LENOVO GROUP LIMITED

2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2024

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions
This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.
Terms of disclosure for corporate questionnaire 2024 - CDP

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09/19/2024, 06:04 pm

Contents

C1. Introduction

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

Select from:

☑ English

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

Select from:

☑ USD

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

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

☑ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

Lenovo Group Limited (Lenovo) (HKSE: 992) (ADR: LNVGY) is a US57 billion revenue global technology powerhouse, ranked #217 in the Fortune Global 500, employing 69,500 people around the world, and serving millions of customers every day in 180 markets. Focused on a bold vision to deliver Smarter Technology for All, Lenovo has built on its success as the world's largest PC company with a pocket-to cloud portfolio of AI-enabled, AI-ready, and AI-optimized devices (PCs, workstations, smartphones, tablets), infrastructure (server, storage, edge, high performance computing and software defined infrastructure), software, solutions, and services. Lenovo's continued investment in world-changing innovation is building a more equitable, trustworthy, and smarter future for everyone, everywhere. To find out more visit https://www.lenovo.com, and read about the latest news via our StoryHub. Lenovo is committed to responsible environmental stewardship in our business activities. Lenovo's Corporate Policy on Environmental Affairs is supported by the Company's ISO 14001:2015 certified global environmental management system, which is key to our efforts to achieve results consistent with environmental leadership and ensures the Company is vigilant in protecting the environment across our operations worldwide. Lenovo recognizes global warming and the challenge of minimizing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions as the preeminent environmental concern of the day. To demonstrate our commitment to battling climate change and in support of our customers' and stakeholders' commitments to GHG reductions Lenovo has developed a Climate and Energy Policy, implemented a comprehensive Climate Change Strategy, and established corporate-wide Climate Change Objectives and Targets, including Lenovo's Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi)-approved emissions reduction targets. Lenovo is in the first group of companies to receive net-zero validation from SBTi, making it the first PC and smartphone maker and 139th company around the world with targets

validated by the SBTi to the Net-Zero Standard. Additionally, Lenovo has developed company wide water targets and objectives to help reduce water consumption, water pollution and access to WASH.
[Fixed row]

(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
	03/31/2024	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

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

56864000000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

HK0992009065

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

526250105

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

OTC: LNVGY

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

US5262501050

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

HKD COUNTER STOCK CODE 992

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

RMB COUNTER STOCK CODE 80992
[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ Peru
☑ Chile
☑ China
☑ Egypt
☑ India
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Greece
☑ Israel
☑ Mexico
☑ Austria
☑ Belgium
☑ Croatia
☑ Czechia
☑ Denmark
☑ Morocco
☑ Romania
☑ Ukraine
☑ Bulgaria
☑ Colombia
☑ Viet Nam
☑ Argentina
☑ Australia
☑ Indonesia
☑ Lithuania
☑ Switzerland
☑ Saudi Arabia
☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ Kenya
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Norway
☑ Poland
☑ Serbia
☑ Sweden
☑ Turkey
☑ Finland
☑ Georgia
☑ Germany
☑ Hungary
☑ Ireland
☑ Malaysia
☑ Portugal
☑ Slovakia
☑ Slovenia
☑ Thailand
☑ Singapore
☑ Kazakhstan
☑ Netherlands
☑ New Zealand
☑ Philippines
☑ Russian Federation
☑ United Arab Emirates

☑ South Africa
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ Republic of Korea
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(1.8) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

	Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?	Comment
	Select from: ☑ Yes, for all facilities	*See 1.8.1 for locations*

[Fixed row]

(1.8.1) Please provide all available geolocation data for your facilities.

Row 1

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Chatswood

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-33.7961

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

151.1785

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Large Office

Row 2

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

NEC Gunma

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

36.39

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

139.06

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Manufacturing

Row 3

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Markham

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

43.82

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-79.35

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Large Office

Row 4

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Medion

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

51.46

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

7.06

(1.8.1.4) Comment

R&D

Row 5

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Beijing Data Center

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

40.05

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

116.27

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Large Office

Row 6

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Sao Paulo MM

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-23.59

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-46.69

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Large Office

Row 7

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Bucharest

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

44.48

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

26.1

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Large Office

Row 8

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Tokyo HQ

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

35.7009

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

139.7697

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Large Office

Row 9

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Hefei

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

31.78

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

117.21

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Manufacturing

Row 10

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Morrisville R&D

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

35.86

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-78.83

(1.8.1.4) Comment

R&D

Row 11

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Dalian

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

38.8996

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

121.5737

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Large Office

Row 12

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Beijing R&D

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

40.05

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

116.27

(1.8.1.4) Comment

R&D

Row 13

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Chengdu Office

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

30.6329

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

104.0759

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Large Office

Row 14

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

FCCL Kanagawa Headquarters

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

35.59

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

139.63

(1.8.1.4) Comment

R&D

Row 15

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

FCCL Kanagawa R&D

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

35.58

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

139.64

(1.8.1.4) Comment

R&D

Row 16

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Wuhan

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

30.45395

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

114.4501

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Manufacturing

Row 17

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Madrid

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

40.495974

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-3.67182

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Large Office

Row 18

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Ullo

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

47.37981

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

19.35362

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Manufacturing

Row 19

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Dalian - Finance

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

38.89

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

121.54

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Large Office

Row 20

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Mexico City

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

19.37

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-99.26

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Large Office

Row 21

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Singapore

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

1.35

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

103.86

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Large Office

Row 22

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Omori

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

35.59

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

139.74

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Large Office

Row 23

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Hefei

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

31.814199

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

117.191727

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Large Office

Row 24

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Monterrey

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

25.78783

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-100.166

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Manufacturing

Row 25

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Xiamen R&D

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

24.53492

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

118.149

(1.8.1.4) Comment

R&D

Row 26

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Whitsett

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

36.05

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-79.59

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Manufacturing

Row 27

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Basingstoke

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

51.29

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-1.07

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Large Office

Row 28

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Yokohama

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

35.46

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

139.63

(1.8.1.4) Comment

R&D

Row 29

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

NEC Yonezawa

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

37.92

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

140.11

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Manufacturing

Row 30

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Shanghai Zhangjiang

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

31.20268

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

121.5855

(1.8.1.4) Comment

R&D

Row 31

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Chengdu Software Park

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

30.5391

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

104.0565

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Large Office

Row 32

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Shenzhen MFG

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

22.5053

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

114.0516

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Manufacturing

Row 33

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Buenos Aires

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-34.5468

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-58.45

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Large Office

Row 34

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Hong Kong

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

22.28

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

114.21

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Large Office

Row 35

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Glasgow

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

55.87

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-4.37

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Large Office

Row 36

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Pondicherry

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

11.87

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

79.79

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Manufacturing

Row 37

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Chongqing

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

29.645005

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

106.566434

(1.8.1.4) Comment

R&D

Row 38

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Moscow

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

55.69

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

37.54

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Large Office

Row 39

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

LSSC

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

22.79

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

114.47

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Manufacturing

Row 40

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Dubai

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

25.1

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

55.18

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Large Office

Row 41

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Paris/Rueil-Malmaison

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

48.89

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

2.17

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Large Office

Row 42

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Jaguariuna

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-22.7248

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-47.0108

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Large Office

Row 43

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Chengdu

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

30.68

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

104.06

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Manufacturing

Row 44

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Beijing Call Center

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

39.92

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

116.71

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Large Office

Row 45

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Shenzhen R&D

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

22.54

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

113.95

(1.8.1.4) Comment

R&D

Row 46

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Guangzhou

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

23.13

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

113.26

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Large Office

Row 47

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Indaiatuba

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-23.0789

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-47.1679

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Manufacturing

Row 48

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Bangalore Ferns

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

12.98

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

77.69397

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Large Office

Row 49

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Chicago

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

41.89

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-87.64

(1.8.1.4) Comment

R&D

Row 50

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Kuala Lumpur

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

3.14

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

101.62

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Large Office

Row 51

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Bangalore - Motorola

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

12.97862

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

77.65864

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Large Office

Row 52

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Stuttgart

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

48.74

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

9.11

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Large Office

Row 53

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Nanjing Software Park

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

32.04

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

118.78

(1.8.1.4) Comment

R&D

Row 54

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Huiyang

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

22.79

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

114.47

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Manufacturing

Row 55

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Bratislava

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

48.14

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

17.13

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Large Office

Row 56

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Taipei

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

25.05744

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

121.6147

(1.8.1.4) Comment

R&D

Row 57

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Sao Paulo

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-23.51

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-46.71

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Large Office
[Add row]

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

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

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 3 suppliers

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

Currently Lenovo has about 1,500 supplier factory locations mapped which include tier 1, tier 2 and some tier 3 supplier factories. We also have about 500 Global Logistics locations mapped. We map at the supplier factory location level because this is where the supply chain disruption (supplier parts) occurs. We have these suppliers mapped in a Digital Twin in the Everstream Analytics system. For each supplier we have a physical address and geographic location (latitude / longitude).
[Fixed row]

(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

Select from:

☑ 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

Select from:

☑ No standardized procedure

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

Lenovo has many metrics tracking plastic usage and disposal throughout the supply chain, however we do not have a standardized procedure to ensure all aspects are covered. In order for Lenovo to confidently say we have mapped plastics across our value chain, additional work and standardized procedures need to be developed.
[Fixed row]

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

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

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

1

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

The time horizon aligns with Lenovo's strategic planning, taking into account Lenovo's financial planning and SBTi targets.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

2

(2.1.3) To (years)

6

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

The time horizon aligns with Lenovo's strategic planning, taking into account Lenovo's financial planning and SBTi targets.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

7

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

Select from:
☑ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

26

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

The time horizon aligns with Lenovo's strategic planning, taking into account Lenovo's financial planning and SBTi targets.
[Fixed row]

(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
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

(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?
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both risks and opportunities	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(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

Select all that apply

☑ Water

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

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

☑ WRI Aqueduct

☑ WWF Water Risk Filter

International methodologies and standards

☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard

Other

☑ Internal company methods

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought

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

Chronic physical

☑ Water stress

☑ Groundwater depletion

☑ Declining water quality

☑ Water quality at a basin/catchment level

☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level

☑ Increased ecosystem vulnerability
☑ Rationing of municipal water supply

Policy

☑ Regulation of discharge quality/volumes

Market

☑ Inadequate access to water, sanitation, and hygiene services (WASH)

Technology

☑ Transition to water efficient and low water intensity technologies and products

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ NGOs
☑ Customers
☑ Employees
☑ Investors
☑ Suppliers
☑ Regulators
☑ Local communities
☑ Water utilities at a local level
☑ Other water users at the basin/catchment level

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Lenovo recognizes the need to proactively mitigate water risks and foster water resiliency, and that this will require cooperation and collaboration across organizations and different parts of the economy. Lenovo follows LEAP approach framework to identify, assess, and manage its dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities. Consistent with the Lenovo's enterprise risk management (ERM) guidance, the assessment covers business direct operations, upstream value chain, downstream value chain. The process includes the following: evaluate dependencies and impacts, assess risks and opportunities, prepare to respond, and report. Annually, as part of this approach, Lenovo performs a water risk assessment. Each year the process has improved as our understanding of water risk evolves. The assessment includes all direct operations, a majority of Original Design Manufacturers (ODMs), and most direct suppliers by procurement spend (such as those with

the greater environmental impact due to greater volume of business). Product use phase is not considered as most Lenovo products do not directly interact with or consume significant quantities of water. Lenovo's own sites and ODMs, and suppliers are filtered for those that pose the greatest risk overall. The best available locations of these sites were input into WRI Aqueduct during the most recent annual assessment. Lenovo then considers a range of current indicators covering the issues selected, as well as future projects (2030 and 2040) and results are reviewed to determine how many and which sites have the highest risk for each contextual issue considered. The outcomes of the assessment are used to inform the relevant environmental focal points and management of water risks and potential opportunities so that they are prepared to make informed decisions. In recent years, as those making business decisions were informed about water risks and their connection to climate change as a result of this program, several initiatives have been approved such as: adding a dedicated water management position to the corporate team, adopting a Water Resiliency Policy, and endorsing the UN CEO Water Mandate. Lenovo's Corporate Policy on Environmental Affairs is supported by the Company's ISO 14001 certified global Environmental Management System (EMS), which is key to the Company's efforts to achieve results consistent with environmental leadership and ensures the Company is vigilant in protecting the environment across all its operations worldwide. As part of Lenovo's EMS, water use is tracked for the most critical locations wherever feasible, and progress towards our global water target is tracked. Lenovo also collects water use data from a subset of its suppliers. This water data includes supplier's public water targets which gets incorporated into our supplier sustainability scorecard where it can be used to inform management of opportunities and assist with future business decisions. Lenovo will continue to monitor and improve water accounting and risk mapping within our operations and supply chain while investigating opportunities for greater stewardship and improved water security, including access to sufficient quantity and quality of water.

Row 2

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain
☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:
☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply
☑ Tier 1 suppliers
☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:
☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:
☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply
☑ Short-term
☑ Medium-term
☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Not location specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

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

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

International methodologies and standards

☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard

Other

☑ Materiality assessment

☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons

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

Chronic physical

☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)

Policy

☑ Changes to national legislation

☑ Other policy, please specify **:**Enhanced ESG reporting obligation & changes to regulation of existing products and services.

Market

☑ Changing customer behavior

☑ Uncertainty in the market signals

Reputation

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

Technology

☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

☑ Other technology, please specify **:**Lack of access to data or monitoring systems

Liability

☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

☑ Investors

☑ Suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Lenovo follows the LEAP approach framework and its internal enterprise risk management (ERM) guidance, and the assessment covers 100% business direct operation, upstream value chain, downstream value chain. The process includes the following main steps: evaluate dependencies and impacts, assess risks and opportunities, prepare to respond and report. Before the risks and opportunities assessment process, Lenovo identified material dependencies on climate and its ecosystem service, and whether it has impacts on climate. ENCORE is the tool utilized for this assessment to provide industry sector level dependencies and impacts

information, including climate and water as well as the relevant materiality. The risks and opportunities identification comes from several sources including different ESG internal stakeholders, environmental management system (EMS) significant environmental aspect (SEA) evaluation, and external industry or market information. The process is fully integrated to Lenovo's company-wide risk management process. Lenovo's ERM has internal risk rating criteria that ranks risk according to a number of factors including financial. Financial impacts are defined by the overall profitability of the business by assessing financial indicators such as profit and revenue. Financial risks are ranked based on total impact (lower, moderate, high, or very high) with defined monetary ranges depending on the magnitude of associated loss in profit and revenue. The two highest financial impact categories as defined by internal risk ranking methodology determine degree of severity and would be considered critical financial impact with the potential to have a substantive impact on business at the corporate level. The risk rating methodology identifies several other impact types such as reputation market share production people and compliance that would all be considered strategic impacts. These strategic impacts would likely have associated financial impacts. The indicators for determining their degree of severity are the geographic and temporal scope of publicity, sales, production numbers, injury, death, turnover, scope of incidents and penalties Similar to the financial impacts, the two highest degrees of severity for the aforementioned impact types would be considered a substantive strategic impact on business at the corporate level. In general summary, the identified risks and opportunities by the Enterprise Risk Management process are prioritized by ranking the risks relative to likelihood and consequence. Consequences are evaluated relative to financial, reputational, production, human capital, compliance and market share impacts. Probabilities are evaluated relative to likelihood of almost certain, possible, unlikely, and remote. With all the information obtain in previous steps, the ESG team simulates the following four global warming pathways, 1.5C (transition scenario); 2C (transition scenario); 2.6C (physical climate scenario) & 4C (physical climate scenario), to provide forward looking assessments under different climate scenarios by using GeSI-CDP tool. The material risks identified in this process are reported by the ESG Executive Director through Lenovo's company-wide annual risk management process, which adopts three lines of defense model and is governed by the Board of Directors and supported by the Audit committee. The relevant risk response plans are discussed and monitored by Lenovo ESG and ERM team.
[Add row]

(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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

The assessment follows the LEAP framework that connects dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities into a single process. The process includes the following main steps: evaluate dependencies and impacts, assess risks and opportunities, prepare to respond and report. Within the risk assessment, the process is also integrated into Lenovo internal enterprise risk management process. The first step of Lenovo's internal risk assessment is an environment scan. Dependencies and impacts evaluation results are useful information for this step and link to next step risk identification. For example, within ICT industry, based on results from the ENCORE tool, atmosphere and its processes (such as temperature regulation) support a number of essential ecosystem service for Lenovo. One of the material ecosystem services is climate regulation. Additionally, atmosphere changes have impact on global climate pattern, which potentially could lead to severe weather events. Considering the dependencies on atmosphere and ecosystem, and its impact, Lenovo has identified two material risks from the evaluation, noncompliance risk and physical risk related to severe weather events. Lenovo also uses its ISO 14001 EMS and other available tools (such as the WRI Aquaduct, WWF water risk,

etc.) to evaluate and assess the interconnections between environmental risks associated with water, water dependencies, and potential impacts to water to determine what opportunities are available across the company. After assessing these interconnections, some risks or opportunities may be selected as significant aspects or targets within the ISO 14001 EMS. The risk assessment process has been outlined in question 2.2.2.
[Fixed row]

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

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have identified priority locations

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

Select all that apply
☑ Direct operations

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

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

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

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

Lenovo recognizes that water is a vital and shared resource and that water risks to businesses and communities will continue to increase as the global population grows and climate change affects the distribution and availability of water. While Lenovo has no significant wet processes, Lenovo is committed to continuing to provide adequate Water Access, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services for all the Company's employees and any visitors at its workspaces around the world, as well as requiring its suppliers to maintain adequate WASH services for all their employees. Furthermore, Lenovo recognizes the importance of adequate quantities of sufficient quality water to our supply chain partners, especially the semiconductor industry. Given this, Lenovo maintains operational control of water use in its direct operations, while further studying the current and future water risks within its direct operations and value chain, and identifying opportunities for improved water management and water-related risk management. In addition to the WASH services commitment, Lenovo's annual water risk assessment is used to identify high risk

priority locations. This assessment includes all direct operations, a majority of ODMs, and most direct suppliers by procurement spend (such as those with the greater environmental impact due to greater volume of business). Lenovo's own sites, ODMs, and suppliers are filtered for those that pose the greatest risk overall. The best available locations of these sites are input into WRI Aqueduct during the most recent annual assessment. Based on the results of WRI aqueduct tool and our own internal water consumption data, high risk, priority locations are identified.

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

Select from:

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

[Fixed row]

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

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ % decrease

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☑ 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Time horizon over which the effect occurs in Lenovo's risk management guidance refer to 10% impact on revenue over short-term (1 year). The reviewed and updated of this threshold is determined by Lenovo ERM team during its annual risk guidance review process.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☑ 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

(2.4.7) Application of definition

The opportunity threshold leverage Lenovo's risk management guidance. Time horizon over which the effect occurs in Lenovo's risk management guidance refer to 10% impact on revenue over short-term (1 year). The reviewed and updated of this threshold is determined by Lenovo ERM team during its annual risk guidance review process.
[Add row]

(2.5) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

☑ Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) How potential water pollutants are identified and classified

Lenovo's processes for identifying & classifying water pollutants are found in its Site Environmental Practices Manual. The discharge management requirements within this Manual apply to manufacturing and R&D sites. As stated in the manual, the site's environmental focal point is responsible for maintaining an inventory of water discharges and assuring discharges meet all applicable laws, regulations, and permits for discharging to receiving waters or requirements of third party treatment facilities as applicable to the site. Sites must characterize their discharges prior to entering into agreement with a third party and must re-evaluate its discharges any time there is a change in the activities at the location that could impact discharge characteristics. The established regulatory standards followed by the company vary by location as they are determined by the local jurisdiction or third party treating the wastewater. An example demonstrating the types of discharge characteristics commonly sampled for across the company is at Lenovo's manufacturing facility in Pondicherry, India. The established standard, in this case, The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1974, is set by the local Pollution Control Committee and the site's discharge is sampled quarterly for fecal coliforms, BOD, COD, nitrogen, phosphorus, pH, and TSS to meet the requirements of the standard. These samples are sent off to a certified laboratory for analysis and tracked to ensure compliance.
[Fixed row]

(2.5.1) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Nitrates

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Lenovo operates at many sites across the globe. Across these sites, the majority of water use is for WASH services; therefore, water discharges largely have a profile similar to domestic sewage with some nitrogen content. If not adequately treated before discharge, the nitrogen content in Lenovo's wastewater could contribute to eutrophication in receiving water bodies.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements

☑ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

Sites in charge of discharge to a third party for treatment are required to characterize their wastewater to ensure it meets the incoming requirements of the third party treatment system including any nitrogen requirements. For example, at Lenovo's Monterrey manufacturing facility, local discharge indicators include total nitrogen and Kjeldahl nitrogen. Where Lenovo is directly responsible for discharge, sites must ensure wastewater is adequately treated onsite to meet local laws, regulations, and any permit requirements. If a site is not meeting the applicable requirements, it would be responsible for addressing this through source reduction or additional onsite treatment. For example, at Lenovo's Pondicherry manufacturing facility, the treated effluent is sampled quarterly for Total Nitrogen as N to meet requirements of the

Pondicherry Pollution Control Committee. Success is measured by quality measurements per local requirements and the number of violations (goal of zero). These procedures manage the risk of eutrophication by ensuring any discharges are within third party treatment ranges or meet any applicable local regulations in place to manage eutrophication. In addition, Lenovo's Supplier Code of Conduct, requires all suppliers to "Identify potential pollutant sources and ensure the pollutant level of air emission and water discharge are in accordance with applicable laws and regulations". Success is measured through audits.

Row 2

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Other nutrients and oxygen demanding pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Lenovo operates at many sites across the globe. Across these sites the majority of water use is for WASH services; therefore, water discharges largely have a profile similar to domestic sewage with similar oxygen demand. If not adequately treated before discharge, the oxygen demand in Lenovo's wastewater could deplete the dissolved oxygen levels in the receiving waters causing organisms, such as fish, to die.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements

☑ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

Sites in charge of discharge to a third party for treatment are required to characterize their wastewater to ensure it meets the incoming requirements of the third party treatment system including any oxygen demand requirements. For example, at Lenovo's Monterrey manufacturing facility, local discharge indicators include BOD and COD. Where Lenovo is directly responsible for discharge, sites must ensure wastewater is adequately treated onsite to meet local laws, regulations, and any permit requirements. If a site is not meeting the applicable requirements, it would be responsible for addressing this through source reduction or additional onsite treatment.

For example, at Lenovo's Pondicherry manufacturing facility, the treated effluent is sampled quarterly for BOD at 27 degrees C for 3 days and COD to meet requirements of the Pondicherry Pollution Control Committee. Success is measured by quality measurements per local requirements and the number of violations (goal of zero). These procedures manage the risk of depleting oxygen in receiving waters by ensuring any discharges are within third party treatment ranges or meet any applicable local regulations in place to manage oxygen depletion. In addition, Lenovo's Supplier Code of Conduct, requires all suppliers to "Identify potential pollutant sources and ensure the pollutant level of air emission and water discharge are in accordance with applicable laws and regulations". Success is measured through audits.

