like rodent and pest control and grassland fire prevention to ensure the long-term sustainable management of the project area. The project is estimated to generate GHG emission removals of 29,440,243 tCO_2e in 40 years, with an average annual GHG emission removal of 736,006 tCO_2e.

(7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO_2e)

23521

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

2020

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

☑ VCS (Verified Carbon Standard)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

☑ Barrier analysis

☑ Other, please specify: Common practice analysis and regulatory surplus

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

☑ Monitoring and compensation

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

☑ Activity-shifting

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

This project addresses the following United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs):

- Goal 1: No Poverty
- Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being
- Goal 5: Gender Equality

- Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
- Goal 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure
- Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
- Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production
- Goal 13: Climate Action
- Goal 15: Life on Land

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

Retirement date: 1/24/2024
Serial number: 14009-545494908-545521907-VCS-VCU-291-VER-CN-14-2748-01012020-31122020-1

Row 3

(7.79.1.1) Project type

☑ Afforestation

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

☑ Carbon removal

(7.79.1.3) Project description

AFFORESTATION OF DEGRADED GRASSLANDS IN VICHADA, COLOMBIA – VCS 2512
Across North and South America, grasslands have been degraded from decades cattle grazing. Without the additional revenue from carbon finance, commercial forestry projects would not be an attractive alternative to the common baseline practice of intensive agriculture which would lead to further land degradation. This project's goal is to restore land degraded by cattle raising through afforestation activities. The new timber plantations remove carbon as trees grow and increase tree cover through re-planting after each seven-year harvest cycle. The newly planted timber species are Eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus pellita*) and Acacia (*Acacia mangium*). Afforestation creates a forest where there was no previous tree cover, and this project targets formerly degraded lands to promote connectivity between ecosystems. The project expects to provide more than 200 full-time employment opportunities (with equal access to women and men) in a zone historically affected by poverty.

(7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO_2e)

10000

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

2019

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

☑ VCS (Verified Carbon Standard)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

☑ Barrier analysis

☑ Market penetration assessment

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

☑ Monitoring and compensation

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

☑ Other, please specify: leakage emission attributable to the displacement of grazing activities is considered insignificant and hence accounted as zero

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

The project has CCB status which requires the project to outline, analyze and assess all community and biodiversity impacts and develop mitigation measures for any negative impacts identified. The project also considers environmental impacts throughout their design document, in areas such as plantation establishment and weed control. Moreover, the project included the involvement of environmental bodies and authorities in the stakeholder consultations.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

Date of Retirement: 11/12/2023
Serial Numbers: 13350-492371793-492381792-VCS-VCU-394-VER-CO-14-2512-01012019-31122019-1

Row 4

(7.79.1.1) Project type

☑ Waste management

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

☑ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

GS1299 INDIA ORGANIC WASTE MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME-VPA01 The purpose of IOWMP is organic waste management in India through the dissemination of biogas plants at domestic, community and institutional level. The biogas recovered, will be utilized for thermal and electrical applications, thereby replacing the use of fossil fuels and firewood used for cooking and heating purposes and electricity generated by the burning of fossil fuels or sourced from the grid. The Program also avoids methane emissions due to unscientific disposal of waste dumped at disposal sites. The projects will be implemented in several phases in various states across India for various models of biogas units.

(7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO_2e)

10824

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

2020

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

☑ Gold Standard

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

☑ Barrier analysis

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

☑ No risk of reversal

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

☑ Activity-shifting

☑ Other, please specify: Biogas plant projects like this one can result in activity shifting leakage. This project opted for a conservative deduction to crediting of 5% rather than assessing leakage, as allowed under the methodology.

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

This project addresses the following United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs):

- Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being
- Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production
- Goal 13: Climate Action

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

Retirement date: 2/28/2023
Serial numbers: GS1-1-IN-GS2293-4-2020-23861-8311-19134

Row 5

(7.79.1.1) Project type

☑ Energy efficiency: households

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

☑ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

HOUSEHOLD BIOGAS PLANTS IN RURAL PARTS OF CENTRAL INDIA – GS 10782
This program of Gold Standard projects targets low-income and smallholder farmers in rural areas across India and produces clean and affordable energy with animal waste that otherwise go unused, emitting methane and threatening nearby water sources. The projects install biodigesters to convert waste from cattle into biogas, which is a closed loop clean energy solution for cooking and heating. Carbon finance lowers the cost of purchase and installation for the biodigester tank and cookstove for users. The biogas burns cleanly,

reducing indoor air pollution and replacing emissions from fuel wood. The project also creates a circular economy for biogas which avoids waste, improves sanitation, and creates jobs for installing biodigesters.