Row 3

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Oil

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Lenovo operates at many sites across the globe. Across these sites the majority have compliance obligations as their wastewater is discharged to third parties for treatment. High concentrations of oil and grease in wastewater can decrease the effectiveness of wastewater treatment systems causing the resulting effluent to exceed applicable regulatory requirements. Exceeding these requirements can potentially result in negative repercussions(e.g. fines) for the operating facilities.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements

☑ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

The majority (over 99%) of Lenovo's wastewater is discharged to third parties for treatment. Under Lenovo's Site Environmental Practices Manual, manufacturing and R&D sites must characterize their wastewater to ensure it meets the incoming requirements of the third-party treatment system including any oil and grease

requirements. Where Lenovo operates cafeterias or canteens on site where cooking oil could cause oily wastewater, grease traps are in use. For example, at Lenovo's Beijing Headquarters there is a grease trap in use to meet municipal requirements. Where required, oil and grease levels are sampled. For example, sampling at Lenovo's Monterrey manufacturing facility includes testing for oil and grease. These procedures manage the risk to overall wastewater treatment efficacy by ensuring any discharges have oil and grease content within third party treatment ranges. Success is measured by periodic quality measurements per local requirements and the number of violations (goal of zero). In addition, Lenovo's Supplier Code of Conduct, requires all suppliers to "Identify potential pollutant sources and ensure the pollutant level of air emission and water discharge are in accordance with applicable laws and regulations". Success is measured through audits.

Row 4

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Phosphates

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Lenovo operates at many sites across the globe. Across these sites the majority of water use is for WASH services; therefore, water discharges largely have a profile similar to domestic sewage with some phosphorus content. If not adequately treated before discharge, the phosphorus content in Lenovo's wastewater could contribute to eutrophication in receiving water bodies.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements

☑ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

Sites in charge of discharge to a third party for treatment are required to characterize their wastewater to ensure it meets the incoming requirements of the third party treatment system including any phosphorus requirements. For example, at Lenovo's Monterrey manufacturing facility, local discharge indicators include total

phosphorus. Where Lenovo is directly responsible for discharge, sites must ensure wastewater is adequately treated onsite to meet local laws, regulations, and any permit requirements. If a site is not meeting the applicable requirements, it would be responsible for addressing this through source reduction or additional onsite treatment. For example, at Lenovo's Pondicherry manufacturing facility, the treated effluent is sampled quarterly for Total Phosphorus to meet requirements of the Pondicherry Pollution Control Committee. Success is measured by quality measurements per local requirements and the number of violations (goal of zero). These procedures manage the risk of eutrophication by ensuring any discharges are within third party treatment ranges or meet any applicable local regulations in place to manage eutrophication. In addition, Lenovo's Supplier Code of Conduct, requires all suppliers to "Identify potential pollutant sources and ensure the pollutant level of air emission and water discharge are in accordance with applicable laws and regulations". Success is measured through audits.

Row 5

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Pathogens

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Lenovo operates at many sites across the globe. Across these sites the majority of water use is for WASH services; therefore, water discharges largely have a profile similar to domestic sewage with the presence of human bacterial pathogens. If not adequately treated before discharge, the pathogens could impact local human health. An example would be local contraction of salmonella from ingestion of food that came in contact with the untreated wastewater.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements

☑ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

The majority (over 99%) of Lenovo's wastewater is discharged to third parties for treatment where third parties would test treated effluent for pathogens. Where Lenovo is directly responsible for discharge, sites must ensure wastewater is adequately treated onsite to meet local laws, regulations, and any permit requirements. If a site is not meeting the applicable requirements, it would be responsible for addressing this through source reduction or additional onsite treatment. For example, at Lenovo's Pondicherry manufacturing facility, the treated effluent is sampled quarterly for fecal coliforms to meet requirements of the Pondicherry Pollution Control Committee. Success is measured by quality measurements per local requirements and the number of violations (goal of zero). These procedures manage the risks to human health by ensuring any discharges are either to third party systems that are treating to remove pathogens per local requirements or are being sampled at a regular frequency for pathogen indicators. In addition, Lenovo's Supplier Code of Conduct, requires all suppliers to "Identify potential pollutant sources and ensure the pollutant level of air emission and water discharge are in accordance with applicable laws and regulations". Success is measured through audits.

Row 6

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Inorganic pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Lenovo operates at many sites across the globe. Across these sites the majority have compliance obligations as their wastewater is discharged to third parties for treatment. High concentrations of inorganic pollutants in wastewater can be difficult to remove through wastewater treatment systems causing the resulting effluent to exceed applicable regulatory requirements. Exceeding these requirements can potentially result in negative repercussions(e.g. fines) for the operating facilities. Additionally, inorganic water pollutants such as toxic levels of heavy metals can have impacts to animal and human health. For example, if humans were to ingest too much lead via their water supplies, they could experience soft tissue and organ damage or red blood cell interference. This could lead to potential ramifications if this is traced back to Lenovo facilities.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements

☑ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

Sites in charge of discharge to a third party for treatment are required to characterize their wastewater to ensure it meets the incoming requirements of the third party treatment system including any inorganic pollutant requirements. For example, at Lenovo's Monterrey manufacturing facility, local discharge indicators include arsenic, cadmium, chromium, copper, nickel, mercury, lead and zinc. If a Lenovo site were to be treating their own discharges on site and have a wastewater profile that may include inorganic pollutants, it would be required to ensure applicable regulatory requirements were met through sampling for such pollutants in the treated discharge. These procedures manage the risk of animal and human health by ensuring any discharges are within third party treatment ranges for any applicable inorganic pollutants. In addition, Lenovo's Supplier Code of Conduct, requires all suppliers to "Identify potential pollutant sources and ensure the pollutant level of air emission and water discharge are in accordance with applicable laws and regulations". Success is measured through audits.
[Add row]

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

Select from:

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

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

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

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ 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

Select from:

☑ Insufficient data

(3.1.3) Please explain

The complexity of Lenovo's supply chain makes tracking and managing of plastics extremely difficult.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:
☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical
☑ Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:
☑ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply
☑ China
☑ India
☑ Japan
☑ Brazil
☑ Germany
☑ Hungary
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ United States of America

☑ Mexico

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Natural catastrophes, specifically natural disasters characteristic of the Asia Pacific region, were identified as a potential substantive risk for Lenovo in FY23/24. Although, the probability is uncertain, the negative consequence identified was impact on business operations in China and Asia Pacific regions. The majority of Lenovo's suppliers have operations within China and therefore, multiple basins across China is where the potential risk mainly exists. Depending on the severity and location of an extreme weather event, it could impact Lenovo by causing delays or decreases in component suppliers for Lenovo products, such as ThinkPad, IdeaPad, Yoga, Legion, Moto, and ThinkSystem.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☑ Very unlikely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

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

Based on our risk assessment, this risk could lead to couple of consequences, decreased revenue due to reduced production capacity, disruption in upstream value chain, disruption in production capacity, disruption to sales. Decreased revenue due to reduce production capacity has been identified as primary financial impact,

therefore, there will be anticipated financial effects on revenue line in our financial statement. Additionally, due to disruption of supply chain and production capacity, the operating expenses will potentially be affected in our financial statement.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

0

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

227000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Financial impact associated with severe weather is difficult to estimate, especially from the supply chain. Actual financial impact would depend on location and magnitude of severe whether event and the type of supplier. As mentioned before, there are couple of financial consequences, here we only consider primary financial effect for calculation. Additionally, there are mitigations and controls in place for this risk. Therefore, residual risks impacts are disclosed in this question. Aligned with our ERM framework, impact of natural disaster after mitigation is low, which will result in 0%-2% negative impacts on revenue. Those extreme event likelihood based on our ERM analysis is very unlikely (20%). Therefore, the potential impact on financial could be from 0 USD (20% x 0% x FY23/24 revenue of 56,863 million USD) to 227 million USD (20% x 2% x FY23/24 revenue of 56,863 million USD).

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☑ Amend the Business Continuity Plan

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

400000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Lenovo insures any locations with Lenovo assets which can include upstream locations such as ODMs and third-party storage facilities. It is estimated that total portion of the insurance premiums for flooding is about 0.4 million USD.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

The first element to responding to this risk is through our business continuity plan. The program establishes plans, processes, and procedures to identify, mitigate, respond to and recover from risks associated with such events. Even in light of increasing risks, Lenovo believes the infrastructure and processes in place are adequate to address these risks with the exercise of due diligence and proper planning. Lenovo periodically reviews and updates its emergency preparedness and response and business interruption strategies, programs, and procedures. Furthermore, Lenovo's suppliers are contractually required to have Disaster Recovery Plans. These suppliers typically have multiple manufacturing locations as well. Lenovo works closely with its suppliers on the supply/demand management process to ensure needed volumes of supply materials and components are known ahead of time which minimizes supply interruptions in case of severe climate change events. There is no additional cost for this response because it is part of Lenovo's day to day business to manage a robust and resilient supply chain. It is important to Lenovo's business for many reasons in addition to climate change and therefore there is no specific cost attributed to addressing climate change through supplier diversification. The second element of the response to this risk is insurance. Lenovo insures any locations with Lenovo assets which can include upstream locations such as ODMs and third-party storage facilities. It is estimated that total portion of the insurance premiums for flooding is about US0.4 million.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☑ Water stress

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ China

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**Ziya He

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

In FY23/24, water management was identified as a significant environmental aspect for Lenovo. During the annual significant environmental aspect (SEA) analysis, the total risk rating of water use was determined to be 21. This exceeds the threshold of 20, which Lenovo has determined as the break between significant and not. One of the individual factors that went into the total risk rating was the business risk associated with reputational risk which was rated high. As Lenovo's largest water user in an area of extremely high (80%) baseline water stress according to WRI's Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas, the Beijing facility is one of main contributors to Lenovo's overall water withdrawals from water stressed areas. Lenovo has seen the topic of water stewardship and security increase on its customers' and investors' agendas. One simple measure of its water impact is total water withdrawals from water stressed regions. This value is reported annually in Lenovo's public ESG Report and sometimes requested by Lenovo's customers through surveys. Responsibly managing water withdrawals is important to responding to customer and investor priorities. Failure to do so could result in brand damage and ultimately loss of customers or investors which could impact Lenovo's overall revenue.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Brand damage

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☑ Unlikely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

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

Financial impact associated with reputational/brand damage is difficult to estimate, but the risk is likely to increase with time as customers' expectations for corporate water stewardship increases. Lenovo assumes here failure to meet customers expectation at this time could lead to a 0-0.5% decrease in market share..

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

0

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

71125000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Financial impact associated with reputational/brand damage is difficult to estimate, but the risk is likely to increase with time as customers' expectations for corporate water stewardship increases. Lenovo assumes that failure to meet customers expectation at this time could lead to a 0 - 0.5% decrease in market share solely associated with the water stress/water management risk. As this does not have a high likelihood of occurrence, Lenovo has added a 25% modifier to account for the lack of probability. Lenovo estimates that potential financial impact from the unmitigated risk could be from 0 USD to around 71,125,000 USD (0.005 x.25 x Lenovo FY23/24 annual revenue of 56,900,000,000 USD)

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☑ Greater compliance with regulatory requirements

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

There is no cost beyond business as usual staff time (US 0) associated with monitoring the development of new water regulations that may affect the facility. Lenovo's EMS is built on a foundation of compliance and monitoring of all applicable environmental regulations is part of Lenovo's ongoing practice and occurs with no specific fees. Cost to comply with new regulations should they apply may require investment from Lenovo, but it would depend on specific requirements of the regulation and the yet to be determined cost for exceeding the target.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Situation: Lenovo requires that all sites comply with applicable water regulations. Task: Local environmental teams actively monitor for development of any new water conservation regulations that would apply to the site. During the reporting year, this site was issued a water target from the Beijing Water Authority that will apply to the site in the future. Water used in excess of the target will cost more but the price has not been determined yet. Action: In the next year, Lenovo may consider additional water conservation measures that could be implemented to ensure this new water target is met. Results: If it appears that Lenovo may exceed the locally set target, a water conservation measure could be implemented to help ensure water use below the target.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Reputation

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

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ China

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Yangtze River (Chang Jiang)

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

In FY23/24, water management was identified as a significant environmental aspect for Lenovo. During the annual significant environmental aspect (SEA) analysis, the total risk rating of water use was determined to be 21. This exceeds the threshold of 20, which Lenovo has determined as the break between significant and not. One of the individual factors that went into the total risk rating was the business risk associated with reputational risk which was rated high. As Lenovo's largest water user in FY23/24, the Wuhan China facility is one of the main contributors to Lenovo's overall water use. Lenovo has seen the topic of water stewardship and security increase on its customers' and investors' agendas. One simple measure of its water impact is total water withdrawals. Responsibly managing water withdrawals is important to responding to customer and investor priorities. Lenovo has seen the importance increase with customer and investors over time and Lenovo is regularly responding to inquiries about its environmental practice including water management. Failure to do so could result in brand damage and ultimately loss of current or potential customers or investors which could impact Lenovo's overall revenue.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Brand damage

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☑ Unlikely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

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

Financial impact associated with reputational/brand damage is difficult to estimate, but the risk is likely to increase with time as customers' expectations for corporate water stewardship increases. Lenovo assumes here failure to meet customers expectation at this time could lead to a 0-0.5% decrease in market share.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

0

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

71125000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Financial impact associated with reputational/brand damage is difficult to estimate, but the risk is likely to increase with time as customers' expectations for corporate water stewardship increases. Lenovo assumes here failure to meet customers expectation at this time could lead to a 0 - 0.5% decrease in market share solely associated with the increased partner and or stakeholder concerns. As this does not have a high likelihood of occurrence, Lenovo has added a 25% modifier to account for the lack of probability. Lenovo estimates that potential financial impact from the unmitigated risk could be from 0 USD to around 71,125,000 USD (0.005 x.25 x Lenovo FY23/24 annual revenue of 56,900,000,000 USD)

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Adopt water efficiency, water reuse, recycling and conservation practices

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

20000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The optimization of metering and setting of formulas and limits has no to very minimal cost associated with it. The planned pipe repair is roughly estimated at US 20,000.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Situation: Lenovo's Wuhan manufacturing facility is one of its main water users. Task: Identify ways to better measure and manage the site's water use. Action: During the current reporting period, this site optimized metering to better collect water consumption for different uses and set formula and limits to identify any abnormality such as unexpected water usage, leaks, or meter errors. Result: It is expected that this action will bring greater awareness to how water is being used at the site and quicker responses to any abnormal water use at the site. In FY23/34, the site completed pipe repairs to decrease leakage.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Market

☑ Changing customer behavior

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- ☑ China
- ☑ India
- ☑ Japan
- ☑ Brazil
- ☑ Mexico
- ☑ Germany
- ☑ Hungary
- ☑ Taiwan, China
- ☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Lenovo recognizes risks associated with climate related impacts on consumer purchasing habits. The broad-based economic impacts of climate change on product demand, pricing and consumer spending have the potential to impact Lenovo product sales such as ThinkPad, IdeaPad, Yoga, Legion, Moto, and ThinkSystem. There are couple of observations reflected Lenovo's customer behavior changes toward more sustainable products. We have seen increased request sustainability information, such as product footprint, in RFP documents. Some customers also requested further discussion or workshop prior making procurement decision. Additionally, the sustainability service or our product with sustainable features have been brought up very often during customer briefing. Those observations indicate gradually customer preference changes on more sustainable products and services. Without taking consideration this in our product and service portfolio could potentially lead to financial risk to Lenovo.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

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

Select from:

☑ Very unlikely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

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

Based on our risk assessment, this risk could lead to couple of consequences, decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services, change in revenue mix and sources, constraint to growth. Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services has been identified as primary financial impact, therefore, there will be anticipated financial effects on revenue line in our financial statement.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

0

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

227000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Financial impact associated with climate change related customer behavior change is difficult to estimate, as there are many factors could impact customer's procurement decision. Actual financial impact would not be able to separate from revenue impact from all different customer preference changes. As mentioned before, there are couple of financial consequences, here we only consider primary financial effect for calculation. Additionally, there are mitigations and controls in place for this risk. Therefore, residual risks impacts are disclosed in this question. Aligned with our ERM framework, impact of changing customer behavior after mitigation is low, which will result in 0%-2% negative impacts on revenue. The likelihood based on our ERM analysis after mitigation is very unlikely (20%). Therefore, the potential impact on financial could be from 0 USD (20% x 0% x FY23/24 revenue of 56,863 million USD) to 227 million USD (20% x 2% x FY23/24 revenue of 56,863 million USD).

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Diversification

☑ Develop new products, services and/or markets

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

11000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Lenovo has spend 11 million USD on all different certification, including EPEAT, ENERGY STAR, TCO, CECP, CEL and CELP label certifications along with other miscellaneous product certifications.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Lenovo has research and development labs in China, Germany, Japan, Taiwan, and the United States. Lenovo's customer focus helps us develop new products at these locations that are in tune with the changing demands of the marketplace. A development process that recognizes energy efficiency as a primary product attribute drives the development of energy efficient products complying with worldwide standards and certifications (e.g., ENERGY STAR, EPEAT, UL Environment, GREENGUARD, EMCA-370 or TCO Certification).
[Add row]

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

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue

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

0

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

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

0

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

For the material physical risks and transition risks listed above, Lenovo's ERM metric has been used for the assessment. Even the metric has corresponding potential financial impacts, the quantitative impacts on financial metrics or % of financial metrics vulnerable to risks will be affected by multiple factors, not only climate change. For example, supply chain disruption will potentially lead to financial impacts, however, it is an aggregated level assessment. With current tool and resource, it is unlikely to differentiate the potential financial impacts of supply chain disruption from severe weather events, geographic policy changes, or any other factors. Therefore, Lenovo takes a conservative approach to the assessment and decides not disclosing numbers in this section due to the capability and resource limitation. With no numbers inputs in the section, the impacts for both type of risks will be less than 1%.

Water

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ OPEX

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

0

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

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

0

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

The OPEX expenses are vulnerable to water risk and water transition as they can vary greatly depending on the locations water conditions(overall scarcity, availability of fresh water, etc.). Additionally, locations in areas with higher risk of water related catastrophic incidences are seeing increased insurance costs. These costs are rolled into OPEX and as the climate changes globally so do the water related risks. Lenovo's primary water related OPEX expenses are utility cost.
[Add row]

(3.2) Within each river basin, how many facilities are exposed to substantive effects of water-related risks, and what percentage of your total number of facilities does this represent?

Row 1

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

China

☑ Yangtze River (Chang Jiang)

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Lenovo's manufacturing facility in Wuhan, China is one Lenovo's largest facilities. Due to the facility's size, it was the company's largest water user in FY23/24. Water is used at the site for employee support in bathrooms and canteen, for building cooling, and some landscaping. The % of total global revenue is a rough estimate based on Lenovo's FY23/24 revenue, an estimate of Lenovo's inhouse production's contribution to overall revenue, an estimate of the percent of inhouse production completed at this facility. Actual impacts are mitigated through Lenovo's overall programs for monitoring, disaster management planning, and diversified manufacturing footprint (both Lenovo owned facilities and outsourced manufacturing facilities).

Row 2

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

China

☑ Other, please specify **:**Ziya He

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Lenovo's facility in Beijing, China is a company headquarter location. The facility is Lenovo's largest water user in an area of extremely high (80%) baseline water stress according to WRI's Aqueduct water risk atlas. The % of total global revenue is a rough estimate based on Lenovo's FY23/24 revenue and an estimate of how much the supporting functions carried out at this location support that revenue. Actual impacts are mitigated through water withdrawal monitoring, compliance with local regulations, and ability to transfer most functions to work from home at this facility, and multiple headquarter locations.

Row 3

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Mexico

☑ Bravo

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Lenovo operates a manufacturing facility in Monterrey, Mexico. The facility is Lenovo's only manufacturing facility in an area of extremely high (80%) baseline water stress according to WRI's Aqueduct water risk atlas. Water is used at the site for employee support in bathrooms and canteen, for building cooling, and some landscaping. The % of total global revenue is a rough estimate based on Lenovo's FY23/24 revenue, an estimate of Lenovo's inhouse production's contribution to overall revenue, an estimate of the percent of inhouse production completed at this facility. Actual impacts are mitigated through Lenovo's overall programs for monitoring, disaster management planning, and diversified manufacturing footprint (both Lenovo owned facilities and outsourced manufacturing facilities).
[Add row]

(3.3) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

	Water-related regulatory violations	Comment
	Select from: ☑ No	*Lenovo was not subject to any water related fines, enforcement orders or penalties in FY 23/24.*

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply
☑ Beijing pilot ETS

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

Beijing pilot ETS

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

11.9

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

16.5

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

01/01/2023

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/31/2023

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

29772

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

3331

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

592.93

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

32509.78

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

☑ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

Beijing pilot ETS is running in parallel with China national ETS. Note 1: All direct emissions (scope 1) are from facilities we own and operate. Most of the indirect emissions (scope 2) are from facilities we own and operate. Note 2: The gap between emitted emissions and allowed emitted emissions was covered by the allowances were purchased in 2024 as well as allowance surplus balance from the previous year.
[Fixed row]

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

Lenovo was selected for a pilot emission trading system in China. It was determined by the Beijing Municipal authority in 2013 that Lenovo Beijing is a significant energy consumption enterprise since we consumed more than 5,000 MT coal-equivalent electricity (CO2 emissions over 10,000 MT/year) and as such must meet an emissions trading requirement for our Beijing sites. The implemented China national ETS covers high energy consumption industries such as power, cement, and steel. Because Lenovo is classified as in IT industry, the China national ETS requirements have not been imposed on our sites in China at this time. Lenovo is closely monitoring other provinces where this pilot program has been imposed since our sites in Shanghai, Shenzhen, Tianjin, Xiamen, Hefei,and Wuhan could be impacted in the future. Lenovo has a climate and energy policy and strategy in place and is working on reducing our carbon emissions globally as well as at our Beijing sites. Primary activities in support of this goal include establishing a comprehensive energy/carbon system for Beijing sites including energy efficiency and renewable energy project identification and implementation (e.g., optimizing equipment control systems, installing energy-efficient lighting systems, installing solar hot water systems), implementing energy verification and energy management audits and purchasing carbon offsets. In 2023, we bought 4442.758MW green power (equal to 2683.425 tCO2) to reduce our carbon emission at Beijing site. Since our business is developing constantly, we are expecting a need to purchase allowances. The above-implemented energy efficiency and renewable energy projects will help us meet the emissions reductions requirements CASE STUDY of Applying Strategy: The Beijing campus implemented an Energy Management System and obtained ISO 50001 certification since 2018. Beijing's energy goals are in line with Lenovo's global goals. After several years of continuous improvement, our energy consumption has been maintained at a stable stage. The energy goal in 2023 is to maintain or gradually reduce energy consumption and reduce GHG emissions by using more clean energy. During FY 2023/24, total 6 energy saving projects have been completed. These projects are related to lighting (replacing with LED light tubes/installing automatic lighting control system to toilets and stadiums), HVAC (replacing with lower power consumption heating water pump/installing with automatic heating water control system), insulation and adjusting operations. All totaled, the approved projects will generate approximately reduce energy consumption by over 1,293,819kWh annually. It is estimated that the total annual CO2e savings will be over 781.47 t CO2.

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

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☑ Development of new products or services through R&D and innovation

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ China
☑ India
☑ Japan
☑ Brazil
☑ Mexico
☑ Germany
☑ Hungary
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Lenovo recognizes an opportunity in changes to product efficiency regulations and standards driven by climate aspects. Lenovo expects that more regulations on energy efficiency will be developed worldwide as more countries take action on climate change. Lenovo's historical and continued focus on product and operations

energy efficiency provides a positive product differentiator in a regulatory environment that increasingly values these attributes. Lenovo offers a full complement of ENERGY STAR qualified notebooks (91% of all notebook platforms), desktops (82% of all desktop platforms), workstations (100% of all workstation platforms), monitors (50% of all monitors), and servers (82% of all server platforms). Lenovo's Infrastructure Solutions Group is also focused on increasing the energy efficiency of the Company's server offerings. The latest generation of Lenovo Neptune liquid cooling technology is delivered in a broader range of ThinkSystem servers than prior generations, making its sustainability benefits available to more of the Company's customers. Lenovo Neptune liquid cooling technology helps to optimize product performance by capturing up to 98 percent of the system heat and reducing power consumption by up to 40 percent.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

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

Select from:

☑ About as likely as not (33–66%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

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

The opportunity identified here will have primary anticipated financial impacts on our revenue line in our financial statement in short term.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

568000000

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

1421000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Expected future demand for energy efficient products is hard to estimate but increase in sales can reasonably be expected based on general increasing interest in energy efficiency and the fact that Lenovo offers superior products for powerful, energy efficient computing. By assuming that our ability to meet new demand for high efficiency products could lead to a 2% to 5% increase in revenue in a given year, and likelihood of this opportunity is about as likely as not (50%), we have estimated that opportunity impact could be from 568 million USD (50% x 2% x FY23/24 revenue of 56,863 million USD) to 1,421 million USD (50% x 5% x FY23/24 revenue of 56,863 million USD)

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

11000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The costs associated with realization of this opportunity in terms of eco labels are approximately 11 million. This figure includes costs for EPEAT, ENERGY STAR, TCO, CECP, CEL and CELP label certifications along with other miscellaneous product certifications.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Energy efficiency is a targeted attribute of the Lenovo product development process. We recognize the opportunity of our strong product energy efficiency with lower emission footprint and offer a full complement of ENERGY STAR qualified products, including ThinkPad, IdeaPad, Yoga, Legion and ThinkSystem. Select Lenovo newly released ENERGY STAR qualified desktop and notebook platforms and monitors exceed the current applicable ENERGY STAR power consumption requirements (by 25% to 60%). Additionally, Lenovo offers EPEAT Gold and Silver rated products and has many TCO and TCO Edge Certified notebooks, displays, all-in-one and desktops.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☑ Reduced water usage and consumption

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ China

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Yangtze River (Chang Jiang)

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Lenovo's continued focus on product and operational energy efficiency provides a positive product differentiator in a regulatory environment that increasingly values these attributes. Lenovo offers a full complement of ENERGY STAR qualified notebooks (90% of all platforms), desktops (83% of all platforms), workstations (100% of all platform), monitors (69% of all monitors), and servers (92% of all platforms). For more about energy efficiency of Lenovo's servers, see the case study below. Improved energy efficiency of products also improves the products' indirect water use since often the energy generation mix on the grid involves traditional energy generation technologies with associated water impacts.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

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

Select from:

☑ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

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

CASE STUDY: Situation: Customers are increasingly focused on energy efficiency as a way to save on energy costs and meet their own greenhouse gas emission reduction targets. In addition, data center components (CPUs and GPUs) become increasing powerful each year and these more powerful units generate more heat requiring more energy to cool. Task: Identify an opportunity in helping meet customers' needs for powerful, but energy efficient data centers with liquid-cooling technologies. Action: Lenovo offers its award-winning Lenovo Neptune which is a suite of liquid-cooling technologies that deliver improved performance with less energy. For example, an early application of these technologies was at the Leibniz-Rechenzentrum Supercomputing Centre (LRZ) where with Direct to Node (DTN) warm-water cooling a controlled loop of water is used to extract heat from the cluster using a fraction of the energy of an air-cooled system. According to the Head of High Performance Systems at the Leibniz Supercomputing Centre, with the second installation phase, LRZ was able to reduce energy costs by 35%. For at least the next 10 years, Lenovo expects to continue to develop, produce, and market the Neptune liquid-cooling technologies to meet the needs of energy efficiency-focused customers. Result: Lenovo is experiencing increased interest in and sales of its Neptune offerings from customers looking for more performance with a smaller energy footprint. Lenovo anticipates this being an opportunity that will grow for a long time as customer interest in powerful but efficient data centers continues to grow. Though Lenovo has begun to realize this opportunity already, there will continue to be opportunities for realization.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

569000000

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

2845000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Expected future demand for energy efficient products is hard to estimate but increase in sales can reasonably be expected based on general increasing interest in energy efficiency and the fact that Lenovo offers superior products for powerful, energy efficient computing. By assuming that Lenovo's ability to meet new demand for high efficiency products could lead to a 1% to 5% increase in revenue in a given year, Lenovo estimates here that opportunity to be around US569,000,000 (0.01 x Lenovo FY23/24 annual revenue of US56,900,000,000) to US2,845,000,000 (0.05 x Lenovo FY23/24 annual revenue of US56,900,000,000).

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Lenovo can continue to operate business as usual in order to achieve this. Lenovo has many teams and initiatives in place to continue to provide services and products to customers that are working towards researching climate change and adaptation, specifically meteorology modeling and water risk modeling.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Lenovo believes there is no additional strategy needed to realize this opportunity as it is already in progress.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ OPEX

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

0

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

Similar as risks, for the opportunity identified in above section, potential financial impacts of new products and service development comes from climate change are unable to differentiate from other factors, such as AI or other features. The R&D expenses in the finance statement cover all development cost not limited to developing more sustainable products with better energy efficiency and higher recycle content. Therefore, Lenovo takes a conservative approach to the assessment and decides not disclosing numbers in this section due to the capability and resource limitation. With no numbers inputs in the section, the impacts for reporting year from the opportunity disclosed above will be less than 1%.

Water

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue

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

0

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

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

Lenovo estimates both opportunities above at maximum sum to less than 10% but more than 1% of our total revenue in FY23/24.
[Add row]

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

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

Select all that apply

☑ Executive directors or equivalent

☑ Non-executive directors or equivalent

☑ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Yes, but it is not publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

The Board values diversity as a factor in selecting candidates to serve on the Board and believes that the diversity which exists in its composition provides significant benefits to the Board and the Company and forms an important part of the nomination policy as adopted by the Board. The Board believes that a key success factor of an effective Board is that it comprises a range and balance of skills experience knowledge and independence with individuals that work as a team. The adoption of Board Diversity Policy is to ensure that diversity in its broadest sense continues to remain a feature of the Board. All Board appointments are made on merit, in the context of the skills, experience and gender diversity the Board as a whole requires being effective. The details of the appointment process are disclosed on page 71

of FY23/24 Annual Report of Lenovo Group Limited. The Nomination and Governance Committee has been delegated with the responsibilities for the review of the Board Diversity Policy, among others, the implementation and effectiveness thereof on an annual basis.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

C4.12.1-ar2024.pdf
[Fixed row]

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

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(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

Select all that apply

☑ Director on board

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify **:**A statement on oversight and management of Environmental, Social and Governance

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ 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 the implementation of a climate transition plan

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

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

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Climate-related issues are a key part of Lenovo's ESG programs. Oversight for the programs is the responsibility of the Board with some tasks delegated by the CEO to the ESG Executive Oversight Committee ("ESG EOC"). ESG EOC and with day-to-day management and oversight by the Chief Legal & Corporate Responsibility

Officer as described below. The full Board of Directors of Lenovo Group Limited has the overall responsibility on ESG matters through the governance structure outlined in Lenovo's Statement on Oversight and Management of Environmental, Social and Governance Issues to be included in Lenovo's FY23/24 ESG Report. In addition, the Board is briefed at least annually on Lenovo's climate change mitigation strategy and progress towards our climate change mitigation goals. Climate change is included in the ESG and Annual Reports which are approved by the Board. The briefings are done by the Chief Legal & Corporate Responsibility Officer or the Executive Director, Global ESG Regulatory Compliance based on input from the Global ESG team and information gathered from business units and sites. Ownership direct responsibility for Climate Change Strategy and Objectives and Targets lies with Lenovo's Chief Legal & Corporate Responsibility Officer who has specific responsibility for climate-related issues. Certain additional ESG responsibility has been formally delegated from the Board to the ESG EOC which is chaired by the Chief Legal & Corporate Responsibility Officer. Updates on ESG issues, including topics discussed by the ESG EOC, are also provided to the Board and/or its Committees from the Chief Legal & Corporate Responsibility Officer. Notable actions: Beginning in FY23/24, Lenovo's Chairman of the Board and CEO signs off on Lenovo's response to CDP climate change. In FY23/24, ESG team has developed a Lenovo Executive Committee ("LEC") ESG dashboard within dashboard SBTi near term targets and net zero targets progress has been presented to the Board by Executive Director, Global ESG Regulatory Compliance. During FY23/24, the Board approved Lenovo's ESG report. At least once a year the Board is given an update on risks and opportunities in the ESG area, including climate change. In addition, the Board through delegation to the Audit Committee has the overall responsibility for Lenovo's risk management and internal controls.The Audit Committee, a Board level committee is tasked with reviewing risk management policies, including the Company's Enterprise Risk Management ERM which during FY23/24 considered two risk categories closely related to changes to climate environmental regulation and natural catastrophes, both of which includes supply chain risks.

Water

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

Select all that apply

☑ Director on board

☑ Other, please specify **:**Chief Legal & Corporate Responsibility Officer

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify **:**A statement on oversight and management of Environmental, Social and Governance

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

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

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Water related issues are part of Lenovo's ESG programs. Oversight for the programs is the responsibility of the Board with some tasks delegated by the CEO to the ESG EOC. ESG EOC and with day-to-day management and oversight by the Chief Legal & Corporate Responsibility Officer ("CLCRO") similar to CSO as described below. The full Board of Directors of Lenovo Group Limited has the overall responsibility on ESG matters through the governance structure outlined in Lenovo's Statement on Oversight and Management of Environmental Social and Governance Issues included in Lenovo's FY2223 ESG Report. Ownership direct responsibility for water management and Objectives and Targets lie with Lenovo's CLCRO who has specific responsibility for water related issues. Certain additional ESG responsibility has been formally delegated from the Board to the ESG EOC which is chaired by the CLCRO. Updates on ESG issues, including topics discussed by the ESG EOC, are also provided to the Board and/or its Committees from the CLCRO and/or the Executive Director, Global ESG Regulatory Compliance who reports to the CLCRO. The Board has approved Lenovo's ESG Report, which includes a section on Lenovo's water management progress on annual water targets and a description of our commitment to the UN CEO Water Mandate and data on Lenovo's water withdrawals and discharges.

Biodiversity

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

Select all that apply

☑ Director on board

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify **:**A statement on oversight and management of Environmental, Social and Governance

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

Select from:

☑ Sporadic – agenda item as important matters arise

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

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**Guiding and overseeing disclosures and when biodiversity matters arise.

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

While biodiversity has not been identified as a material topic in the Company's materiality assessment for the FY 2023/24, the Company has seen the topic become an increasing priority among its stakeholders in recent years. The Company recognizes the biodiversity crisis and that business activities are a major driver of both climate change and nature loss. The Company further recognizes that while climate change is contributing to the biodiversity crisis, urgent actions are needed beyond emissions reductions to halt nature loss. Considering this, the Company is monitoring the development of science-based targets for nature while assessing its own data and resource needs in this area. The Company has conducted an initial, internal review of the footprint of its direct operations (manufacturing, R&D, and large office locations) against Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs), but anticipates its largest biodiversity impacts are within its upstream value chain where additional traceability is needed.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

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

☑ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process

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

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

☑ Other, please specify **:**Engaging with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues; having CEO Advisory Council with geopolitics, economics, cybersecurity and ESG expertise, advising the CEO and senior management on strategic and operational issues in key areas

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Academic

☑ Postgraduate education (e.g., MSc/MA/PhD in environment and sustainability, climate science, environmental science, water resources management, forestry, etc.), please specify **:**Ph.D. degree in engineering and public policy

Experience

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

☑ Experience in an academic role focused on environmental issues

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

☑ Active member of an environmental committee or organization

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

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

☑ Other, please specify :Engaging with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues; having CEO Advisory Council with geopolitics, economics, cybersecurity and ESG expertise, advising the CEO and senior management on strategic and operational issues in key areas

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

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

☑ Experience in an organization that is exposed to environmental-scrutiny and is going through a sustainability transition

☑ Active member of an environmental committee or organization

[Fixed row]

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

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(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

☑ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :Chief Legal & Corporate Responsibility Officer

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Other

☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Lenovo's Chief Legal & Corporate Responsibility Officer provides executive leadership for Lenovo's environmental, social and governance programs which includes driving climate change direction on topics such as the Climate and Energy Policy, climate targets such as Net-Zero, climate-related risk management, overall climate strategy via chairing the ESG Executive Oversight Committee. Day-to-day management of Lenovo's climate change programs is carried out within the scope of Lenovo's ISO 14001:2015 certified global environmental management system (EMS). The global EMS is owned by the Executive Director of Global ESG and Regulatory Compliance who reports to Lenovo's Chief Legal & Corporate Responsibility Officer. The Chief Legal & Corporate Responsibility Officer monitors climate change programs via formal and informal updates which can include the status of renewable energy installations, proposals for renewable energy projects, progress towards EMS objectives and targets, progress towards SBTi targets and net-zero target, competitive analysis and other topics. Based on these updates, the Chief Legal & Corporate Responsibility Officer provides guidance and executive leadership including supporting requests for, presenting updates to the CEO and Board of Directors on the status of Lenovo's progress towards corporate level goals, etc. Lenovo's Chief Legal & Corporate Responsibility Officer or the Executive Director, Global ESG & Regulatory Compliance presents updates to the CEO and Board of Directors on climate change at least annually. Both the Chief Legal & Corporate Responsibility Officer and Executive Director of Global ESG Regulatory Compliance positions currently reside within Lenovo's global Legal organization. These responsibilities were assigned at these levels because these positions have global corporate level oversight authority covering all geographies and business units.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify **:**Chief Legal & Corporate Responsibility Officer

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Other

☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Board was provided quarterly Environmental Social and Governance (ESG) newsletters in FY23/24. The ESG newsletter is prepared by Lenovo's internal ESG team. This team is comprised of subject matter experts in ESG, including specific ESG topics material to Lenovo's business. The ESG team designs the content of the newsletter in a manner to educate the Board members on pertinent ESG happenings within the business and larger ESG landscape with the goal of supporting the Board member's continuous professional development. In FY23/24, the ESG newsletter included information on the following: FY2022 CDP Scores, a documentary about Wine to Water funded by Lenovo, Lenovo's Song of the River program which focused on freshwater biodiversity (specifically focused on the Yangtze River finless Porpoise and other endangered animals of the Yangtze River), a summary of Lenovo's first Climate Transition plan, Lenovo's commitment to UN Forward Faster including the water resilience portion of the commitment, and updates on the new CDP reporting process and Lenovo's 2023 scores.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

☑ Other committee, please specify **:**Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Executive Oversight Committee (EOC)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Other

☑ Other, please specify **:**TBD

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Chief Legal & Corporate Responsibility Officer reporting line

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

Select from:

☑ As important matters arise

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

While biodiversity has not been identified as a material topic in the Company's materiality assessment for the FY 2023/24 reporting period, the Company has seen the topic become an increasing priority among its stakeholders in recent years. The Company recognizes the biodiversity crisis and that business activities are a major driver of both climate change and nature loss. The Company further recognizes that while climate change is contributing to the biodiversity crisis, urgent actions are needed beyond emissions reductions to halt nature loss. Considering this, the Company is monitoring the development of science-based targets for nature while assessing its own data and resource needs in this area. The Company has conducted an initial, internal review of the footprint of its direct operations (manufacturing, R&D, and large office locations) against Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs), but anticipates its largest biodiversity impacts are within its upstream value chain where additional traceability is needed.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

☑ Other committee, please specify **:**Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Executive Oversight Committee (EOC)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Implementing a climate transition plan

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Chief Legal & Corporate Responsibility Officer reporting line

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

Select from:

☑ As important matters arise

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Executive Oversight Committee (EOC) provides strategic direction and facilitates the coordination of ESG efforts across the Company. The Chair is the Chief Legal & Corporate Responsibility Officer who schedules the meetings approximately quarterly and ensures reporting as needed from the ESG EOC to Lenovo's Executive Committee and/or the Board of Directors. Members of the Committee represent organizations such as investor relations, finance, procurement, communications, supply chain, product groups and marketing. The ESG EOC reviews ESG strategy including top level objectives, key initiatives, and risks such as climate change. They monitor emerging trends, impacts and opportunities; recommend initiatives, investments, and disclosures; ensure the strategy appropriately addresses risks and obligations and act as executive champions for Lenovo's ESG culture and values. The climate change strategy, emission reduction goals, science-based targets update, net-zero update, net-zero announcement, materiality assessment results were presented to the ESG EOC throughout FY23/24.
[Add row]

(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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

13

(4.5.3) Please explain

Lenovo provides C-suite monetary incentives for management of environmental issues. In FY 23/24, one of the KPIs of Lenovo's Chief Legal & Corporate Responsibility Officer was launching new SBTi-validated Net-zero Climate Change Goals and helping to develop business processes to support Lenovo's long-term journey to net-zero by 2050, and continuing progress towards near-term 2030 Science Based Targets. Performance against KPIs is tied to variable (bonus) pay which is an important part of employees' compensation. However, Lenovo is unable to share the quantitative information related incentives due to confidentiality.

Water

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

6.7

(4.5.3) Please explain

Lenovo provides C-suite monetary incentives for management of environmental issues. In FY 23/24, one of KPIs of Lenovo's Chief Legal & Corporate Responsibility Officer was launching new SBTi-validated Net-zero Climate Change Goals and helping to develop business processes to support Lenovo's long-term journey to net-zero by 2050, and continuing progress towards near-term 2030 Science Based Targets. Lenovo believes any sound water stewardship and/or security program must be based on the transition to a 1.5C world. Because of the number of physical climate risks that are water-related, a 1.5C world is necessary to avoid remaining avoidable water risks. Lenovo was deliberate about not making a net-zero claim until one could be aligned with a global scientific standard. Performance against KPIs is tied to variable (bonus) pay which is an important part of employees' compensation. However, Lenovo is unable to share the quantitative information related incentives due to confidentiality
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify **:**Chief Legal & Corporate Responsibility Officer

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions in line with net-zero target

Emission reduction

☑ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

☑ Reduction in emissions intensity

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Lenovo provides C-suite monetary incentives for management of environmental issues. In FY 23/24, one of KPIs of Lenovo's Chief Legal & Corporate Responsibility Officer was launching new SBTi-validated Net-zero Climate Change Goals and helping to develop business processes to support Lenovo's long-term journey to net-zero by 2050, and continuing progress towards near-term 2030 Science Based Targets. Performance against KPIs is tied to variable (bonus) pay which is an important part of employees' compensation. However, Lenovo is unable to share the quantitative information related incentives due to confidentiality.

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

The performance indicators selected in column 4 are in line with our near-term science-based target and net-zero target, which forms part of our climate transition plan. Lenovo's near-term target includes four major contributor, Scope 1 and 2 emission, which link to the absolute emission reduction metrics in column 4. For purchased goods and service target, the key strategy mentioned in climate transition plan is supplier engagement. The supplier engagement metrics are also selected in our column 4. For use phase emission target, the strategy includes increase renewable energy usage and improve product energy efficiency, which are also listed in column 4. Therefore, the performance metrics are all contribute to Lenovo's SBTi near-term target and net-zero target.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify **:**Chief Legal & Corporate Responsibility Officer

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions in line with net-zero target

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Reduction of water withdrawals – direct operations

☑ Reduction in water consumption volumes – direct operations

☑ Improvements in water efficiency – direct operations

☑ Improvements in water accounting, reporting, and third-party verification

Policies and commitments

☑ Increased access to workplace WASH – direct operations

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Lenovo provides C-suite monetary incentives for management of environmental issues. In FY 23/24, one of KPIs of Lenovo's Chief Legal & Corporate Responsibility Officer was launching new SBTi-validated Net-zero Climate Change Goals and helping to develop business processes to support Lenovo's long-term journey to net-zero by 2050, and continuing progress towards near-term 2030 Science Based Targets. Lenovo believes any sound water stewardship and/or security program must be based on the transition to a 1.5C world. Because of the number of physical climate risks that are water-related, a 1.5C world is necessary to avoid remaining avoidable water risks. Lenovo was deliberate about not making a net-zero claim until one could be aligned with a global scientific standard. Performance against KPIs is tied to variable (bonus) pay which is an important part of employees' compensation. However, Lenovo is unable to share the quantitative information related incentives due to confidentiality

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

The performance indicators selected in column 4 are in line with our near-term science-based target and net-zero target, which forms part of our climate transition plan. This climate transition plan will be used for our water stewardship and security program where we believe many physical climate risks will be present in the 1.5 C world. Lenovo views climate change mitigation as foundational to its water resiliency policy. Lenovo's climate change mitigation programs aim to limit global temperature rise and, therefore, minimize water-related impacts of climate change. Lenovo's near-term net zero progress targets includes four major contributors, Scope 1 and 2 emissions, which link to the absolute emission reduction metrics in column 4. For purchased goods and service target, the key strategy mentioned in climate transition plan is supplier engagement. The supplier engagement metrics are also selected in our column 4. For use phase emission target, the strategy includes increase renewable energy usage and improve product energy efficiency, which are also listed in column 4. All of these performance metrics contribute to Lenovo's SBTi near-term target and net-zero target.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Sustainability specialist

☑ Other sustainability specialist, please specify **:**Individuals with climate responsibilities and KPIs

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions in line with net-zero target

Emission reduction

☑ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

☑ Reduction in emissions intensity

☑ Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption
☑ Reduction in absolute emissions

Resource use and efficiency
☑ Energy efficiency improvement
☑ Reduction in total energy consumption

Policies and commitments
☑ Increased supplier compliance with environmental requirements

Engagement
☑ Increased engagement with suppliers on environmental issues
☑ Increased engagement with customers on environmental issues
☑ Increased value chain visibility (traceability, mapping)
☑ Implementation of employee awareness campaign or training program on environmental issues

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Lenovo provides monetary incentives for management of environmental issues based on annual KPI performance. Staff with energy/climate change responsibility have climate change related tasks in their KPIs. These include: Developing and managing Climate and Energy Policy, Strategy and Objectives and Targets. Managing and verifying greenhouse gas emissions. Meeting EMS objectives and targets which include climate change objectives and targets since energy consumption and the associated greenhouse gas emissions are identified as significant environmental aspects. Developing and implementing Business Management System (BMS) for net-zero program. Developing and implementing climate transition plan and emission reduction initiatives. Monitoring progress of net-zero program. Performance against KPIs is tied to variable (bonus) pay which is an important part of employees' compensation. However, Lenovo is unable to share the quantitative information related incentives due to company confidentiality.