(7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO_2e)

4029

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

2022

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

☑ Gold Standard

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

☑ Standardized Approaches

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

☑ No risk of reversal

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

☑ Activity-shifting

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

The standard requires the project to state how it meets SDG principles and provide information regarding environmental and ecological, and social and economic safeguarding principles and their mitigation activities. The project contributes directly to achieving the

SDG#3 &7 in addition to SDG#13 as required by Principle-1 of GS4GG. The project will have following benefits:

- Environmental Benefits: Reduction in firewood consumption and emission of greenhouse gases, forest, and biodiversity conservation (SDG#13).
- Health Benefits: Sufficiently enhance indoor air quality thereby improving health of family members and reducing incidences of smoke and fire related injuries (SDG#3).
- Social Benefits: The project will provide affordable and clean fuel compared to baseline scenario (SDG #7).

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

Date of Retirement: December 12, 2023
Serial Numbers: GS1-1-IN-GS7510-4-2022-24703-25660-25897
GS1-1-IN-GS7510-4-2021-24702-13976-14012
GS1-1-IN-GS10782-5-2021-25391-70-2535
GS1-1-IN-GS7510-4-2021-24702-4511-5798

Row 6

(7.79.1.1) Project type

☑ Clean cookstove distribution

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

☑ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

BURN STOVES PROJECT IN KENYA – GS 5642 Rural Kenyans typically use wood to cook over a fire, which creates indoor air pollution and puts pressure on local forests. Without access to cleaner cooking stoves, deforestation, and rates of illness from smoke will continue to rise. Carbon finance supports the local manufacturing and distribution of clean cooking stoves in Kenya. Each Burn stove reduces a household's fuel use, improves their air quality, and slows local demand on forests for cooking fuel. Burn cookstoves are made at a state-of-the-art solar powered factory in Nairobi that offers women equal job opportunities. Most families recover the initial cost of the stove within a few months, with annual savings thereafter that can go to food or education.

(7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO_2e)

10000

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

2021

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

☑ Gold Standard

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

☑ Standardized Approaches

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

☑ No risk of reversal

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

☑ Activity-shifting

☑ Market leakage

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

Gold Standard requires all projects to meet the following principles underlying the Gold Standard for the Global Goals:

1. Contribution to Climate Security & Sustainable Development.

2. Safeguarding Principles: Projects shall conduct a Safeguarding Principles Assessment and conform to Gold Standard Safeguarding Principles and Requirements.

3. Stakeholder Inclusivity: Projects shall identify and engage Relevant Stakeholders and seek Expert Stakeholder input where necessary in the design, planning and implementation of the Project. Project design shall reflect the views and inputs of

stakeholders and ongoing feedback shall be sought, captured, and acted upon throughout the life of the Project.

4 Demonstration of real outcomes.

5. Financial Additionality & Ongoing Financial Need: All Projects must demonstrate impacts that are additional as compared to their baseline scenario.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

Retirement date: 12/11/2023
Serial numbers: GS1-1-KE-GS5642-16-2021-23110-270035-280034

Row 7

(7.79.1.1) Project type

☑ Mangrove protection and restoration

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

☑ Carbon removal

(7.79.1.3) Project description

DELTA BLUE CARBON – 1 – VCS 2250 The project is designed to promote climate change mitigation and adaptation, conserve and maintain biodiversity, improve livelihoods of local communities, ensure coastal areas protection, and create alternative livelihoods. This is a 60-year project renewable for up to 100 years and is being implemented over an area of 350,000 ha in the Districts of Thatta and Sujawal in the Indus Delta Area, Sindh Province, Pakistan. The project will deliver GHG removals through afforestation/reforestation/revegetation of 226,000 ha of degraded Tidal wetlands.

(7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO_2e)

8000

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

2018

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

☑ VCS (Verified Carbon Standard)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

☑ Standardized Approaches

☑ Other, please specify: Regulatory surplus

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

☑ Monitoring and compensation

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

☑ Activity-shifting

☑ Market leakage

☑ Ecological leakage

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

This project addresses the following United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs):

- Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being
- Goal 4: Quality Education
- Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
- Goal 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure
- Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
- Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production
- Goal 13: Climate Action
- Goal 14: Life Below Water
- Goal 15: Life on Land

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

Retirement date: 1/24/2024
Serial numbers: 13915-536337702-536342701-VCS-VCU-466-VER-PK-14-2250-01012019-31122019-1

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

☑ Education & awareness

☑ Other, please specify: We protect biodiversity by promotion of green infrastructure solutions, including biodiversity consultation, to address resource constraints and challenges. We are also developing an approach for assessing natural capital risk and opportunities.