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

The performance indicators selected in column 4 are in line with our near-term science-based target and net-zero target, which forms part of our climate transition plan. Lenovo's near-term target includes four major contributor, Scope 1 and 2 emission, which link to the absolute emission reduction metrics in column 4. For purchased goods and service target, the key strategy mentioned in climate transition plan is supplier enagement. The supplier enagement metrics are also selected in our column 4. For use phase emission target, the strategy includes increase renewable energy usage and improve product energy efficiency, which are also listed in column 4. Therefore, the performance metrics are all contribute to Lenovo's SBTi near-term target and net-zero target.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Senior-mid management

☑ Procurement manager

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Policies and commitments

☑ Increased supplier compliance with environmental requirements

Engagement

☑ Increased engagement with suppliers on environmental issues

☑ Increased value chain visibility (traceability, mapping)

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Lenovo provides monetary incentives for management of environmental issues based on annual KPI performance. Global Supply Chain (GSC) staff with energy/climate change responsibility have climate change related tasks in their KPIs. One of key KPIs related to GSC team is our purchased goods and service SBTi target. GSC team has developed different initiatives to achieve SBTi intensity target, including supplier enagement from renewable energy usage to SBTi target setting, increasing the visibility of supplier data, supplier capacity building, etc. Performance against KPIs is tied to variable (bonus) pay which is an important part of employees' compensation. However, Lenovo is unable to share the quantitative information related incentives due to company confidentiality.

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

The performance indicators selected in column 4 are in line with our near-term science-based target and net-zero target. The GSC team is specifically related to our purchased goods and service SBTi target, the key strategy mentioned in climate transition plan is supplier enagement, which are also reflected in column 4 selection for GSC team. Therefore, the performance metrics are all contribute to Lenovo's SBTi near-term target and net-zero target.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Senior-mid management

☑ Buyers/purchasers

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Policies and commitments

☑ Increased supplier compliance with environmental requirements

Engagement

☑ Increased engagement with suppliers on environmental issues

☑ Increased value chain visibility (traceability, mapping)

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Lenovo provides monetary incentives for management of environmental issues based on annual KPI performance. Global Supply Chain (GSC) staff with energy/climate change responsibility have climate change related tasks in their KPIs. One of key KPIs related to GSC team is our purchased goods and service SBTi target. GSC team has developed different initiatives to achieve SBTi intensity target, including supplier enagement from renewable energy usage to SBTi target setting, increasing the visibility of supplier data, supplier capacity building, etc. One of buyers/purchasers' responsibility is assuring those initiatives above have been implemented with suppliers. Performance against KPIs is tied to variable (bonus) pay which is an important part of employees' compensation. However, Lenovo is unable to share the quantitative information related incentives due to company confidentiality.

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

The performance indicators selected in column 4 are in line with our near-term science-based target and net-zero target. The GSC team is specifically related to our purchased goods and service SBTi target, the key strategy mentioned in climate transition plan is supplier enagement, which are also reflected in column 4 selection for GSC team. Therefore, the performance metrics are all contribute to Lenovo's SBTi near-term target and net-zero target.
[Add row]

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

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Lenovo has two policies related to climate change, the overall Environmental Affairs Policy and a specific Climate and Energy Policy. Both policies are applicable for entire company, and cover direct operation, upstream value chain, and downstream value chain. Lenovo recognizes that climate change is a serious threat and believes that we should do our part to reduce harmful greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Lenovo acknowledges and accepts the findings of current climate science that indicates a human contribution to climate change. As a global citizen, Lenovo strives to exhibit leadership in environmental affairs in its business activities and to provide long-term, innovative solutions to support our customers. The requirements listed in the policy support this goal and apply to Lenovo's worldwide operations

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to net-zero emissions

☑ Commitment to not invest in fossil-fuel expansion

☑ Commitment to not funding climate-denial or lobbying against climate regulations

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

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

POL-00050 Lenovo Climate and Energy Policy - July 2024.pdf

Row 2

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Lenovo has a company-wide Water Resiliency Policy which aggregates all current water-related commitments and sets a corporate vision to guide the future evolution of Lenovo's water practices. The policy was developed by the Global ESG team and reviewed and approved by Lenovo's ESG Executive Oversight Committee. While the magnitude of Lenovo's water dependency and impacts varies across its operations and supply chain, the scope of the Water Resiliency Policy is Lenovo's worldwide operations. The foundation of the company-wide policy is its acknowledgement of the human right to water and sanitation and commitment to ensure workplace WASH services across the entire company and supply chain. The policy contains a statement of the issues that acknowledges the linkages with climate change, a statement about Lenovo's dependence and impacts on water, and a summary of the water-related commitments and standards that apply to Lenovo's direct operations and to Lenovo's supply chain, as well as an overall commitment to transparency in this area. In addition, the policy includes a commitment to meet all applicable environmental requirements plus voluntary commitments (beyond regulatory compliance), including international standards and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. The policy stresses continual improvement in the area through the setting of company targets and goals and efforts to incorporate innovation and collective action as appropriate to reach goals.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

Water-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to reduce or phase out hazardous substances

☑ Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution

☑ Commitment to safely managed WASH in local communities

☑ Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action

Additional references/Descriptions

☑ Acknowledgement of the human right to water and sanitation

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

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:
☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

POL-00138_Lenovo_Water_Resiliency_Policy.pdf
[Add row]

(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?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply
☑ CEO Water Mandate
☑ UN Global Compact
☑ Race to Zero Campaign
☑ Science-Based Targets for Nature (SBTN)
☑ Water Action Hub (by CEO Water Mandate)
☑ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)
☑ Other, please specify **:RBA, EcoVadis**

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

RBA: As a member of the Responsible Business Alliance, Lenovo requires suppliers to adhere to the RBA Code of Conduct. The Company requires suppliers to adhere to the Supplier Code of Conduct and the RBA Code of Conduct through contractual stipulations, both of which include water-related provisions. The Company uses RBA audits to verify compliance with RBA's Code of Conduct by most suppliers by spend. The Company is determined to ensure that the working conditions at its locations and supplier locations are safe, workers are treated with respect and dignity, operations are environmentally sound and business operations are

conducted responsibly and ethically. The Company aims to raise awareness by engaging with the Responsible Business Alliance (RBA). As of the end of FY 2023/24, all company-owned manufacturing sites (not including new locations with less than one year of labor data) have undergone audits by independent auditors using the latest version of the RBA Standards, which are based on the International Labor Organization (ILO) Standards which include a review of mechanisms, controls, and processes in place to prevent child labor and forced labor at each facility that is audited. The auditors also review employee files and conduct individual and group interviews. EcoVadis: Lenovo has implemented the EcoVadis IQ tool to screen suppliers' overall ESG risk, based on their inherent Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) risks and procurement information. Faster Forward: Lenovo joined the UN Global Compact Forward Faster initiative to accelerate private sector action towards the SDGs, specifically committing to the climate action and water resilience targets within the initiative. UN CEO Water Mandate: Lenovo endorsed the UN CEO Water Mandate in 2021. As a endorser, Lenovo strives to progress in the six commitment areas of the mandate, participates in regular calls and submits annual communications on progress to meet the UN CEO Water Mandate's reporting requirements. UNGC: Since 2009, Lenovo has continued its role as a signatory supporter to the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC). As a business participant in the UNGC, Lenovo strives to demonstrate continuous improvements as it aligns operations and practices with the ten principles of the UNGC. SBTN: Lenovo joined SBTN's Corporate Engagement Program in 2021, pledging alignment with SBTN's goals and vision and contributing advice and end-user insights to the development of SBTN methods and tools as an SBTN Corporate Engagement Participant. Additionally in 2023, Lenovo tested the SBTN Steps 1 and 2 Readiness Check Framework with BSR to inform on the development of the tool. SBTi: The Company has responded to the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi)'s urgent call for corporate climate action by committing to align with 1.5C and net-zero through the Business Ambition for 1.5C campaign, an official partner of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Race to Zero campaign.
[Fixed row]

(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

Select all that apply

☑ 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

Select from:

☑ 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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

Climate and Water Commitments CDP 4.11. Lenovo FY 2023_24 ESG Report.pdf

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ Voluntary government register

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

• *German Register for the Representation of Interests vis-à-vis the German Bundestag and the Federal Government: Register Number: R006356* • *EU Transparency Register: REG Number: 217499944538-05. In LATAM (Colombia, Chile, Peru, Mexico, Brazil) we are registered in several Environmental Government Institutes/Authorities through third party Vendors/Associations in order to meet government requirements.*

(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

Lenovos corporate communications procedures require engagement of the Executive Director of Global ESG and Regulatory Compliance and the corporate communications team with regard to external communications activities involving environmental issues including climate change This is a global level process across Lenovo business units and locations at worldwide geographies As attention on climate change strategy has increased across the business in FY2024 the partnership between the Global ESG team and the corporate communications team greatly increased The teams now meet biweekly to discuss current activities Once monthly the ESG focal on the communications team meets with communications professionals across the Company to educate them on Lenovo's practices programs and

policies and ensure consistent communication especially around topics requiring clear and consistent communication such as NetZero The communication teams ESG focal maintains an ESG messaging house that is available across the Company to assist individuals in using accurate communication that avoids greenwashing and is in sync with Lenovo's established policies and strategies. In between these formal meetings there are additional communications between Lenovo's ESG communications focal, Lenovo's Global ESG team, Lenovo's Global Government Relations team and others regarding specific projects and actions involving external communication Whenever possible the approved messaging in the ESG message house is used to ensure consistency with Lenovo's policies and strategy. If unique messaging is to be developed for a project the appropriate SMEs from Global ESG team are to review the new material for accuracy and consistency Also external and internal communications and environmental policy and strategy are discussed with senior management at least annually during scheduled environmental management reviews. Additionally, Lenovo has endorsed the UN CEO Water Mandate and joined the Science Based Targets Network (SBTN) Corporate Engagement Program. This information is published in our publicly available FY 23/24 ESG report. The engagement Lenovo has with these programs is consistent with the Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation. Participation on committees, working groups, and goal setting through these programs and their affiliates help ensure these programs are aligned with our company environmental commitments.
[Fixed row]

(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

China Energy Label, China WEEE

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

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

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

Low-impact production and innovation
☑ Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)

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

Select from:

☑ National

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

Select all that apply

☑ China

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

Select from:

☑ Support with no exceptions

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

Select all that apply

☑ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers

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

0

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

Participated in discussion and draft of the new regulation GB 43630-2023 "Minimum allowable values of energy efficiency and energy efficiency grades for tower and rack servers" and the revision regulation GB 21520-2023 "Minimum allowable values of energy efficiency and energy efficiency grades for displays". Collection of Lenovo products' energy data and trend to the China National Institute of Standardization (CNIS), the owner of the regulations. Given the feedback to CNIS and presentation about the comparison among the Worldwide energy efficiency regulations for CNIS and other companies. Lenovo's aim is to make sure 70-80% Lenovo products could meet the new regulations' level 1 and 2, which means Top 20% products in the China market.

(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

Select from:

☑ 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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 2

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

UN Environment Programme Intergovernmental negotiating committee

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

Select all that apply

☑ Water

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

Environmental impacts and pressures

☑ Hazardous substances

☑ Water pollution

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

Select from:

☑ National

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

Select all that apply

☑ Americas
☑ Asia, Australasia
☑ Europe and Africa

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

Select from:
☑ Support with no exceptions

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

Select all that apply
☑ Regular meetings
☑ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers

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

0

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

Participated in discussions with committee to develop an international legally binding instrument on plastic pollution including marine environments, additionally focus on PFAS and other chemicals of concern. These developments align with company objectives towards our water goals.

(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

Select from:
☑ 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

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

☑ Another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify **:** UN Environment Programme Intergovernmental, Global Plastics Treaty

[Add row]

(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

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

☑ Other global trade association, please specify **:**Digital Europe, ITI (Information Technology Industry Council), EPSC (Electronics Product Stewardship Canada), China Net-Zero Network, China National Institute of Standardization, Extended Producer Responsibility Alliance

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ 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

Electronic Product Stewardship Canada (EPSC) is engaged in promoting sound energy management policies and regulations in Canada at the Federal, Provincial, and Territorial level, specifically for the electronics industry. In addition, EPSC is the leading trade association in Canada for designing enhanced end of life solutions for electronics products in Canada, including optimizing these programs for efficiency. EPSC recognizes the importance of conserving energy in their Annual Design for Environment Report (https://epsc.ca/wpcontent/uploads/2022/03/2021_EPSC_Digital_Env_Report.pdf). This includes recognition of the importance of energy efficiency in product use and energy efficiency gains from redesign of product packaging. The EPSC's Annual Design for Environment Report emphasizes members support for energy efficiency programs like ENERGY STAR and improving energy efficiency in manufacturing. As a Board member of EPSC, Lenovo has been involved in meeting with fellow EPSC members and government regulators to try to improve energy efficiency regulation in Canada. In 2023 Lenovo, through EPSC was involved in extensive discussions around implementing new Product Repair proposed regulations, Canadian Federal Chemical restrictions and plastics reporting, and Provincial Enhanced Producer Responsibility and packaging recycling regulations.

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

20000

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

By paying this annual fee, Lenovo is able to join meetings with fellow EPSC members and government regulators to try to improve energy efficiency regulation in Canada. Energy efficiency is the key point of reduce use phase emissions for electronic products. Through these engagements, Lenovo expects to improve industry energy efficiency standard in Canada to reduce product carbon footprint and energy consumption.

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

Select from:

☑ 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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

☑ Other global trade association, please specify **:**Circular Electronics Partnership (CEP)

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ 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

The Circular Electronics Partnership (CEP) is a coordination platform, established to bring together partners, industry members and the wider stakeholder network. It helps drive collective action on global initiatives for circular electronics, aligning CEP partners and members behind the vision of a circular electronics industry by 2030. Shifting to a circular economy for electronics can help address major challenges around climate, nature and human capital, as well as business continuity. We are a participating member of CEP and have helped to develop the Vision and the CEP updated roadmap launched in April 2024. This roadmap has 6 defined pathways:- 1. Design for Circularity 2. Drive demand for circular products & services 3. Scale responsible business models 4. Increase official collection rates 5. Aggregate for reuse and recycling 6. Scale secondary material markets

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

16000

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

The funding contributes to the running of the organization to include the secretariat and administration costs

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

Select from:

☑ 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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 3

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

☑ Other global trade association, please specify :Consumer Technology Association (CTA)

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ 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

The Consumer Technology Association (CTA) is a North America trade association with 1300 member companies. CTA's advocacy work with Federal and State regulators and policy stakeholders on environmental sustainability, circular economy (e.g. product repair, product end of life/ewaste, packaging end of life and battery end of life), energy efficiency and product chemical materials (e.g. PFAS) topics. CTA also fosters voluntary collaborations amongst members to encourage best practices in advance of or instead of regulation. As a member, Lenovo team members are able to participate in CTA committees on a monthly basis where information is exchanged and policy positions evolve. https://www.cta.tech/Advocacy. CTA hosts the annual Consumer Electronics Show (CES) in Las Vegas, US where industry, consumers, and policy makers come together to hear speakers and see demonstrations of clean tech and innovations in energy and climate solutions https://www.ces.tech/topics/topics/sustainability.aspx.

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

35000

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

By paying this annual fee Lenovo is able to join meetings with fellow CTA members and government regulators to try to improve sustainability, circular economy chemical and energy efficiency regulation in the US. Strong policies that support product, packaging and battery end of life programs will enable a circular economy in the US and beyond. Energy efficiency is the key point of reduce use phase emissions for electronic products.

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

Select from:

☑ 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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 4

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

☑ Other global trade association, please specify **:**IT Information Technology (ITI) Council

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ 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

ITI – The Information Technology Industry Council is the premier global advocate and thought leader for the information and communications technology industry, representing 80 of the global technology companies. ITI's membership comprises of leading technology and innovation companies from all corners of the tech sector, including software, digital services, and internet companies. ITI covers policy topics in North America, Latin America, Asia Pacific and Europe. ITI engages on policy

related to global sustainability efforts and in improving the environmental, energy, and performance characteristics of products, services and infrastructure. ITI promotes policy goals to improve sustainability and circularity of products and supports harmonization of sustainability and circularity requirements. As a member, Lenovo team members are able to participate in ITI committees on a monthly basis where information is exchanged and policy positions evolve. Regional committees (NA, EU, Latin America, and Asia Pacific) cover policy topics such as sustainability, climate, chemicals, circular economy ewaste, packaging, repair) and energy efficiency. On energy efficiency, ITI unites the tech sector and the NGO community to advance policies that drive sustainable economic growth through technology-enabled energy and product efficiency innovation. https://www.itic.org/policy/energy ITI advocates for green tech policies in eco-friendly materials selection (what goes into the product), purchasing green products (how to identify greener products), supply chain management (ensuring our products are responsibly sourced), and responsible product reuse and recycling (responsible end-of-life management). https://www.itic.org/policy/environment-sustainability

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

378362

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

By paying this annual fee Lenovo is able to join meetings with fellow ITI members and government regulators to try to improve sustainability, circular economy, chemical and energy efficiency regulation in the US. Strong policies that support product, packaging, end of life programs will enable a circular economy in the US and beyond. Energy efficiency is the key point of reduce use phase emissions for electronic products.

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

Select from:

☑ 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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 5

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

☑ Other global trade association, please specify **:**Information Technology Industry (ITI)

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

Select all that apply

☑ Water

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ 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

The UN Environment Programme Intergovernmental is involved in intergovernmental processes to ensure that the environmental dimension of sustainable development is considered and integrated in the deliberations and recommendations of the UN General Assembly. Lenovo has many environmental initiatives and goals geared towards sustainable development.

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

0

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

Select from:

☑ 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

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

☑ Another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify **:**UN Environment Programme Intergovernmental, Global Plastics Treaty

[Add row]

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In mainstream reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Governance

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Strategy

☑ Emissions figures

☑ Emission targets

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Lenovo's FY 2023/24 Annual Report -- Pages 33-35 in the section named "Environment" of the report (specific subsection named "Climate Change")

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

C4.12.1-ar2024.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

NA

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In other regulatory filings

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy

☑ Governance

☑ Emission targets

☑ Emissions figures

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Value chain engagement

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Lenovo's FY2023/24 ESG report -- Page 18-41 in the section named “Environmental" section. Page 95 in "Global Supply Chain" Section - Environmental - Climate Change subsection.

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

C4.12.1-esg report.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

NA

[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

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

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:
☑ Annually

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:
☑ Annually
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ Customized publicly available climate transition scenario, please specify :Temperature alignment of 1.5°C

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Liability

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision

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

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer attention to impact

☑ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Lenovo performed exploratory scenario analyses using the GeSI-CDP Scenario Analysis Toolkit which is based on TCFD's requirements and guidance. We selected the following warming pathways: 1.5C; 2C; 2.6C & 4C. For our 1.5C pathway, the transition scenario was based on IPCC Report on 1.5C and SSP1. It included the following assumptions and parameters: (1) global emissions decline 45% by 2030, reaching net-zero by 2050 (2) slight increase in physical climate-related impacts (3) all regions demonstrate strong leadership in reducing emissions. Global price on carbon implemented (4) technology disruptions required to drive the transition. New markets created for energy efficient and zero emission products and services (5) between 8.5 - 10 billion people by 2050 (6) world GDP assumed to grow at rate of 3.4% between 2012-2040 (7) modelling suggests the price of emissions to limit to 1.5 would be 3-4 times higher than limiting to 2C. Estimate per tCO2e range from 135–6050 USD in 2030, and 245–14300 USD in 2050 (8) acceleration of the mitigation solutions (e.g., more efficient technologies, demand management etc.) (9) by

2050, renewables supply 52-67% of primary energy (10) investment in low-carbon technologies rapidly upscaled by a factor of 6 compared to 2015. Analytical choices included: (1) time horizons of 2030, 2040 & 2050 which are relevant to Lenovo given our 2030 science-based emission reduction targets and plan for a 2050 net-zero target (2) a company-wide scope considering all Lenovo's locations and supply chain, (3) financial inputs from Lenovo's balance sheet; identified climate change risks as reported to CDP; and identified climate change opportunities as reported to CDP, (4) time horizon for those risks and opportunities were either short (0-1 year) or medium (1-10 years) with corresponding likelihoods and magnitude of impacts of each risk and opportunity under each scenario, (5) the percent change for each financial driver for physical risks was based on location of our sites and suppliers and for transition risks and opportunities on high level impact ranges determined by our Global ESG team, (6) assumptions about the impact of water-related risks were informed by similar scenarios in the WRI Aqueduct and WWF Water Risk Filter which are based on SSPs (specifically, SSP2 and SSP3).

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Lenovo has selected four scenarios represent the potential progress of climate adaptation. For the temperature alignment of 1.5 scenario, it is aligned with our 2050 net-zero target. Therefore, it is aligned with our business strategy and financial planning. The rest of three scenarios are aligned with RCP scenarios, which are well-known climate pathways in scenario modeling. The assumptions of each scenarios can be found in "Assumption, uncertainties and constraints in scenario" column.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

☑ WRI Aqueduct

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

Finance and insurance

☑ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Global targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Lenovo performed exploratory scenario analyses using the GeSI-CDP Scenario Analysis Toolkit which is based on TCFD's requirements and guidance. Lenovo selected the following warming pathways: 1.5C; 2C; 2.6C & 4C. It included the following assumptions and parameters, specific assumptions and parameters varied by scenario: (1) Global emissions increase/decrease (2) level of increase in physical impacts (3) global policy response (4) technological impacts (5) Population growth (6) GDP growth (7) carbon pricing (8) Global energy demand (9) changes to energy mix (10) technology investment. Analytical choices included: (1) time horizons of 2030, 2040 & 2050 which are relevant to Lenovo given its 2030 science-based emission reduction targets and plan for a 2050 net-zero target (2) a company-wide scope considering all Lenovo's locations and supply chain, (3) financial inputs from Lenovo's balance sheet; identified climate change risks as reported to CDP; and

identified climate change opportunities as reported to CDP, (4) Time horizon for those risks and opportunities were either short (0-1 year) or medium (1-10 years) with corresponding likelihoods and magnitude of impacts of each risk and opportunity under each scenario, (5) the percent change for each financial driver for physical risks were based on location of sites and suppliers and for transition risks and opportunities on high level impact ranges determined by the Global ESG team, (6) assumptions about the impact of water-related risks were informed by similar scenarios in the WRI Aqueduct and WWF Water Risk Filter which are based on SSPs (specifically, SSP2 and SSP3).

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Lenovo has selected four scenarios represent the potential progress of climate adaptation. For the temperature alignment of 1.5 scenario, it is aligned with our 2050 net-zero target. Therefore, it is aligned with our business strategy and financial planning. The rest of three scenarios are aligned with RCP scenarios, which are well-known climate pathways in scenario modeling. The assumptions of each scenarios can be found in "Assumption, uncertainties and constraints in scenario" column.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ Customized publicly available climate transition scenario, please specify **:**Temperature alignment of 2 °C

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

☑ Liability
☑ Reputation
☑ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:
☑ 2.0ºC - 2.4ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply
☑ 2025
☑ 2030
☑ 2040

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

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

Stakeholder and customer demands
☑ Consumer attention to impact
☑ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

Regulators, legal and policy regimes
☑ Global regulation
☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Lenovo performed exploratory scenario analyses using the GeSI-CDP Scenario Analysis Toolkit which is based on TCFD's requirements and guidance. We selected the following warming pathways: 1.5C; 2C; 2.6C & 4C. For our 2C pathway, the transition scenario was based on IEA 450 and RCP 2.6-4.5. It included the following assumptions and parameters: (1) global emissions decline 25% by 2030, reaching net-zero by 2070, (2) increase in extreme weather events frequency and magnitude and increasing signs of climate instability, for example sea level rise, loss of sea ice, decline in biodiversity etc, (3) greater levels of policy implemented than currently in place, timing, consistency and coordination less certain, (4) increase in technology advances to provide wider access to low emission products and services (5) population grows 0.9%/year. 9 billion in 2040, (6) world GDP assumed to grow at rate of 3.4% between 2012-2040, (7) after 2020, a CO2 price is adopted in OECD countries, fossil fuel subsidies removed in all regions except the Middle East by 2035, CO2 prices in most OECD markets reach 140/ton in 2040 (8) global energy demand grows on average by 0.6%/year, (9) renewables increase from 3% of global electricity generation in 2015 to more than 20% by 2040, (10) increase in CCS technology - by 2040, 80% of coal-fired generation capacity is CCS equipped. Analytical choices included: (1) time horizons of 2030, 2040 & 2050 which are relevant to Lenovo given our 2030 science-based emission reduction targets and plan for a 2050 net-zero target (2) a company-wide scope considering all Lenovo's locations and supply chain, (3) financial inputs from Lenovo's balance sheet; identified climate change risks as reported to CDP; and identified climate change opportunities as reported to CDP, (4) time horizon for those risks and opportunities were either short (0-1 year) or medium (1-10 years) with corresponding likelihoods and magnitude of impacts of each risk and opportunity under each scenario, (5) the percent change for each financial driver for physical risks was based on location of our sites and suppliers and for transition risks and opportunities on high level impact ranges determined by our Global ESG team, (6) assumptions about the impact of water-related risks were informed by similar scenarios in the WRI Aqueduct and WWF Water Risk Filter which are based on SSPs (specifically, SSP2 and SSP3).

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Lenovo has selected four scenarios represent the potential progress of climate adaptation. For the temperature alignment of 1.5 scenario, it is aligned with our 2050 net-zero target. Therefore, it is aligned with our business strategy and financial planning. The rest of three scenarios are aligned with RCP scenarios, which are well-known climate pathways in scenario modeling. The assumptions of each scenarios can be found in "Assumption, uncertainties and constraints in scenario" column.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ Customized publicly available climate physical scenario, please specify :Temperature alignment of 2.6 °C

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Liability

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 2.5ºC - 2.9ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision

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

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer attention to impact

☑ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Lenovo performed exploratory scenario analyses using the GeSI-CDP Scenario Analysis Toolkit which is based on TCFD's requirements and guidance. We selected the following warming pathways: 1.5C; 2C; 2.6C & 4C. For our 2.6C pathway, the transition scenario was based on IEA INDC Scenario and RCP 6. It included the following assumptions and parameters: (1) global emissions continue to rise at current rates (2) extreme weather events become increasingly damaging, signs of climate instability globally, increasing risk to human health (3) current country level commitments to reduce emissions are maintained, no further international mechanisms implemented (4) no change in demand for low-emission goods and services, technology advancements required to manage physical climate impacts (5) no change in demand for low-emission goods and services, technology advancements required to manage physical climate impacts (6) world GDP assumed to grow at rate of 3.4% between 2012-2040 (7) energy demand increases, the NDCs achieve a decoupling of power generation emissions, which remain broadly flat to 2030, and electricity demand, which grows by 40% (8) low-carbon sources fuel 70% of additional power generation by 2030 (9) full implementation of NDCs requires a USD 13.5 trillion investment in energy efficiency and low-carbon technologies – 40% of total energy sector investment to 2030. Analytical choices included: (1) time horizons of 2030, 2040 & 2050 which are relevant to Lenovo given our 2030 science-based emission reduction targets and plan for a 2050 net-zero target (2) a company-wide scope considering all Lenovo's locations and supply chain, (3) financial inputs from Lenovo's balance sheet; identified climate change risks as reported to CDP; and identified climate change opportunities as reported to CDP, (4) time horizon for those risks and opportunities were either short (0-1 year) or medium (1-10 years) with corresponding likelihoods and magnitude of impacts of each risk and opportunity under each scenario, (5) the percent change for each financial driver for physical risks was based on location of our sites and suppliers and for transition risks and opportunities on high level impact ranges determined by our Global ESG team, (6) assumptions about the impact of water-related risks were informed by similar scenarios in the WRI Aqueduct and WWF Water Risk Filter which are based on SSPs (specifically, SSP2 and SSP3).

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Lenovo has selected four scenarios represent the potential progress of climate adaptation. For the temperature alignment of 1.5 scenario, it is aligned with our 2050 net-zero target. Therefore, it is aligned with our business strategy and financial planning. The rest of three scenarios are aligned with RCP scenarios, which are well-known climate pathways in scenario modeling. The assumptions of each scenarios can be found in "Assumption, uncertainties and constraints in scenario" column.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ Customized publicly available climate physical scenario, please specify :Temperature alignment of 4 °C

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Liability

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 4.0ºC and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision

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

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer attention to impact

☑ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Lenovo performed exploratory scenario analyses using the GeSI-CDP Scenario Analysis Toolkit which is based on TCFD's requirements and guidance. We selected the following warming pathways: 1.5C; 2C; 2.6C & 4C. For our 4C pathway, the transition scenario was based on IEA WEO New Policies and RCP 8.5. It included the following assumptions and parameters: (1) no peak in global emissions by 2040 (2) catastrophic climate-related impacts result in severe damages, displacement and economic instability (3) lack of robust action to reduce emissions, some countries fail to meet Paris Agreement commitments (4) no change in demand for low-emission goods and services, significant increase in new climate adaptation technology required (5) global population growing by 1.7 billion people, mostly in urban areas of developing economies (6) world GDP assumed to grow at rate of 3.4% between 2012-2040 (7) under current and planned policies, modelled in the New Policies Scenario, energy demand is set to grow by more than 25% to 2040, fossil fuels still contribute 75% of energy demand by 2040 (8) share of renewables in generation rising to over 40% by 2040, coal remains the largest source and gas remains the second-largest (9) requires more than 2 trillion a year of investment in new energy supply, modest rates of energy intensity improvements and technology advancement. Analytical choices included: (1) time horizons of 2030, 2040 & 2050 which are relevant to Lenovo given our 2030 science-based emission reduction targets and plan for a 2050 net-zero target (2) a company-wide scope considering all Lenovo's locations and supply chain, (3) financial inputs from Lenovo's balance sheet; identified climate change risks as reported to CDP; and identified climate change opportunities as reported to CDP, (4) time horizon for those risks and opportunities were either short (0-1 year) or medium (1-10 years) with corresponding likelihoods and magnitude of impacts of each risk and opportunity under each scenario, (5) the percent change for each financial driver for physical risks was based on location of our sites and suppliers and for transition risks and opportunities on high level impact ranges determined by our Global ESG team, (6) assumptions about the impact of water-related risks were informed by similar scenarios in the WRI Aqueduct and WWF Water Risk Filter which are based on SSPs (specifically, SSP2 and SSP3).

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Lenovo has selected four scenarios represent the potential progress of climate adaptation. For the temperature alignment of 1.5 scenario, it is aligned with our 2050 net-zero target. Therefore, it is aligned with our business strategy and financial planning. The rest of three scenarios are aligned with RCP scenarios, which are well-known climate pathways in scenario modeling. The assumptions of each scenarios can be found in "Assumption, uncertainties and constraints in scenario" column. [Add row]

(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

Select all that apply

☑ 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

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

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

*Lenovo has utilized GeSI-CDP to simulate four different temperature pathways (from 1.5C to 4C) for both risks and opportunities identified through process reported in section 2. The time horizon of risks and opportunities are aligned with business planning, covered short term, medium term, and long term. The scenario modeling timeframe cover till 2050. The financial implication are determined by likelihoods and impacts (financial implication financial indicators [USD]*likelihood[%]*impacts[%]). Combining all the risks and opportunities, the GeSI-CDP Scenario Analysis Toolkit helped Lenovo determine from an operational context the total impact of all four scenarios on EBT. As scenarios' global warming pathway decrease from 4C to 1.5C, the total EBT number change from negative to positive. This indicates risks to adapt to climate may results in negative financial impact, however, the impacts of opportunities under 1.5C scenario is positive and much higher if Lenovo proactive exploring climate related opportunities. In addition, as a company provide diverse products and service to customers, developing low carbon products and climate adaptation, resilience, and risk solutions not only can have positive impact on Lenovo, but also customers and value chains. From scenario analysis above, under the scenario aligned with 4C as limited action taken, the financial impact on EBT is negative. This indicates the risks under this scenario is much higher than opportunities for entire company. As climate action is taken, under scenario aligned with 1.5C, the opportunities surpass risk with high positive financial impacts. There are two key actions from Lenovo to respond to the effect identified: a. Lenovo has committed to SBTi net-zero targets. By 2030, Lenovo has its near-term SBTi targets. By 2050, Lenovo has committed to reduce 90% of full scope emissions to keep global warming potential within 1.5C. Lenovo discloses its progress towards targets annually through ESG report and CDP. b. As Lenovo recognizes great business opportunities in sustainability area, which is also reflected in model results, Lenovo gradually works on business transformation with increasing focus on sustainability services, such as Lenovo's Asset Recovery Service and CO2 Offset Service. To respond the material risks and opportunities identified in previous sections, following are some examples of resource planning in place. In 2022, Lenovo completes US625 million bond offering, with inaugural green bonds tranche supporting renewable energy activities and green building certification. Lenovo Group builds physical resilience into its own manufacturing locations by investing in risk engineered improvements on an on-going basis, especially in key locations. It conducts disaster recovery planning to minimize impact of regional catastrophes or natural disasters and ensures business continuity plans are in place.*

Water

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

Select all that apply

☑ 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

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

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

Lenovo's scenario analysis exercise using the GeSi-CDP Scenario Analysis Toolkit examined the increased severity and frequency of extreme weather events such as cyclones and floods (physical acute). The increased severity and frequency of extreme weather had a probable negative impact on EBT across all four scenarios. The results of this Scenario Analysis was used as an input for our ISO 14001 EMS goal setting process.
[Fixed row]

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

(5.2.1) Transition plan

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

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

Select from:

☑ 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

Lenovo produces finish goods for end user, the fossil fuel expansion is in its deep value chain. Lenovo does not spend or generate revenue from fossil fuel expansion directly.

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

Select from:

☑ We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.8) Description of feedback mechanism

Periodic discussion with investors on climate related topics.

(5.2.9) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

☑ More frequently than annually

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

Lenovo's transition plan is aligned with 1.5C pathway, therefore, the assumptions are same as previous scenario modeling under 1.5C transition scenario. Some key assumptions include investment in low carbon technology rapidly upscale, new market created for energy efficient and low emission products and service, strict regulation on emission reduction, etc. The transition plan is largely depend on government policies (promotion of clean energy, etc.) and resource availability (staffing, R&D investment on low carbon products and service, investment on supplier engagement program, etc.) Prior to resource planning, Lenovo has identified hotspots of corporate carbon footprint. The hotspots are the same as Lenovo's near-term targets, including operation emissions, use phase emission, procurement emission, and transportation emission. For each target, the transition plan outlines the key initiatives/ strategy to achieve those targets. Each target has one to two full time staff to manage the progress in different functional groups or business groups. Corporate ESG team has two full time staff to work on net-zero program and its transition plan. The budget and headcount are requested during company's strategic planning phase each year. So far, Lenovo has resource planning for renewable energy purchases, internal supplier management platform development, CDP supplier management program, R&D for product energy efficiency improvement. Other initiatives' resource plans, such as supplier renewable energy engagement program, are under review.

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

The progress of SBTi near-term targets and net-zero targets are reported in section 7. The progress related to intermediate targets and relevant decarbonization initiatives can be found in Lenovo ESG report. Following are some key progress other than SBTi targets. Lenovo's most recent supplier engagement efforts on climate change covered the top 98% of procurement spend. In 2023, Lenovo has 49% suppliers (based on procurement spending) committed to SBTi targets. 92% of the operation electricity comes from renewable energy source. The total solar generation capacity increased 48% compared to last fiscal year. The renewable energy commodity procurement expanded to Japan. Lenovo progressed its transition from air freight to road and sea freight including using the roll-on/roll-off shipping which replaced more than 50% emergent air delivery in Asia Pacific, and more than 96% of total Infrastructure Solutions Group's (ISG) shipments are transported by road in North America and China.

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

Climate Transition Plan Final.pdf

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

Select all that apply

☑ Water

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

Water is also considered in Lenovo's Climate Transition Plan. Lenovo recognizes the need to adapt to global warming while pursuing a net-zero future. Science-based net-zero targets are intended to prevent the worst impacts of climate change but will not avoid all climate impacts. Many impacts of a warmer world will be felt through water, such as increases in water stress and extreme weather events making droughts and floods more likely and less predictable. In order to protect this shared and stressed resource, Lenovo strives to maintain operational control of water withdrawals and minimize pollution within its direct operations while collecting information on our suppliers' water management. In addition, Lenovo will continue to assess, monitor and appropriately respond to water risk exposure in our operations and supply chain and transparently disclose on our water security annually in CDP water.
[Fixed row]

(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

Select from:

☑ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

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

Select all that apply

☑ Products and services

☑ Upstream/downstream value chain

☑ Investment in R&D

☑ Operations

[Fixed row]

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

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

One of key risks Lenovo identified is transition risk related to low carbon product and service, which will effect our direct operation and value chain. This could also be converted to low carbon product and service opportunity. The assessment indicates the impacts will be high in next 5 years and will last for long term as customers' increase understanding of climate change. The primary financial effect is on revenue. To avoid revenue loss, diversify revenue mix and explore new market, Lenovo decides to sees an opportunity to address this increase customer interest in energy efficiency products with low carbon footprints. This requires increase investment on product development, include but not limited to funding and staffing. Lenovo's historical and continued focus on product energy efficiency provides a positive product differentiator in a commercial and regulatory environment that increasingly values this attribute and presents opportunities to provide a sales advantage for Lenovo's products that could spread over the whole product portfolio. Lenovo integrated this opportunity into our business strategy and planning when developing our products. Customer preference is for energy efficient products with low carbon footprints, and ensuring we are able to offer these products to meet customer demand has a direct impact on Lenovo's revenues. In Lenovo's EMS, new products must show improved energy efficiency relative to the previous generation. Lenovo plans to achieve following energy improvement by FY 2029/30: Desktops by 50%, Servers by 50%, Notebooks by 30%, Motorola products by 30%. The above targets are also

listed in Lenovo Climate Transition Plan as key initiative to achieve SBTi targets. The energy consumption and performance of Lenovo products meet the efficiency requirements of China, Japan, the United States, Europe, and other jurisdictions. Many Lenovo notebook, desktop, server, and monitor products satisfy and even exceed the current ENERGY STAR requirements.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

There is potential risk related to increase concern from stakeholders on climate change, which could have financial effect on access capital, capital expenditures, operational cost, and brand damage. The effects could happen in our direct operation and value chain. To mitigate the risk, Lenovo decided to commit to SBTi net-zero target and got validated in 2023. We have our near-term SBTi target year 2030 and net-zero target year 2050. Upstream value chain emission is one of the major contributor to overall Lenovo footprint. We recognize we must demonstrate leadership by driving our suppliers to reduce their environmental footprint. This includes measuring supply environmental performance and driving business volumes to the best performing suppliers. The time frame is within next 1-2 years and the goal is to improve each year. Lenovo's suppliers' actions have a large impact on our Scope 3 emissions. Lenovo must monitor suppliers' environmental impact and drive improvements. In 2022, we decided to purchase the CDP supply chain program and required suppliers to disclose GHG information through the CDP climate change questionnaire (target 98% of procurement spend). This year 97% of suppliers responded. Within next 1-2 years, Lenovo plan to reach 98% engagement target. In FY 2022/23, Lenovo identified the following results (by procurement spend): 89% indicated the use of 3rd party verification for their GHG inventory, 93% have formal public emission reduction goals, etc. We see suppliers' improvements in data disclosure and accuracy year-to-year. This is the foundation of Lenovo's climate change program, and it's been outlined in Lenovo Climate Transition Plan as key initiative to decarbonize upstream emission.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Current and emerging regulations related to low carbon products, changing consumer behaviors, and brand reputation are considerations that influence the business strategy of Lenovo's R&D to help mitigate carbon emissions associated with manufacturing and use of products such as ThinkPad, IdeaPad, Yoga, Legion, and ThinkSystem. Lenovo continues to innovate and research new and better sustainable solutions for future offerings; the time horizon can range between 1-2 years for some products (e.g., notebooks) to 3-5 years for other (e.g., servers). Ensuring we are able to offer these products to meet customer demand has a direct impact on Lenovo's revenue. Data centers have a large carbon footprint. Lenovo as a provider of data center equipment has a responsibility to develop more energy efficient equipment for our data center customers. Lenovo has innovated its industry-leading Lenovo Neptune direct warm water-cooled technology which provides over 95% heat removal efficiency. Direct water cooling (DWC) lowers power consumption by up to 40% using water circulated through the system to remove heat from the CPUs, memory, storage, PCIe and voltage regulation infrastructure. Product team will work on energy efficiency improvement in next 6 years to achieve its intermediate climate target as outlined in Lenovo Climate Transition Plan: 50% energy improvement by FY2029/30.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Lenovo operations have been impacted by identified risks associated with increase in the number and/or intensity of weather events such as tropical cyclones. The location of some of Lenovo's facilities exposes them to the potential transportation, utilities and service interruptions associated with these changes. The magnitude of this impact has been localized (low) but could be global (high); therefore, Lenovo manages this risk through an emergency preparedness and response planning program including adequate insurance to protect our employees, customers, assets, and investors. Each manufacturing site is required to update their weather response procedure and emergency response plan annually. Lenovo operational costs as well as Lenovo's property and assets have been impacted by an increase in the number and/or the intensity of weather events such as tropical cyclones. Lenovo's crisis management and emergency response program includes requirements related to natural disasters and interruptions due to intense weather events. This includes requirements for teams such as facilities, security and crisis management to monitor weather, conduct emergency response drills and perform periodic training. The emergency response teams respond to on-site emergency events as requested. Specifically, Lenovo requires our in-house manufacturing sites to conduct emergency preparedness drills once a year. In addition, sites rated in the local community as a very important enterprise or a key unit for fire safety should conduct emergency preparedness drills twice a year. Some examples include: Our manufacturing plant in Indaiatuba, Brazil, assesses business continuity risks annually and considers them in their emergency procedures (e.g. drill related to tornadoes or power outage caused by storms). Natural disasters such as storms, hurricanes, floods and tornadoes are considered in the emergency response plan and continuity plan documents at our manufacturing site in Monterrey, Mexico. The manufacturing site in Whitsett, North Carolina considers winter snow and ice storms in addition to hurricanes, tornadoes and earthquakes. In-house manufacturing facilities in China consider typhoons, floods, rainstorms, earthquakes and fires. The scenarios around extreme weather events such as tropical cyclones or typhoons with flooding are examples that are used for these desk-top exercises.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Water

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

Lenovo recognizes that water risks are tied to global temperature change, as evidenced in the company's scenario analysis. Lenovo's initial scenario analysis exercises have further illustrated the impact that climate change will have on the company's water resiliency. Under the scenario aligned with 1.5C, the impact of the water-related risks is lower. One of the company's actions that helps respond to these results is Lenovo's SBTi-validated net-zero by 2050 target which aligns to a 1.5C global temperature change. Lenovo further manages this risk through an emergency preparedness and response planning program including adequate insurance to protect our employees, customers, assets, and investors. Each manufacturing site is required to update their weather response procedure and emergency response plan annually. In addition, Lenovo will continue to assess, monitor and appropriately respond to water risk exposure in our operations and

supply chain. Lenovo performed exploratory climate-related scenario analysis using the GeSI-CDP Scenario Analysis Toolkit which is based on the TCFD requirements and guidance on scenario analysis. Lenovo selected 4 climate-related scenarios to start understanding the impacts of identified physical and transition risks and opportunities. Lenovo looked at 1.5, 2, 2.6, & 4C warming pathways and time horizons went out to 2030, 2040 and 2050. The scope of the scenario analysis considered all Lenovo locations and the supply chain. Annually, Lenovo also assesses future water impacts specifically using the forward looking indicators in WRI Aqueduct at direct operations and supplier locations. Both of these tools model future water risks based on both climate and socioeconomic drivers. The risk indicators from these tools were used to inform the inputs related to water and weather pattern change in the GeSI-CDP Scenario Analysis Toolkit.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Water

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

Lenovo recognizes that water risks are tied to global temperature change, as evidenced in the company's scenario analysis. Lenovo's initial scenario analysis exercises have further illustrated the impact that climate change will have on the company's water resiliency. Under the scenario aligned with 1.5C, the impact of the water-related risks is lower. One of the company's actions that helps respond to these results is Lenovo's SBTi-validated net-zero by 2050 target which aligns to a 1.5C global temperature change. Lenovo further manages this risk through an emergency preparedness and response planning program including adequate insurance to protect our employees, customers, assets, and investors. Each manufacturing site is required to update their weather response procedure and emergency response plan annually. In addition, Lenovo will continue to assess, monitor and appropriately respond to water risk exposure in our operations and supply chain. Lenovo performed exploratory climate-related scenario analysis using the GeSI-CDP Scenario Analysis Toolkit which is based on the TCFD requirements and guidance on scenario analysis. Lenovo selected 4 climate-related scenarios to start understanding the impacts of identified physical and transition risks and opportunities. Lenovo looked at 1.5, 2, 2.6, & 4C warming pathways and time horizons went out to 2030, 2040 and 2050. The scope of the scenario analysis considered all Lenovo locations and the supply chain. Annually, Lenovo also assesses future water impacts specifically using the forward looking indicators in WRI Aqueduct at direct operations and supplier locations. Both of these tools model future water risks based on both climate and socioeconomic drivers. The risk indicators from these tools were used to inform the inputs related to water and weather pattern change in the GeSI-CDP Scenario Analysis Toolkit.
[Add row]

(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

Select all that apply

☑ Revenues

☑ Indirect costs

☑ Access to capital

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

As identified in section 3, reputation, policy, and physical risks driven by strict reporting standard, stakeholder concern, and severe weather events could potentially have impact on Lenovo's revenue, access to capital, and operation cost. At the same time, Lenovo did recognize the opportunity/new market of low carbon products and services, which could potentially also have impact on revenue. To mitigate the risks and capture new business opportunities, the relevant resource planning is discussed during company's strategic planning period each year. Therefore, the time horizon for those risks and opportunites related financial planning is 1- 3 years. Lenovo strives to integrating sustainability elements into the financing mechanism. Lenovo needs to establish its Green Finance Framework and intend to issue Green bonds and loans. The net proceeds of any green finance instruments or an equivalent amount will be allocated for the financing or refinancing of eligible green projects. The framework is established in 2022, and in next 1-2 years, Lenovo actively looking for other opportunities. This action is an example of increase access of capital. Lenovo successfully issued a US625 million 10-year green bond in July 2022 as part of a US1.25 billion dual tranche notes offering that reopened Asia's international corporate bond market amid a challenging market environment. As of the end of October 2022, 100% of the proceeds (USD 625 million) from the Green bond issued has been fully allocated to renewable energy (solar energy project) and green buildings eligible project categories in accordance with the Framework.

Lenovo transition plan outlines the key initiatives/ strategy to achieve those targets. Each target has one to two full time staff to manage the progress in different functional groups or business groups. Corporate ESG team has two full time staff to work on net-zero program and its transition plan. The budget and headcount are requested during company's strategic planning phase each year. So far, Lenovo has resource planning for renewable energy purchases, internal supplier management platform development, CDP supplier management program, R&D for product energy efficiency improvement. Other initiatives' resource plans, such as supplier renewable energy engagement program, are under review.