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?
☑ No

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

	Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity	Comment
Legally protected areas	☑ Data not available	Data not available
UNESCO World Heritage sites	☑ Data not available	Data not available
UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves	☑ Data not available	Data not available
Ramsar sites	☑ Data not available	Data not available
Key Biodiversity Areas	☑ Data not available	Data not available

	Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity	Comment
Other areas important for biodiversity	☑ Data not available	Data not available

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
☑ Yes

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

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

☑ Project-based carbon credits

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

Climate change-related standards

☑ ISO 14064-3

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Jacobs' Climate Action Plan includes emissions targets and initiatives that include procuring carbon offsets. Therefore, we sought third-party verification that these offsets were applied to our FY23 inventory and acquired from the following registries: Verified Carbon Standard,

Gold Standard, American Carbon Registry, and the quantity applied accounts for emissions from Scope 1, Scope 2 (market-based), and Scope 3 WTW emissions from business travel.

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

☑ 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

Jacobs' FY2019 Scope 1, 2 and 3 greenhouse gas emissions have been third-party verified with limited assurance. Jacobs was assessed against the requirements of ISO 14064-1:2006: Specification with guidance at the organization level for quantification and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions and removals and the Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol): Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, World Resources Institute and World Business Council for Sustainable Development, dated March 2004. All requirements of ISO 14064-1:2006 including greenhouse gas reporting, management systems, quantification techniques, and emission factors were reviewed during verification. Verification activities were performed in accordance with ISO 14064-3:2006 Greenhouse Gases - Part 3: Specification with guidance for the validation and verification of greenhouse gas assertions.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

FY2019 Jacobs GHG Verification Statements.pdf

Row 3

(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

Jacobs' Climate Action Plan includes numerous energy and emissions targets and initiatives that involve renewable electricity globally. Therefore, we sought third-party verification of our total renewable and non-renewable electricity use.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

FY2023 Jacobs GHG Verification Statements.pdf

Row 4

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☑ Emissions reduction initiatives/activities

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

Climate change-related standards

☑ ISO 14064-3

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Validation of Jacobs’ achievement of carbon neutrality for FY23 following the requirements of the PAS 2060:2014 specifications for Scope 1, Scope 2 (Market-based) operational emissions of Jacobs and Scope 3 WTW emissions from business travel.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

FY2023 Jacobs GHG Verification Statements.pdf

Row 5

(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

☑ Progress against targets

(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

Jacobs sought third-party verification of "Expenditures with companies that set or committed to set Science Based Targets with SBTi, FY2023", in support of our supplier engagement SBT, net-zero SBT, and ESG Disclosures.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

FY2023 Jacobs GHG Verification Statements.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

Jacobs' fiscal year ends on the Friday closest to September 30 (determined on the basis of the number of workdays) and, accordingly, an additional week of activity is added every 5 to 6 years. Our intent is to align our carbon inventory dates with our financial fiscal year, but greenhouse gas emissions calculation software has limited the ability to adjust annual reporting year dates year over year and therefore the default dates of October 1 through September 30 are used. This allows for consistent year over year change in emissions comparisons. While there may be minor differences in exact timing of climate disclosures with Jacobs' financial reporting (i.e., our Annual Report on Form 10-K (Form 10-K) filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), these differences are not material. Jacobs' financial fiscal year dates for FY23 were from October 1, 2022 to September 29, 2023. Jacobs is actively engaged in data capture, storage, and analysis automation efforts that will drive closer connection across all reporting periods. In November 2023, Jacobs entered into a definitive agreement to spin-off and combine its CMS and portions of its DVS

business, including Cyber & Intelligence, in a Reverse Morris Trust transaction that is intended to be tax-free to Jacobs' shareholders for U.S. federal income tax purposes (the Separation Transaction). The Separation Transaction, which is expected to close in FY24, is subject to regulatory approvals and other customary closing conditions. For more information on the Separation Transaction please see our Investor Relations webpage available at https://invest.jacobs.com/overview/. Jacobs expects that the consummation of the Separation Transaction will be considered a significant change of the company that may require future adjustments to our reporting boundaries, baseline data and targets set forth in the Sustainability-Linked Bond Framework (SLB Framework). Any such adjustments will be detailed in future issuances of our ESG Disclosures when appropriate. https://www.jacobs.com/newsroom/press-release/jacobs-spin-off-and-merge-its-critical-mission-solutions

(13.2.2) Attachment (optional)

Jacobs-SLB-Framework_02.05.2023_vFF.pdf

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Chief Financial Officer

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

☑ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)