Row 2

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Revenues

☑ Direct costs

☑ Indirect costs

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Water

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

Lenovo believes any sound water stewardship and/or security program must be based on the transition to a 1.5C world. Because of the number of physical climate risks that are water-related, a 1.5C world is necessary to avoid remaining avoidable water risks. Lenovo was deliberate about not making a net-zero claim until one could be aligned with a global scientific standard. While waiting for the release of SBTi's Net-Zero Standard, Lenovo performed an initial financial and feasibility study to size the next steps to support a path to net-zero by 2050. Water is included in Lenovo's Climate Transition Plan. In the coming years, as Lenovo continues to develop its Climate Transition Plan and begins TCFD reporting, water-related issues may become more directly incorporated into Lenovo's financial planning.
[Add row]

(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
	Select from: ☑ No, but we plan to in the next two years

[Fixed row]

(5.9) What is the trend in your organization’s water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

(5.9.1) Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

-100

(5.9.2) Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.3) Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

3.29

(5.9.4) Anticipated forward trend for OPEX (+/- % change)

5

(5.9.5) Please explain

Because some sites are leased spaces paying one utility bill (water, waste, & electricity), Lenovo's accounting system tracks total utility spending and the corporate ESG team supplements this with site specific knowledge of water expenditures. This OPEX value is the most accurate value for water related operating expenses. During FY23/24, there were no projects involving CAPEX. Because of this, CAPEX was US0 (decreased by 100%) between FY22/23 and FY23/24. Lenovo has no planned water related capex project planned for FY 24/25 at this time but expects a similar trend to past years. Between FY22/23 and FY23/24, OPEX increased from approximately 3.29%. This increase can likely be attributed to the continued return of employees to many offices as Lenovo continues to bring employees back to office after working from home, additional employee headcount, and utility price increases. Lenovo expects OPEX to continue to slightly increase as the factors above continue to fluctuate (5).
[Fixed row]

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

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities

Select from:

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

(5.10.3) Primary reason for not pricing environmental externalities

Select from:

☑ Lack of internal resources, capabilities, or expertise (e.g., due to organization size)

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

Lenovo is currently exploring internal carbon price. As a big organization, this will require multiple discussions with different business units, corporate function groups, and senior leadership. The entire process takes time. Lenovo also acknowledges the true value of water is not accounted for in today's markets and internal water pricing could help better quantify the benefits of water-related investments and prepare Lenovo for future increases in the price of water. Given this Lenovo monitors the emerging practice of water valuation, looking into available methodologies, and how they could be applied to its business. Moving forward, Lenovo plans to continue monitor the practice and tools available and may utilize to prioritize facility-level actions and to explore risk-adjusted costs and returns of potential investments.
[Fixed row]

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

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Water
Customers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Water
Investors and shareholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change
Other value chain stakeholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

☑ Dependence on water

☑ Impact on plastic waste and pollution

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

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

Our coverage of engagement includes suppliers that constitutes 110 of our approximately 350 Tier 1 product suppliers (total number of Tier 1 suppliers varies quarter to quarter). Lenovo is focusing engagement activities on this subset because these 110 suppliers account for 98% of Lenovo's procurement spend. Lenovo internally considers those 110 suppliers have substantive impacts which cover over 90% of contribution to purchased goods and service emissions.

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

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

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

108

Water

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependence on water

☑ Impact on water availability

☑ Impact on pollution levels

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

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

During the most recent reporting period, Lenovo engaged with 110 suppliers representing 98% by spend of the company's direct product suppliers on environmental impact, including water management. Procurement spend was used to identify the suppliers with the most contribution to Lenovo's overall environmental impact, including water security. The suppliers included in the 98% by spend account for between 26-50% by absolute number of product suppliers.

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

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

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

110
[Fixed row]

(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

Select from:

☑ 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

Select all that apply

☑ Procurement spend

☑ Product lifecycle

☑ Regulatory compliance

☑ Leverage over suppliers

☑ Strategic status of suppliers

☑ Product safety and compliance

☑ Supplier performance improvement

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

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Lenovo prioritizes suppliers based on our leverage over suppliers, business relationship with suppliers, and the suppliers' environmental impact etc. And we assess the suppliers' regulatory compliance, product safety, supplier performance improvement, and their dependency and impacts over water, plastic waste and greenhouse gas using EcoVadis program, EMS procedures for environmental procurement program, RBA program, and environmental impact program, and product life-cycle assessment program.

Water

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ 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

Select all that apply

☑ Procurement spend

☑ Product lifecycle

☑ Regulatory compliance
☑ Leverage over suppliers
☑ Strategic status of suppliers
☑ Product safety and compliance
☑ Supplier performance improvement
☑ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to water

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Lenovo prioritizes which suppliers to engage with on environmental topics based on; our leverage over suppliers, our business relationship with suppliers, and the suppliers' estimated or known environmental impact. During these engagements, we assess the suppliers' regulatory compliance and product safety, supplier performance improvement programs, and their dependency/impacts over water, plastic waste, and greenhouse gasses. Lenovo's assessments can consist of but are not limited to; the EcoVadis program, EMS procedures for environmental procurement, RBA program, environmental impact program, and product life-cycle assessment program.
[Fixed row]

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

	Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process	Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance	Comment
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance	*NA*
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance	*NA*

[Fixed row]

(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

Select from:

☑ Disclosure of GHG emissions to your organization (Scope 1, 2 and 3)

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Certification

☑ On-site third-party audit

☑ Supplier scorecard or rating

☑ Supplier self-assessment

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

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

Select from:

☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Lenovo sends ESG questionnaires to the suppliers each quarter, requesting them to report on their latest sustainability initiatives including areas where they are non-compliant. Upon receiving the completed questionnaires, Lenovo calculates scores based on preset scoring criteria, reflecting each supplier's ESG performance quarterly. This innovative approach not only streamlines the process of monitoring and evaluating the Company's suppliers' commitment to ESG standards but also promotes continuous improvement by providing timely feedback.

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Compliance with an environmental certification, please specify **:**Regulatory requirements

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ On-site third-party audit

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.6.5) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.6) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue that are in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

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

Select from:

☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance

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

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Lenovo requires all of its suppliers to adopt the RBA Code of Conduct and verifies its top suppliers by spend are adopting it through RBA audits. Lenovo requires its suppliers that make up at least 95% of its procurement spend to conduct RBA audits, and the audit content includes the water management requirements of RBA. If there is any non-compliance, Lenovo will follow up with the supplier to take actions to improve the non-conformance until it is closed. Because Lenovo requires all suppliers to adopt the RBA Code of Conduct, 100% of suppliers with substantive impact are required to comply with the water-related elements of the RBA Code of Conduct. During the most recent reporting period, between 51-75% of the suppliers with substantive impact on water security were included in Lenovo's RBA audit program. ESG performance of suppliers is assessed with 10 key indicators of environmental impact, one of these indicators is water. ESG performance is then applied as an overall penalty/credit multiplier in suppliers performance evaluation report cards issued each quarter. For all non-compliant suppliers, our ESG system will continue to trigger for that ESG indicator(such as water) survey in following quarters until the indicators are met.

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all employees

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ On-site third-party audit

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Select from:
☑ 51-75%

(5.11.6.5) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 100%

(5.11.6.6) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue that are in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 51-75%

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

Select from:
☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:
☑ 100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply
☑ Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance
☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Lenovo requires all of its suppliers to adopt the RBA Code of Conduct and verifies its top suppliers by spend are adopting it through RBA audits. Lenovo requires its suppliers that make up at least 95% of its procurement spend to conduct RBA audits, and the audit content includes the water management requirements of RBA. If there is any non-compliance, Lenovo will follow up with the supplier to take actions to improve the non-conformance until it is closed. Because Lenovo requires all suppliers to adopt the RBA Code of Conduct, 100% of suppliers with substantive impact are required to comply with the water-related elements of the RBA Code of Conduct. During the most recent reporting period, between 51-75% of the suppliers with substantive impact on water security were included in Lenovo's RBA audit program. ESG performance of suppliers is assessed with 10 key indicators of environmental impact, one of these indicators is water. ESG performance is then applied as an overall penalty/credit multiplier in suppliers performance evaluation report cards issued each quarter. For all non-compliant suppliers, our ESG system will continue to trigger for that ESG indicator(such as water) survey in following quarters until the indicators are met.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Setting a science-based emissions reduction target

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Second-party verification

☑ Other, please specify **:**SBTi dashboard

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

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

Select from:
☑ 100%

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

Select from:
☑ 26-50%

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

Select from:
☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:
☑ 1-25%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply
☑ Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics

(5.11.6.12) Comment

This requirement of setting science-based target is included in the Lenovo Supplier Code of Conduct and evaluated every quarter in the supplier ESG scorecard which is reviewed during the quarterly business reviews with suppliers. The procurement team has set a KPI to drive more suppliers to commit to the SBTi. Lenovo identifies suppliers who haven't committed to the SBTi and engages them by providing trainings and support. In FY23/24, there are 49% of suppliers by spend that have committed to or have set SBTs.
[Add row]

(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

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

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

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

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

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

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

Information collection

☑ 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

☑ Collaborate with suppliers on innovative business models and corporate renewable energy sourcing mechanisms

☑ Invest jointly with suppliers in R&D of relevant low-carbon technologies

☑ Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce environmental impacts on products and services

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

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

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.7.8) Number of tier 2+ suppliers engaged

146

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

The supplier scorecard program is used to assess conformance to Lenovo's requirements in order to make procurement decisions based on suppliers' climate change management performance. It helps ensure we are working with supply partners who meet our standards and ensure we have a responsible and resilient supply chain. Lenovo's suppliers are expected to show climate change performance improvements. We periodically raise our expectations to motivate the ongoing improvement necessary for a transition to a low-carbon world. Suppliers with strong performance have higher opportunity for expanded or new business while suppliers who score lower on their performance put their business with Lenovo at risk. Success will be measured by percent of suppliers' responses, with a target to have at least 95% of suppliers by spend to be included in scorecard program. Success is also measured by maintaining or improving scorecards for our suppliers' base year over year (striving for each supplier to improve their score). Suppliers meeting Lenovo's expectations are rewarded with more points for the climate related portion of their performance. Notable Specific EXAMPLE: Lenovo not only has set its science-based emissions reduction targets validated by the Science Based Target initiative (SBTi), but also has been working to promote the concept of a low carbon transition with suppliers. Lenovo is engaging with and incentivizing suppliers to commit to SBTi-validated targets which is part of the supplier ESG scorecard. Lenovo has a dedicated resource assigned on the Global Supply Chain Sustainability team to work on the science-based targets project with suppliers. In FY 2023/24, Lenovo has managed to motivate suppliers with 49% procurement spend to commit to the SBTi. In FY22/23, Lenovo improved our engagement by requesting select suppliers to participate in CDP supply chain program and the thoroughness of the CDP survey will help lead our suppliers to identify some of their own areas for improvements and stay up-to-date with best practice much as it has done for Lenovo over the years.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Setting a science-based emissions reduction target

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Total water withdrawal volumes reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Financial incentives

☑ Provide financial incentives for environmental performance targets

☑ Provide financial incentives to encourage progress against water pollution

☑ Include long-term contracts linked to environmental commitments targets

☑ Provide financial incentives to encourage progress against water withdrawal

☑ Provide financial incentives to encourage progress against WASH targets

☑ Provide financial incentives for suppliers with a climate transition plan

☑ Provide financial incentives for suppliers increasing renewable energy use

Information collection

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

☑ Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers

☑ Collect WASH information at least annually from suppliers

☑ Collect water quality information at least annually from suppliers (e.g., discharge quality, pollution incidents, hazardous substances)

☑ Collect water quantity information at least annually from suppliers (e.g., withdrawal and discharge volumes)

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Lenovo incentivizes its suppliers to disclose such information through Lenovo's publicly available Supplier Code of Conduct, which requires suppliers to report data when requested. Lenovo requested suppliers that make up 98% of its procurement spend to formally report their environmental impact data, via the RBA questionnaire and the CDP Climate Change questionnaire as required, and recommends the CDP Water questionnaire. During the last data collection period, 84% suppliers by spend reported quantified water reduction goals. Lenovo prioritizes data collection by focusing on higher-spend product suppliers that have a proportionally greater environmental impact. Lenovo does not collect this information from general procurement suppliers which include those suppling goods that do not contribute to our products or services because general procurement is usually associated with lower environmental impact. Engaging with all small suppliers would be a very resource intense effort for a small return. In Lenovo's Supplier Code of Conduct, suppliers are required to provide environmental data associated with Lenovo's business to Lenovo upon request. In order to collect environmental data, Lenovo kicks off an annual environmental impact reporting program each year which requires identified suppliers to report GHG, water, and waste data and other information via CDP Climate change and RBA questionnaires. The data and information collected from the questionnaires is used as the input into Lenovo's supplier ESG scorecards, and having a water reduction goal is one of the indicators in the ESG scorecard, and the ESG scorecard will affect suppliers' Quarterly Business Review (QBR) score and thus procurement decisions.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement **:**Compliance with water related requirements

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Add row]

(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

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

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

Lenovo shares general climate change information with all our customers via our website. In addition, we proactively post detailed product-specific climate change information for 73% of our customers by product category revenue. The detailed information and educational materials about the impact of our products help customers make informed purchasing decisions. It includes product Eco Declarations for notebooks like ThinkPads, tablets, desktops, thin clients, workstations, servers, storage, and monitors. These documents include information about energy consumption, ENERGY STAR status, etc. In addition, Product Carbon Footprint information is available for products in these same product categories. We have chosen to engage with 75% of our customers in this manner because these products are sold directly to many customers (either large enterprise customers or household consumers) and we are these customers' primary source of information on our products. The remaining 27% of customers by revenue are related to our mobile phone business. In many geographies, Lenovo does not directly engage with consumers for these products rather we engage with mobile phone carriers that interface with consumers. Because of this difference in how we engage with this customer segment, we rely on our carrier partners to communicate technical information at the time of sale and provide this information to our partners during the request for proposal (RFP) process or directly to end users upon request. In addition to this type of information and education material sharing, Lenovo directly engages our customers via responding to customer questions and RFPs and also thorough in-person meetings in customer briefings and through calls with our sales teams and customers. In general, all customer requests for information related to GHG emissions and climate change strategies are responded to, generally with publicly available data that Lenovo has already published or with custom calculations and data upon request. Many customers have questions about Lenovo's climate change strategy, our policy, our specific goals, our progress, and measurements related to products. Environmental team staff are frequently called upon to speak with customers either via conference calls or in-person at locations around the world.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We measure the impact of our engagement based on the number of customer complaints or negative customer feedback we get on our programs in the area of climate change, including ENERGY STAR product availability, ECO Declaration and Product Carbon Footprint availability. We measure success based on feedback we get to our environment@lenovo.com email address and through customer surveys given to customers who participate in onsite briefings or business reviews. Our goal is 100% positive feedback, and we measure success as hitting 90% positive feedback or better per fiscal year. We obtain our measurements of feedback through our sales and briefing center staff who formally survey customers on their experience and provide feedback to the environmental team. In FY23/24, the effect of enagement is 94%, which is based on customer survey results for overall satisfied rating. In addition, we consider customer retention and acquisition metrics. Typically, customer responses are not prioritized as all customer interactions are important to Lenovo. In some instances, customers may have questions about the carbon impact of particular products under consideration and Lenovo can provide general or customized information at the product level depending upon what the customer requires. Lenovo is expanding our customer experience analytics and any feedback on climate change and energy efficiency gained through this process will be evaluated and used to enhance our programs as warranted.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ 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

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

Lenovo has seen an increase in customer requests for environmental/ESG information and data within requests for information (RFI) and request for proposals (RFP) from both existing and potential new customers. In recent years, questions about Lenovo's water policies, water management activities, water risks, and water use data have increased. Whenever asked, Lenovo responds thoroughly and transparently to these customer inquiries.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Lenovo has found its customers care about its ESG practices, including water-related actions and data. Engaging with customers on the topic of water by responding to their water-related RFI/RFP requests has the potential to impact sales and revenue. A measure of success would be the response rate of Lenovo to these requests. Lenovo aims to respond to each RFI and RFP, and has internal goals to help achieve this. A measure of success from the response rate would be the potential reward of new sales contracts with both existing and new customers adding an additional 1-5% of sales growth.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

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

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

Lenovo does 38% of its business through its channel ecosystem. These partners are also transforming themselves and developing capabilities around circular economy that could become a great asset for Lenovo. The choice of the 20 founding partners have been made by the channel executive teams at regional Level. The nominated partners are considered as strategic for Lenovo. The community has been recently opened to all Lenovo partners registered on Lenovo Partner Hub. The partners joining the program make a certain number of commitments, depending on their level of involvement which may include alignment to RBA Code of Conduct, defined sustainability goals, sustainability materiality assessment, UNGC signatory, ESG report, or advanced ESG disclosures. The RBA Code of Conduct includes water management and WASH related elements. The UNGC includes SDG 6 which related to clean water and sanitation. Aligned with the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) engagement framework, partners are placed into 'Connect', 'Learn', and 'Lead' stages. Each stage represents the level of maturity of the organization's sustainability plans and actions. And depending on the stage, partners have access to a set of resources to support them in their journey. The resources are tailored to accelerate the impacts either internally via their own sustainability corporate strategy and/or externally via the adoption of sustainability as a key pillar in sales motion

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

As part the Lenovo 360 Circle framework, we have implemented a business management system around five key categories of Key Performance Indicators to measure the success of the initiative. We will measure how well we are able not only to recruit business partners to the Lenovo 360 Circle community, but also how well they get Engaged. Since September 2023, 343 members joined. The community now counts 363 members representing 2,181 local partners in 43 countries. 379 sustainability experts as part of the Lenovo 360 Circle community coming from members, from third party's advisors as well as from the Company, representing a year-to-year increase of 102%. We will also highly focus on Education, and here we aim to measure awareness, both internal and external, through training attendance and completion. The lead partners who opt-in to the Circle commit to work against a set of common goals, i.e. same goals as Lenovo is working towards, so the more opt-ins, the better we would assume performance will be. Additionally, 5.5 hours of training resources have been developed to support channel sellers and sustainability experts representing 14 courses and 65 modules (50% industry agnostic content). Continued measures of success will be improvements of overall engagement from Lead partners year over year.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ 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

☑ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

☑ Other education/information sharing, please specify :webinars, forums, working groups

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Engage with stakeholders to advocate for policy or regulatory change

☑ Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce environmental impacts

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

☑ Collaborate with stakeholders in creation and review of your climate transition plan

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

☑ Other innovation and collaboration, please specify :Lenovo 360 Circle Community

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

Rational of engaging: As part of the Company's stakeholder engagement efforts, Lenovo 360 Circle was established to increase collaboration and enhance its relationships with channel partners. The Company's robust network of channel partners helps to deliver smarter technology to millions of customers around the world. When it comes to devices, infrastructure, and services and solutions, the Company provides channel partners with the resources needed to succeed in a highly competitive market. In 2021, the Company expanded that partner support to include sustainability resources through a partner community called Lenovo 360 Circle. The Lenovo 360 Circle, a community-driven channel initiative, emerged within Lenovo's sustainability strategy, fostering global ESG progress and corporate citizenship. sustainability focus to the channel ecosystem, comprising 80% of revenue and a significant Scope 3 emissions share. This collaborative community aligns sustainability objectives and ESG goals with market expectations, integrating sustainability into the business model. Scope of enagement: Lenovo envisions the Lenovo 360 Circle not only as a strategic advantage but also as a force for positive environmental and social impacts, expediting the shift to sustainable business practices and models. Lenovo 360 Circle was established as a community for channel partners to come together for collective learning opportunities and collaboration on addressing key issues in sustainability together as a community. In close collaboration with founding partners, Lenovo addressed three key requests for its community framework: (1) ease of adoption and scalability, (2) raising awareness and educating employees and customers, as well as (3) collaborative development of new sustainable solutions.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

As part of the Lenovo 360 Circle framework we have implemented a business management system around five key categories of Key Performance Indicators to measure the success of the initiative. We measure not only how well we are able to recruit business partners to the Lenovo 360 Circle community, but also how well they get Engaged. One of Environment KPIs is, by 2025: Achieve 90 of electricity from renewable sources; Establish GHG Emissions reduction targets approved by Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi); Include circular economy principles in the product life cycle management strategy. The effect of enagement in FY23/24 are listed as followed: The community now counts 430 members, representing 2,374 local partners in 43 countries. 422 sustainability experts as part of the Lenovo 360 Circle community coming from members, from third party's advisors as well as from the Company, representing a year-to-year increase of 124%. The community forum participation increased by 179% since the broader opening of the community (50% panelists coming from members). 330 hours of collaboration through focus groups, sustainability workshops, regular interlocks. 5.5 hours training resources developed to support channel sellers and sustainability experts representing 14 courses and 65 modules (50% industry agnostic content).

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Other

☑ Other, please specify **:**investor survey

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ None

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

Lenovo views our investors and the investor community as another important stakeholder with interest in our GHG emissions and climate change strategies. Our primary means of communicating widely with investors is via our Annual Report, which contains an Environment section and via our stand-alone Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Report, which is published annually. Both of these documents typically include information about our greenhouse gas emissions and our climate change strategy, with the ESG Report containing a more extensive description of our programs. Lenovo is frequently asked to participate in investor surveys. We prioritize these based on what market they serve (i.e., Lenovo is traded on the Hang Seng Index, therefore we prioritize participation in the Hang Seng Sustainability Index vs. indices for other markets). We also participate in broad investor research. We prioritize this research based on our understanding of the quality and influence of the resulting analysis and reporting. We have also spoken in the past directly with analysts and investors at various conference calls and meetings. Additionally, Lenovo provides investor access via emails and replies to email enquiries about the Company's ESG practices including climate change. The number of investor requests about ESG, especially climate change mitigation practices, is increasing and Lenovo has seen increases in the number of direct email inquiries and requests for calls and meetings on the topic. Lenovo anticipates investor requested engagement on the topic to continue to increase as the topic of climate change continues to be high on investor's agendas.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

At a macro level, we use our overall stock price and performance as a measure of our success in this area. At a more local level, we use direct feedback from the analysts with whom we are interacting to learn more about industry performance and how Lenovo measures compared to our competitors.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :business partners (distributors, resellers)

(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

☑ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

☑ Other education/information sharing, please specify :webinars, forums, working groups

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Engage with stakeholders to advocate for policy or regulatory change

☑ Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce environmental impacts

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

☑ Collaborate with stakeholders in creation and review of your climate transition plan

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

☑ Other innovation and collaboration, please specify :Lenovo 360 Circle Community

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

Rational of engaging: As part of the Company's stakeholder engagement efforts, Lenovo 360 Circle was established to increase collaboration and enhance its relationships with channel partners. The Company's robust network of channel partners helps to deliver smarter technology to millions of customers around the world. When it comes to devices, infrastructure, and services and solutions, the Company provides channel partners with the resources needed to succeed in a highly competitive market. In 2021, the Company expanded that partner support to include sustainability resources through a partner community called Lenovo 360 Circle.

The Lenovo 360 Circle, a community-driven channel initiative, emerged within Lenovo's sustainability strategy, fostering global ESG progress and corporate citizenship. sustainability focus to the channel ecosystem, comprising 80% of revenue and a significant Scope 3 emissions share. This collaborative community aligns sustainability objectives and ESG goals with market expectations, integrating sustainability into the business model. Scope of engagement: Lenovo envisions the Lenovo 360 Circle not only as a strategic advantage but also as a force for positive environmental and social impacts, expediting the shift to sustainable business practices and models. Lenovo 360 Circle was established as a community for channel partners to come together for collective learning opportunities and collaboration on addressing key issues in sustainability together as a community. In close collaboration with founding partners, Lenovo addressed three key requests for its community framework: (1) ease of adoption and scalability, (2) raising awareness and educating employees and customers, as well as (3) collaborative development of new sustainable solutions.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

As part of the Lenovo 360 Circle framework we have implemented a business management system around five key categories of Key Performance Indicators to measure the success of the initiative. We measure not only how well we are able to recruit business partners to the Lenovo 360 Circle community, but also how well they get Engaged. One of Environment KPIs is, by 2025: Achieve 90 of electricity from renewable sources; Establish GHG Emissions reduction targets approved by Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi); Include circular economy principles in the product life cycle management strategy. The effect of engagement in FY23/24 are listed as followed: The community now counts 430 members, representing 2,374 local partners in 43 countries. 422 sustainability experts as part of the Lenovo 360 Circle community coming from members, from third party's advisors as well as from the Company, representing a year-to-year increase of 124%. The community forum participation increased by 179% since the broader opening of the community (50% panelists coming from members). 330 hours of collaboration through focus groups, sustainability workshops, regular interlocks. 5.5 hours training resources developed to support channel sellers and sustainability experts representing 14 courses and 65 modules (50% industry agnostic content).
[Add row]

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

(5.13.1) Environmental initiatives implemented due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement

Select from:

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

(5.13.2) Primary reason for not implementing environmental initiatives

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Lenovo has implemented environmental initiatives at organization-wide to achieve its SBTi targets. The initiatives will have impacts on all supply chain member.

(5.13.3) Explain why your organization has not implemented any environmental initiatives

Lenovo has developed its climate transition for net-zero targets. There are multiple environmental initiatives are planned and implemented for each SBTi near term targets and net-zero target. Those implemented environmental initiatives have company wide impacts on carbon emissions, including Lenovo's direct operation and value chains. Therefore, even the supply chain member specific environmental initiatives are not implemented. The decarbonization impacts from those company side initiatives will reflect in value chain stakeholders footprint. Lenovo continues having discussion with supply chain members through their enagement call. The potential environmental initiatives collaborated with specific supply chain member are in exploration stage.
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

Lenovo utilizes operational control approach to evaluate both Climate and Water performance. This criterion is consistent with the current accounting and reporting practice of many companies that report on emissions from facilities, which they operate. Under the operational control approach, Lenovo accounts for 100% of emissions from operations over which it or one of its subsidiaries has operational control.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

Lenovo utilizes operational control approach to evaluate both Climate and Water performance. This criterion is consistent with the current accounting and reporting practice of many companies that report on emissions from facilities, which they operate. Under the operational control approach, Lenovo accounts for 100% of water from operations over which it or one of its subsidiaries has operational control.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Not applicable

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

Lenovo currently does not have consolidation approach for Plastic and Biodiversity.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Not applicable

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

Lenovo currently does not have consolidation approach for Plastic and Biodiversity.
[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

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

Select from:
☑ 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?
	Select all that apply ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(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?
	Select all that apply ☑ No

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ ISO 14064-1

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

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

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

☑ Other, please specify **:**The GHG Protocol Guidance

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

	Scope 2, location-based	Scope 2, market-based	Comment
	Select from: ☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure	*Select from:* ☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure	*The reporting is aligned with GHG protocol.*

[Fixed row]

(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?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6031

(7.5.3) Methodological details

*The activities data have been collected from all Lenovo sites through UL360. The emission factors are updated in the UL360 annually. The major emission factor dataset are listed follow: International Energy Agency (IEA) used for international electricity, US Environmental Protection Agency eGRID (Sub Region & US Average) used for USA (regions), China Energy Statistics Book for 2008 used for China (provinces), CO2 Emissions Embodied in Interprovincial Electricity Transmissions: 2017, Dept. for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) (Defra) used for steam and fuels, Dept. for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) (Defra) used for steam and fuels. The emissions are calculated as follow - energy consumption by different fuel type * emission factor by fuel type.*

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

201321

(7.5.3) Methodological details

*The activities data have been collected from all Lenovo sites through UL360. The emission factors are updated in the UL360 annually. The major emission factor dataset are listed follow: International Energy Agency (IEA) used for international electricity, US Environmental Protection Agency eGRID (Sub Region & US Average) used for USA (regions), China Energy Statistics Book for 2008 used for China (provinces), CO2 Emissions Embodied in Interprovincial Electricity Transmissions: 2017, Dept. for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) (Defra) used for steam and fuels, Dept. for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) (Defra) used for steam and fuels. The emissions are calculated as follow - energy consumption by different fuel type * emission factor by fuel type.*

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

26029

(7.5.3) Methodological details

*The activities data have been collected from all Lenovo sites through UL360. The emission factors are updated in the UL360 annually. The major emission factor dataset are listed follow: International Energy Agency (IEA) used for international electricity, US Environmental Protection Agency eGRID (Sub Region & US Average) used for USA (regions), China Energy Statistics Book for 2008 used for China (provinces), CO2 Emissions Embodied in Interprovincial Electricity Transmissions: 2017, Dept. for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) (Defra) used for steam and fuels, Dept. for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) (Defra) used for steam and fuels. The emissions are calculated as follow - energy consumption by different fuel type * emission factor by fuel type. For market-based calculation, RECs and onsite solar generation have been applied for reducing Scope 2 emission. The EU residual mixes emission factor sourced from Reliable Disclosure (RE-DISS) and AIB European Residual Mixes. The market-based emissions are calculated as follow - nonrenewable energy consumption * residual mix grid factor.*

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6519924

(7.5.3) Methodological details

i. Emissions from purchased goods and services were estimated based on procurement spend. The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: The Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard was used for guidance and calculations of the purchased goods and services category. This category covers Lenovo’s cradle-to-gate supply chain and 100% of Lenovo's suppliers based on procurement spend. This category was calculated using a spend-based method. The activity data was Lenovo's procurement spend in the reporting year. The emission factors were obtained from the US EPA EEIO supply chain emission factor database. And the GWP values were obtained from IPCC AR6. ii. Lenovo believes that data quality of reported emissions falls in a range of reasonable materiality (/- 5%). This scope 3

*category was externally verified by an independent third party. iii. The purchased goods and services emissions were calculated as follows - procurement spend in USD * emission factors for different type of purchased goods taken from USEEIO supply chain database. The following assumptions and uncertainties were taken into account: not exactly same description for Lenovo goods type and industry codes, average inflation rate and average exchange rate. The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: The Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard was used for guidance and calculations of the purchased goods and services category.*

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

127500

(7.5.3) Methodological details

*i. Emissions from capital goods were estimated based on capital goods purchased. All capital goods were converted to the common currency unit and categorized to align Lenovo asset classes with UNSPSC codes and SIC codes. ii. Lenovo believes that data quality of reported emissions falls in a range of reasonable materiality (/- 5%). This scope 3 category was externally verified by an independent third party. iii. The capital goods emissions were calculated as follows - capital good purchase in USD * emission factors for different type of capital goods taken from 2012 Guidelines to Defra GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting, Annex 13 adjusted for inflation rate and exchange rate. The following assumptions and uncertainties were taken into account: not exactly same description for Lenovo asset classes and industry codes, average inflation rate and average exchange rate. The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: The Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard was used for guidance and calculations of the capital goods category.*

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12100

(7.5.3) Methodological details

i. Except transmission and distribution (T and D) losses, all fuel and energy related activities are included in Lenovo's scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. Location-based scope 2 total was used as the basis for calculating this Scope 3 category. Lenovo's worldwide electricity and natural gas consumption was used as source data for calculating emissions from T and D losses. The emissions factors for electricity and stationary combustion found in IEA, eGRID, China energy statistics book and CO2 emissions embodied in inter-provincial electricity transmission study; electricity T and D loss rates by country listed in a World Bank database [International Energy Agency, Energy Statistics and Balances for Non-OECD and OECD countries for 2010] and Energy Star Performance Rating [Table 1 - Source-Site Ratios for all Portfolio Manager Fuels[for natural gas were used for the following calculations: electricity - electricity consumed (kWh) x electricity life cycle emission factor ((kg CO2e)/kWh) x T and D loss rate (%) and natural gas - natural gas (kWh) x natural gas emission factor (kg CO2e/kWh) x T and D loss rate (%). ii. Lenovo believes that data quality of reported emissions falls in a range of reasonable materiality (/- 5%). This scope 3 category was externally verified by an independent third party. iii. The electricity T and D loss rates for manufacturing and research and development sites in Brazil, China, Germany, India, Japan, Mexico, Taiwan, and the United States were used. For the Lenovo's offices worldwide, the T and D loss rate was assumed to be an average of rates for used countries. The natural gas T and D loss rate from the Energy Star document (US-based average) was used for global natural gas usage, assuming the average applies to the rest of the countries. The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: The Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard was used for guidance and calculations of T and D losses.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

580363

(7.5.3) Methodological details

*i. Emissions from product transportation were estimated based on the shipment data received from key Lenovo's carriers which represented 100% of worldwide global logistics spend. The following calculation formula was used - chargeable weight (shipment weight and shipment volume) * distance (origin, destination, route information) * emission factor per transport mode (container size, container type, carrier if available). The emission factors were obtained from Network for Transport and Environment (air), BSR Clean Cargo Working Group (ocean), HBEFA - Handbook Emission Factors for Road Transport (road) and EcoTransit for energy consumption rail type in combination with direct emission factors for fuel combustion from the International Energy Agency (rail). ii. Lenovo believes that data quality of reported emissions falls in a range of reasonable materiality (/- 5%). This scope 3 category was externally verified by an independent third party. iii. Lenovo used EcoTransIT carbon dashboard for calculating emissions from upstream transportation and distribution. International air, ocean and rail transport were included along with domestic transport in China (road and rail).*

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1920

(7.5.3) Methodological details

*i. The generated waste included non-hazardous waste, hazardous waste, and wastewater from all of Lenovo's manufacturing, research and development locations and some large offices. No product waste was included. The waste-type specific method described in The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions was used for estimating CO2e emissions - waste produced * waste type and waste treatment specific emission factor. The emission factors for non-hazardous waste were found in the EPA Report (2006): Solid Waste Management and Greenhouse Gases - A Life-Cycle Assessment of Emissions and Sinks and the emission factors for hazardous waste and wastewater were found in the Ecoinvent Database. ii. Lenovo believes that data quality of reported emissions falls in a range of reasonable materiality (/- 5%). This scope 3 category was externally verified by an independent third party. iii. The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard and Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions were used for guidance and calculating emissions from waste generated in operations.*

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

53500

(7.5.3) Methodological details

i. Lenovo's business travel consisted of two parts: (1) travel agencies CO2e emissions report for air travel of Lenovo's employees and (2) miles travelled by Lenovo's employees in rented cars and associated CO2e emissions provided by a car renting agency. ii. Lenovo believes that data quality of reported emissions falls in a range of reasonable materiality (/- 5%). This scope 3 category was externally verified by an independent third party. iii. Methodologies used by the travel agencies were based on DEFRA data source, CORINAR methodology and other proprietary accounting methods. Guidance from World Resource Institute, the GHG Protocol tool for mobile combustion was used for calculating emissions from miles travelled in rented cars (using published carbon emission factors).

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

23600

(7.5.3) Methodological details

*i. Lenovo conducted a worldwide employee survey. Based on employees' responses and their extrapolation, the CO2e emissions were estimated. The following data was collected through a survey: region in which employee worked, if they worked remotely 75% of the time, average distance travelled by employees per day, average number of days per week employee worked in the last fiscal year, average number of days per year employee worked in the last fiscal year, most frequent mode of transport used for commuting, fuel type and vehicle type if applicable. The employee commuting company-specific method described in The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions was used for estimating CO2e emissions - total distance travelled by vehicle type * vehicle specific emission factors. The GHG Protocol tool for mobile combustion (Version 2.6) was used for calculating emissions from miles travelled by vehicle type (emission factors embedded in the tool). The portion of electricity emissions of employees working from home was estimated by using an estimation tool based on employee location, associated country/region emission factors, average kWh per household, people in household and 48 working weeks per year/5 days per week and 8 hours per day. ii. Lenovo believes that data quality of reported emissions falls in a range of reasonable materiality (/-5%). This scope 3 category was externally verified by an independent third party. iii. The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard and Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions were used for guidance and calculating emissions from employee commuting.*

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Lenovo believes that we captured emissions data for upstream leased assets in either scope 1 or scope 2 or in other scope 3 categories.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Lenovo evaluated downstream transportation and distribution and determined that it is not significant because most of transportation and distribution can be classified as upstream (paid by Lenovo).

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Lenovo's products are not normally used for processing by other companies. Lenovo sells final products that are finished goods such as PC machines, servers or mobile devices.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12885000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

i, ii, iii. Lenovo is engaged with other members of the information and communication technology (ICT) industry and academia in the development of a tool to simplify and expedite determination of the PCF for ICT products through the Product Attribute Impact Algorithm (PAIA) project. Lenovo used the current PAIA notebook, desktop, monitor, tablet, all-in-one, thin client, and server tool for calculating emissions of Lenovo's typical notebook, desktop, monitor, tablet, all-in-one, thin client, and server. The calculated results show emissions distribution by different parts and also for use, packaging, transportation and end of life treatment categories. The emissions associated with use of sold products were estimated on a "narrow" baseline for the typical notebook, desktop, monitor, tablet, all-in-one, thin client, and server multiplied by sold/shipped product volumes.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

273500

(7.5.3) Methodological details

i, ii, iii. Lenovo is engaged with other members of the information and communication technology (ICT) industry and academia in the development of a tool to simplify and expedite determination of the PCF for ICT products through the Product Attribute Impact Algorithm (PAIA) project. Lenovo used the current PAIA notebook, desktop, monitor, tablet, all-in-one, thin client, and server tool for calculating emissions of Lenovo's typical notebook, desktop, monitor, tablet, all-in-one, thin client, and server. The calculated results show emissions distribution by different parts and also for use, packaging, transportation and end of life treatment categories. The emissions associated with end-of-life treatment of sold products were estimated on a "narrow" baseline for the typical notebook, desktop, monitor, tablet, all-in-one, thin client, and server multiplied by sold/shipped product volumes.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Lenovo believes that we captured emissions data for downstream leased assets in either scope 1 or scope 2 or in other scope 3 categories.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Currently Lenovo doesn’t engage in the franchises model of operations.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Lenovo doesn’t practice investment activities as financial investment firms.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

NA

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

NA
[Fixed row]

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

Reporting year

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

4969

(7.6.3) Methodological details

*The activities data have been collected from all Lenovo sites through UL360. The emission factors are updated in the UL360 annually. The major emission factor dataset are listed follow: International Energy Agency (IEA) used for international electricity, US Environmental Protection Agency eGRID (Sub Region & US Average) used for USA (regions), China Energy Statistics Book for 2008 used for China (provinces), CO2 Emissions Embodied in Interprovincial Electricity Transmissions: 2017, Dept. for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) (Defra) used for steam and fuels, Dept. for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) (Defra) used for steam and fuels. The emissions are calculated as follow - energy consumption by different fuel type * emission factor by fuel type.*
[Fixed row]

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

Reporting year

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

196859

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

17997

(7.7.4) Methodological details

*The activities data have been collected from all Lenovo sites through UL360. The emission factors are updated in the UL360 annually. The major emission factor dataset are listed follow: International Energy Agency (IEA) used for international electricity, US Environmental Protection Agency eGRID (Sub Region & US Average) used for USA (regions), China Energy Statistics Book for 2008 used for China (provinces), CO2 Emissions Embodied in Interprovincial Electricity Transmissions: 2017, Dept. for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) (Defra) used for steam and fuels, Dept. for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) (Defra) used for steam and fuels. The emissions are calculated as follow - energy consumption by different fuel type * emission factor by fuel type. For market-based calculation, RECs and onsite solar generation have been applied for reducing Scope 2 emission. The EU residual mixes emission factor sourced from Reliable Disclosure (RE-DISS) and AIB European Residual Mixes. The market-based emissions are calculated as follow - nonrenewable energy consumption * residual mix grid factor.*
[Fixed row]

(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

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

6507693

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

*i. Emissions from purchased goods and services were estimated based on procurement spend. The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: The Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard was used for guidance and calculations of the purchased goods and services category. This category covers Lenovo's cradle-to-gate supply chain and 100% of Lenovo's suppliers based on procurement spend. This category was calculated using a spend-based method. The activity data was Lenovo's procurement spend in the reporting year. The emission factors were obtained from the US EPA EEIO supply chain emission factor database. And the GWP values were obtained from IPCC AR6. ii. Lenovo believes that data quality of reported emissions falls in a range of reasonable materiality (/- 5%). This scope 3 category was externally verified by an independent third party. iii. The purchased goods and services emissions were calculated as follows - procurement spend in USD * emission factors for different type of purchased goods taken from USEEIO supply chain database. The following assumptions and uncertainties were taken into account: not exactly same description for Lenovo goods type and industry codes, average inflation rate and average exchange rate. The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: The Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard was used for guidance and calculations of the purchased goods and services category.*

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

863700

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Asset-specific method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

*i. Emissions from capital goods were estimated based on capital goods purchased. All capital goods were converted to the common currency unit and categorized to align Lenovo asset classes with UNSPSC codes and SIC codes. ii. Lenovo believes that data quality of reported emissions falls in a range of reasonable materiality (/- 5%). This scope 3 category was externally verified by an independent third party. iii. The capital goods emissions were calculated as follows - capital good purchase in USD * emission factors for different type of capital goods taken from 2012 Guidelines to Defra GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting, Annex 13 adjusted for inflation rate and exchange rate. The following assumptions and uncertainties were taken into account: not exactly same description for Lenovo asset classes and industry codes, average inflation rate and average exchange rate. The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: The Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard was used for guidance and calculations of the capital goods category.*

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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

12700

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Fuel-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

i. Except transmission and distribution (T and D) losses, all fuel and energy related activities are included in Lenovo's scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. Location-based scope 2 total was used as the basis for calculating this Scope 3 category. Lenovo's worldwide electricity and natural gas consumption was used as source data for calculating emissions from T and D losses. The emissions factors for electricity and stationary combustion found in IEA, eGRID, China energy statistics book and CO2 emissions embodied in inter-provincial electricity transmission study; electricity T and D loss rates by country listed in a World Bank database [International Energy Agency, Energy Statistics and Balances for Non-OECD and OECD countries for 2010] and Energy Star Performance Rating [Table 1 - Source-Site Ratios for all Portfolio Manager Fuels[for natural gas were used for the following calculations: electricity - electricity consumed (kWh) x electricity life cycle emission factor ((kg CO2e)/kWh) x T and D loss rate (%) and natural gas - natural gas (kWh) x natural gas emission factor (kg CO2e/kWh) x T and D loss rate (%). ii. Lenovo believes that data quality of reported emissions falls in a range of reasonable materiality (/- 5%). This scope 3 category was externally verified by an independent third party. iii. The electricity T and D loss rates for manufacturing and research and development sites in Brazil, China, Germany, India, Japan, Mexico, Taiwan, and the United States were used. For the Lenovo's offices worldwide, the T and D loss rate was assumed to be an average of rates for used countries. The natural gas T and D loss rate from the Energy Star document (US-based average) was used for global natural gas usage, assuming the average applies to the rest of the countries. The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: The Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard was used for guidance and calculations of T and D losses.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

360152

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Hybrid method

☑ Fuel-based method

☑ Distance-based method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

*i. Emissions from product transportation were estimated based on the shipment data received from key Lenovo's carriers which represented 100% of worldwide global logistics spend. The following calculation formula was used - chargeable weight (shipment weight and shipment volume) * distance (origin, destination, route information) * emission factor per transport mode (container size, container type, carrier if available). The emission factors were obtained from Network for Transport and Environment (air), BSR Clean Cargo Working Group (ocean), HBEFA - Handbook Emission Factors for Road Transport (road) and EcoTransit for energy consumption rail type in combination with direct emission factors for fuel combustion from the International Energy Agency (rail). ii. Lenovo believes that data quality of reported emissions falls in a range of reasonable materiality (/- 5%). This scope 3 category was externally verified by an independent third party. iii. Lenovo used EcoTransIT carbon dashboard for calculating emissions from upstream transportation and distribution. International air, ocean and rail transport were included along with domestic transport in China (road and rail).*

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

2135

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Waste-type-specific method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

*i. The generated waste included non-hazardous waste, hazardous waste, and wastewater from all of Lenovo's manufacturing, research and development locations and some large offices. No product waste was included. The waste-type specific method described in The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions was used for estimating CO2e emissions - waste produced * waste type and waste treatment specific emission factor. The emission factors for non-hazardous waste were found in the EPA Report (2006): Solid Waste Management and Greenhouse Gases - A Life-Cycle Assessment of Emissions and Sinks and the emission factors for hazardous waste and wastewater were found in the Ecoinvent Database. ii. Lenovo believes that data quality of reported emissions falls in a range of reasonable materiality (/- 5%). This scope 3 category was externally verified by an independent third party. iii. The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard and Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions were used for guidance and calculating emissions from waste generated in operations.*

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

41630

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Hybrid method

☑ Fuel-based method

☑ Distance-based method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

i. Lenovo's business travel consisted of two parts: (1) travel agencies CO2e emissions report for air travel of Lenovo's employees and (2) miles travelled by Lenovo's employees in rented cars and associated CO2e emissions provided by a car renting agency. ii. Lenovo believes that data quality of reported emissions falls in a range of reasonable materiality (/- 5%). This scope 3 category was externally verified by an independent third party. iii. Methodologies used by the travel agencies were based on DEFRA data source, CORINAR methodology and other proprietary accounting methods. Guidance from World Resource Institute, the GHG Protocol tool for mobile combustion was used for calculating emissions from miles travelled in rented cars (using published carbon emission factors).

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

56585

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Hybrid method

☑ Average data method

☑ Fuel-based method

☑ Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

i. Lenovo conducted a worldwide employee survey annually. Based on employees' responses and their extrapolation, the CO2e emissions were estimated. The following data was collected through a survey: region in which employee worked, if they worked remotely 75% of the time, average distance travelled by employees

*per day, average number of days per week employee worked in the last fiscal year, average number of days per year employee worked in the last fiscal year, most frequent mode of transport used for commuting, fuel type and vehicle type if applicable. The employee commuting company-specific method described in The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions was used for estimating CO2e emissions - total distance travelled by vehicle type * vehicle specific emission factors. The GHG Protocol tool for mobile combustion (Version 2.6) was used for calculating emissions from miles travelled by vehicle type (emission factors embedded in the tool). The portion of electricity emissions of employees working from home was estimated by using an estimation tool based on employee location, associated country/region emission factors, average kWh per household, people in household and 48 working weeks per year/5 days per week and 8 hours per day. ii. Lenovo believes that data quality of reported emissions falls in a range of reasonable materiality (/-5%). This scope 3 category was externally verified by an independent third party. iii. The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard and Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions were used for guidance and calculating emissions from employee commuting.*

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, calculated

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

0

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Fuel-based method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Lenovo's upstream leased assets' Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions have been calculated based on primary activity data and fuel based method, as the data has been collected in UL360 portal with other Lenovo owns assets. Since Lenovo utilized operational control method for GHG accounting, the upstream leased assets emissions have been categorized into Lenovo's Scope 1 and 2 emissions already. To avoid double accounting, this category has been determined as not relevant.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Lenovo evaluated downstream transportation and distribution and determined that it is not significant because most of transportation and distribution can be classified as upstream (paid by Lenovo).

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Lenovo's products are not normally used for processing by other companies. Lenovo sells final products that are finished goods such as PC machines, servers or mobile devices.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

7131203

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average product method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

i, ii, iii. Lenovo is engaged with other members of the information and communication technology (ICT) industry and academia in the development of a tool to simplify and expedite determination of the PCF for ICT products through the Product Attribute Impact Algorithm (PAIA) project. Lenovo used the current PAIA notebook, desktop, monitor, tablet, all-in-one, thin client, and server tool for calculating emissions of Lenovo's typical notebook, desktop, monitor, tablet, all-in-one, thin client, and server. The calculated results show emissions distribution by different parts and also for use, packaging, transportation and end of life treatment categories. The emissions associated with use of sold products were estimated on a "narrow" baseline for the typical notebook, desktop, monitor, tablet, all-in-one, thin client, and server multiplied by sold/shipped product volumes.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

124265

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average product method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

i, ii, iii. Lenovo is engaged with other members of the information and communication technology (ICT) industry and academia in the development of a tool to simplify and expedite determination of the PCF for ICT products through the Product Attribute Impact Algorithm (PAIA) project. Lenovo used the current PAIA notebook, desktop, monitor, tablet, all-in-one, thin client, and server tool for calculating emissions of Lenovo's typical notebook, desktop, monitor, tablet, all-in-one, thin client, and server. The calculated results show emissions distribution by different parts and also for use, packaging, transportation and end of life treatment categories. The emissions associated with end-of-life treatment of sold products were estimated on a "narrow" baseline for the typical notebook, desktop, monitor, tablet, all-in-one, thin client, and server multiplied by sold/shipped product volumes.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Lenovo believes that we captured emissions data for downstream leased assets in either scope 1 or scope 2 or in other scope 3 categories.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Currently Lenovo doesn’t engage in the franchises model of operations.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Lenovo doesn't practice investment activities as financial investment firms.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

NA

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

NA
[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

(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

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

TUV SUD_Verification Statement GHG Emision Energy Consumption_2024.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

3-4

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(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

Select from:
☑ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

TUV SUD_Verification Statement GHG Emision Energy Consumption_2024.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

3-4

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:
☑ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

TUV SUD_Verification Statement GHG Emision Energy Consumption_2024.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

3-4

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(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

Select all that apply

- ☑ Scope 3: Capital goods
- ☑ Scope 3: Business travel
- ☑ Scope 3: Employee commuting
- ☑ Scope 3: Use of sold products
- ☑ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
- ☑ Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
- ☑ Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products
- ☑ Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
- ☑ Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

TUV SUD_Verification Statement GHG Emision Energy Consumption_2024.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

3-4

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(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?

Select from:
☑ Decreased

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

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

542

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

2

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

In FY23/24, Lenovo increased its renewable energy rate from 90% to 92%, which lead to 542 MT CO2e emission reduction, divided by total Scope 1 and Scope 2 market based emission (22966 MT CO2e), which lead to 2% reduction.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4018

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

17

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

In FY23/24, Lenovo implemented 34 emission reduction initiatives as outlined in section 7.55.1&2. The total estimated emission saving, excluding renewable purchases and onsite solar generation, lead to 4018 MT CO2e. The total estimated saving divided by total Scope 1 and 2 emission, 22966 MT CO2e, the emission percentage is 17%.

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Not applicable for Lenovo in FY23/24.

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Not applicable for Lenovo in FY23/24.

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Not applicable for Lenovo in FY23/24.

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3017

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

12

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

In FY23/24, the total Lenovo production increased 12%, considering the BAU activity in manufacturing site, it will lead to 3017 MT CO2e increases.

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Not applicable for Lenovo in FY23/24.

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Not applicable for Lenovo in FY23/24.

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Not applicable for Lenovo in FY23/24.

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Not applicable for Lenovo in FY23/24.

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1334

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

6

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

The remaining emission reduction comes from mainly jet fuel consumption reduction in FY23/24. Dividing by total Scope 1 and 2 emission, 22966 MT CO2e, this lead to 6% of emission percentage.
[Fixed row]

(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?

Select from:

☑ Market-based

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

☑ 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

Select from:

☑ CO2

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

4553.601

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ CH4

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

6.371

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ N2O

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

12.991

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

Row 4

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ HFCs

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

258.37

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

Row 8

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Refrigerants R-404a, R-401a, R-141b

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

137.42

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
[Add row]

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

Argentina

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

86.57

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

86.57

Australia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

144.52

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

144.52

Austria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

8.72

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

8.72

Belgium

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

10.72

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

10.72

Brazil

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

23.24

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

1525.07

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

0

Bulgaria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

14.78

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

14.78

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

80.8

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

73.21

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

73.21

Chile

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

33.38

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

33.38

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2595.63

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

159974.35

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

10187.72

Colombia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

13.23

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

13.23

Croatia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0.47

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

0.47

Czechia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

45.35

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

45.35

Denmark

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

17.12

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

17.12

Egypt

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

6.22

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

6.22

Finland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

7.65

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

7.65

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

17.99

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

17.99

Georgia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0.28

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

0.28

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

649.8

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

812.86

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

0

Greece

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

27.41

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

27.41

Hungary

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

151.22

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

1839.88

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

0

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

33.1

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

3138.19

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

271.79

Indonesia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

58.13

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

58.13

Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

25.67

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

25.67

Israel

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

76.56

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

76.56

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

72.58

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

72.58

Japan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

194.14

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

4373.63

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

0

Kazakhstan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

6.03

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

6.03

Kenya

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

6.21

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

6.21

Lithuania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

3.32

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

3.32

Malaysia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

104.29

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

104.29

Mexico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

150.34

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

8043.75

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

0

Morocco

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

5.3

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

5.3

Netherlands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

63.24

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

63.24

New Zealand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Norway

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0.33

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

0.33

Philippines

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

66.51

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

66.51

Peru

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

17.77

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

17.77

Poland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

48.39

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

48.39

Portugal

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

1.19

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

1.19

Republic of Korea

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

137.38

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

137.38

Romania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

54.18

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

857.56

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

0

Russian Federation

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

61.95

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

61.95

Saudi Arabia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

15.46

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

15.46

Serbia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

2.91

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

2.91

Singapore

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

63.05

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

63.05

Slovakia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.12

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

177.48

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

0

Slovenia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

9.34

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

9.34

South Africa

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

165.6

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

165.6

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

48.33

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

0

Sweden

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0.33

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

0.33

Switzerland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

1.9

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

1.9

Taiwan, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

316.28

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

5537.55

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

5537.55

Thailand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

11.36

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

11.36

Turkey

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

11.16

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

11.16

Ukraine

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

16.79

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

16.79

United Arab Emirates

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

49.82

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

49.82

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

22.84

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

197.07

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

197.07

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

697.31

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

8689.75

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

159.23

Viet Nam

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

33.35

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

33.35
[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply
☑ By business division
☑ By activity

(7.17.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Row 1	*IDG (Intelligent Devices Group)*	*3627*
Row 2	*ISG (Infrastructure Solutions Group)*	*745*
Row 3	*SSG (Solutions and Services Group)*	*596*

[Add row]

(7.17.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Manufacturing*	*2452*
Row 2	*Research and Development*	*2322*
Row 3	*Large office*	*195*

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ By business division

☑ By activity

(7.20.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*IDG (Intelligent Devices Group)*	*143707*	*13138*
Row 2	*ISG (Infrastructure Solutions Group)*	*29529*	*2700*
Row 3	*SSG (Solutions and Services Group)*	*23623*	*2160*

[Add row]

(7.20.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Manufacturing*	*110910*	*0*
Row 2	*Research and Development*	*63479*	*0*
Row 3	*Large office*	*19467*	*14994*
Row 4	*Small office*	*2955*	*2955*
Row 5	*Retailer store*	*48*	*48*

[Add row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4969

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

196859

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

17997

(7.22.4) Please explain

The emission accounting boundary is consistent with boundary of annual financial statements. No other entities are included.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

The emission accounting boundary is consistent with boundary of annual financial statements. No other entities are included.
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:
☑ Not relevant as we do not have any subsidiaries

(7.27) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

☑ Customer base is too large and diverse to accurately track emissions to the customer level

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

Lenovo has a diversified pool of customers and a broad product selection that is sold to these customers which make emission allocation challenging. Lenovo believes that industry-specific standards, tools, and allocation methods would make it easier to determine relationship accurately and credibly between the production of individual products or product families and their resulting emissions for Lenovo's customers.

Row 2

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

☑ Diversity of product lines makes accurately accounting for each product/product line cost ineffective

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

Lenovo has a diversified pool of customers and a broad product selection that is sold to these customers which make emission allocation challenging. Lenovo believes that industry-specific standards, tools, and allocation methods would make it easier to determine relationship accurately and credibly between the production of individual products or product families and their resulting emissions for Lenovo's customers.
[Add row]

(7.28) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

(7.28.1) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.28.2) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities

Lenovo is aware that economic allocation methodology comes with uncertainty and potential inaccuracy. Lenovo would like to use physical allocation or industry-specific allocation methods in the future. It would be very helpful if academia and ICT companies collaborated and developed ICT specific allocation methods based on product carbon footprint of products.
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:
☑ 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)	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(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

Select from:

☑ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

22760

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

22760

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

295347

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

24973

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

320320

Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

16724

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

16724

Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

578

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

578

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

16956

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

16956

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

312303

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

65035

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

377338
[Fixed row]

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

[Fixed row]

(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

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

NA

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

NA

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

NA

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

NA

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

NA

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

22760

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

2036

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

17454

(7.30.7.8) Comment

The 17454 MWh is natural gas used for heating. The 2036 MWh is gasoline, LPG, and diesel used for electricity generators. The remainder is fuel used for transportation. Total MWh of gas consumed by the organization is 22760 MWh.

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

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

NA

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

22760

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

2036

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

17454

(7.30.7.8) Comment

The 17454 MWh is natural gas used for heating. The 2036 MWh is gasoline, LPG, and diesel used for electricity generators. The remainder is fuel used for transportation. Total MWh of gas consumed by the organization is 22760 MWh.
[Fixed row]

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

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

18992

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

18992

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

16956

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

16956

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0
[Fixed row]

(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

Select from:
☑ China

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

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

12094.71

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

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

Select from:

☑ China

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

Select from:

☑ 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

Lenovo has electric solar panel installations at facilities in Beijing, Hefei and Wuhan, China. Both projects are based on the model of the energy performance contracting (similar as PPA). Hefei was commissioned in 2016 and Wuhan went online during Lenovo's FY19/20.

Row 2

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

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

4218.72

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

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

Select from:

☑ United States of America

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

Select from:

☑ 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

Lenovo has electric solar panel installations at facilities in Morrisville and Whitsett, North Carolina. Both projects are based on the model of procure and construct. Morrisville was commissioned in 2016 and Whitsett's system went online in 2020.

Row 3

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Hungary

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

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

642.55

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

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

Select from:

☑ Hungary

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Lenovo has electric solar panel installations at facilities in Budapest, Hungary that went online in 2022.

Row 4

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

11364

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

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

Select from:

☑ Brazil

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

Select from:

☑ 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

Lenovo purchased I-RECs to cover the electricity consumption from our operations in Brazil during the reporting year. All I-RECs from Brazil are from 100% of renewable projects (wind) and were cancelled on behalf of Lenovo.

Row 5

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ China

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ 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)

210981.66

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

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

Select from:

☑ China

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

Select from:

☑ 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

Lenovo purchased I-RECs to cover part of electricity from our operations in China during the reporting year. All I-RECs from China are from 100% of renewable projects (wind and solar) and were cancelled on behalf of Lenovo.

Row 6

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

23815.31

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ US-REC

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

Select from:

☑ United States of America

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Lenovo purchased RECs to cover the electricity consumption from our operations in the USA during the reporting year. All Lenovo's US-RECs are Green-e certified (wind) and were cancelled on behalf of Lenovo.

Row 7

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Mexico

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

19724.74

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

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

Select from:

☑ Mexico

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

Select from:

☑ 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

Lenovo purchased I-RECs to cover the electricity consumption from our operations in Mexico during the reporting year. All these I-RECs from Mexico are from 100% of renewable projects (wind) and were cancelled on behalf of Lenovo.

Row 8

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

4000

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

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

Select from:

☑ India

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Lenovo purchased I-RECs to cover part of electricity from our operations in India during the reporting year. All these I-RECs from India are from 100% of renewable projects (wind) and were cancelled on behalf of Lenovo.

Row 9

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

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

1697.76

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Iceland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2001

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Lenovo purchased I-RECs to cover part of electricity from our operations in Germany during the reporting year. All these I-RECs from Germany are from 100% of renewable projects (hydro) and were cancelled on behalf of Lenovo.

Row 10

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify :solar and hydro

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

9405.65

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ NFC – Renewable

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

Select from:

☑ Japan

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

Select from:

☑ 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

Lenovo purchased NFCs to cover part of electricity from our operations in Japan during the reporting year. All these NFCs from Japan are from 100% of renewable projects (solar and hydro) and were cancelled on behalf of Lenovo.

Row 11

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ 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)

631.34

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Spain

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Lenovo purchased GOs to cover part of electricity from our operations in Germany during the reporting year. All these GOs from Germany are from 100% of renewable projects and were cancelled on behalf of Lenovo.

Row 12

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Hungary

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ 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)

8955.18

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Spain

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Lenovo purchased GOs to cover part of electricity from our operations in Hungary during the reporting year. All these GOs from Hungary are from 100% of renewable projects and were cancelled on behalf of Lenovo.

Row 13

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Romania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify :solar and wind

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

3149.32

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Norway

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

Select from:

☑ 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

Lenovo purchased GOs to cover part of electricity from our operations in Romania during the reporting year. All these GOs from Romania are from 100% of renewable projects and were cancelled on behalf of Lenovo.

Row 14

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Slovakia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify :solar and wind

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

1301.16

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Norway

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

Select from:

☑ 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

Lenovo purchased GOs to cover part of electricity from our operations in Slovakia during the reporting year. All these GOs from Slovakia are from 100% of renewable projects and were cancelled on behalf of Lenovo.

Row 15

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Spain

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify :solar and wind

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

320.92

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Norway

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

Select from:

☑ 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

Lenovo purchased GOs to cover part of electricity from our operations in Spain during the reporting year. All these GOs from Spain are from 100% of renewable projects and were cancelled on behalf of Lenovo.
[Add row]

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

Argentina

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

279.97

(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)

279.97

Australia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

222.39

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

222.39

Austria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

65.61

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

65.61

Belgium

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

78.63

(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)

78.63

Brazil

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

11364.17

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

11364.17

Bulgaria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

36

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

36.00

Canada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

36

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

36.00

Chile

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

89.2

(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)

89.20

China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

219918.68

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

12094.71

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

16724.11

(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)

248737.50

Colombia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

86.5

(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)

86.50

Croatia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3.17

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

3.17

Czechia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

106.79

(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)

106.79

Denmark

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

157.11

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

157.11

Eygpt

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

15.45

(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)

15.45

Finland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

96.34

(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)

96.34

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

344.61

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

344.61

Georgia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2329.1

(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)

2329.10

Greece

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

80.14

(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)

80.14

Hungary

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8955.18

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

642.55

(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)

9597.73

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4379.28

(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)

4379.28

Indonesia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

74.2

(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)

74.20

Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

Israel

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

172.97

(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)

172.97

Italy

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

256.82

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

256.82

Japan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9405.65

(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)

9405.65

Kazakhstan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

12.34

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

12.34

Kenya

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

64.37

(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)

64.37

Lithuania

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

25.4

(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)

25.40

Malaysia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

168.07

(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)

168.07

Mexico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

19724.74

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

19724.74

Morocco

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

7.35

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

7.35

Netherlands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

202.36

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

202.36

New Zealand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

Norway

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

53.58

(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)

53.58

Peru

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

95.43

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

95.43

Philippines

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

93.56

(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)

93.56

Poland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

74.37

(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)

74.37

Portugal

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

7.88

(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)

7.88

Republic of Korea

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

300.27

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

300.27

Romania

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3149.32

(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)

3149.32

Russian Federation

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

170.37

(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)

170.37

Saudi Arabi

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

25.24

(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)

25.24

Serbia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4.11

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

4.11

Singapore

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

164.49

(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)

164.49

Slovakia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1301.16

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

1301.16

Slovenia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

41.24

(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)

41.24

South Africa

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

183.92

(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)

183.92

Spain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

320.92

(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)

320.92

Sweden

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

28.92

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

28.92

Switzerland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

73.73

(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)

73.73

Taiwan, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9696.28

(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)

9696.28

Thailand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

24.12

(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)

24.12

Turkey

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

26.36

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

26.36

Ukraine

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

57.91

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

57.91

United Arab Emirates

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

104.98

(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)

104.98

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

955.27

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

955.27

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

24460.13

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

4218.12

(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)

28678.25

Viet Nam

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

59.05

(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)

59.05
[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

4.04e-7

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

22966

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:
☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

56864000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

3

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in renewable energy consumption

☑ Other emissions reduction activities

(7.45.9) Please explain

The emission intensity reduction comes from renewable energy usage and energy efficiency improvement in operation.
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Renewable energy Capacity

(7.52.2) Metric value

25

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

MW

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

NA

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

47

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Lenovo expand solar generation capacity in FY23/24.

Row 2

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:
☑ Waste

(7.52.2) Metric value

48452

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Metric tons

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

NA

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

5

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Overall headcount globally decreased by approximately 10% from FY 2022/23 to FY 2023/24. Due to this decrease, waste totals were expected to correlate. Although the percent decrease of waste does not equal the total headcount decrease, many locations started to require remote workers return to offices. Additionally, revenue for FY 2023/24 was down approximately 8%, the decreased product output globally and the decreased headcount, are the primary drivers for the approximate 5% difference in waste output.

Row 3

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Wastewater Discharge

(7.52.2) Metric value

1400

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

megaliters

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

NA

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

5.5

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Overall headcount globally decreased by approximately 10% from FY 2022/23 to FY 2023/24. Due to this decrease, wastewater discharge totals were expected to correlate. Although the percent decrease of wastewater discharge does not equal the total headcount decrease, many locations started to require remote workers return to offices, this could attribute to the approximate 4.5% difference.

Row 5

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Water Withdrawal

(7.52.2) Metric value

1420

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

megaliters

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

NA

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

5

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Lenovo's water use is directly related to our business activity – as business increases, more employees are on site using more water for WASH services. Lenovo uses very little water in the manufacturing process outside of WASH services. Since overall headcount globally decreased by approximately 10% from FY 2022/23 to FY 2023/24, water withdraw totals were expected to correlate. Although the percent decrease of water withdrawn does not equal the total headcount decrease, many locations started to require remote workers return to offices. We believe this is one of the primary drivers for the difference.
[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ Absolute target

☑ Intensity 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

Select from:

☑ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

LENO-CHI-005-OFF Net Zero Decision (2).pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

01/01/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

03/31/2019

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

6031

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

26029

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

0.000

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

32060.000

(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

03/31/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

50

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

16030.000

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

4969

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

17997

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

22966.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ 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

56.73

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target covers Lenovo-wide scope 1 and 2 (market-based) emissions. The base and target years are based on Lenovo's fiscal years, so we entered the year that applies to the end of the fiscal year, 2019 for FY 2018/19 and 2030 for FY 2029/30. Lenovo also developed intensity targets for three scope 3 categories (use of sold products, purchased goods and services and upstream transportation and distribution). All those have been approved by Science Based Targets initiative as near term SBTi target in Jan 2022. In addition, Lenovo is in the first group of companies to receive net-zero validation from Science Based Targets initiative, making it the first PC and smartphone maker and 139th company around the world with targets validated by the Net-Zero Standard. Lenovo's approved targets are listed on the Science Based Targets website as follows: "Overall Net-Zero Target Lenovo commits to reach net-zero GHG emissions across the value chain by FY2049/2050. Near-Term Targets Lenovo commits to reduce absolute scope 1 and scope 2 GHG emissions 50% by FY2029/2030 from a FY2018/2019 base year. Lenovo also commits to reduce scope 3 GHG emissions from use of sold products 35% on average for comparable products within the same timeframe. Lenovo commits to reduce scope 3 GHG emissions from purchased goods and services 66.5% per million US gross profit within the same timeframe. Lenovo further commits to reduce scope 3 GHG emissions from upstream transportation and distribution 25% per tonne-km of transported product by within the same timeframe. Long-Term Targets Lenovo commits to reduce absolute scope 1, 2, and 3 GHG emissions by 90% by FY2049/50 from a FY2018/19 base year. " The Science Based Targets initiative informed us that Lenovo's scope 1 and 2 portion of our targets are aligned with a 1.5C pathway. The ambition of Lenovo's scope 3 targets has been assessed though the target validation process and deemed as ambitious.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Lenovo commits to reduce absolute scope 1 and scope 2 GHG emissions 50% by FY2029/2030 from a FY2018/2019 base year.

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

Lenovo's road map to achieve this target is a hierarchical combination of on-site energy efficiency projects, on-site renewable energy generation, and renewable energy commodities. The emissions reduction initiatives which have contributed most to any progress towards the target to the end of the reporting year are the energy efficiency projects, annual purchases of energy attribute certificates. We anticipate our continued progress towards the target to continue to be variable year to year.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

(7.53.2) Provide details of your emissions intensity targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Int 1

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.53.2.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

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(7.53.2.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ Well-below 2°C aligned

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

01/01/2023

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.2.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Category 11: Use of sold products

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :metric tons CO2e per comparable product (for notebooks, desktops, and servers)

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

03/31/2019

(7.53.2.25) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.184

(7.53.2.32) Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.1840000000

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.1840000000

(7.53.2.46) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.53) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure

62

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

03/31/2030

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

66.5

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0616400000

(7.53.2.59) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

-20

(7.53.2.72) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.1

(7.53.2.79) Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.1000000000

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.1000000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

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

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

68.65

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target includes notebooks, desktops and servers representing majority emissions from use of sold products. Lenovo uses the Product Attribute Impact Algorithm (PAIA) tool to calculate emissions of Lenovo's products. The calculated results show emissions distribution by different parts and also for use, packaging, transportation and end of life treatment categories. The base and target years are based on Lenovo's fiscal years, so we entered the year that applies to the end of

the fiscal year, 2019 for FY 2018/19 and 2030 for FY 2029/30. This target is one of the developed intensity targets for three scope 3 categories (use of sold products, purchased goods and services and upstream transportation and distribution) along with a target for scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions. All those have been approved by Science Based Targets initiative as near term SBTi target in Jan 2022. In addition, Lenovo is in the first group of companies to receive net-zero validation from Science Based Targets initiative, making it the first PC and smartphone maker and 139th company around the world with targets validated by the Net-Zero Standard. Lenovo's approved targets are listed on the Science Based Targets website as follows: "Overall Net-Zero Target Lenovo commits to reach net-zero GHG emissions across the value chain by FY2049/2050. Near-Term Targets Lenovo commits to reduce absolute scope 1 and scope 2 GHG emissions 50% by FY2029/2030 from a FY2018/2019 base year. Lenovo also commits to reduce scope 3 GHG emissions from use of sold products 35% on average for comparable products within the same timeframe. Lenovo commits to reduce scope 3 GHG emissions from purchased goods and services 66.5% per million US gross profit within the same timeframe. Lenovo further commits to reduce scope 3 GHG emissions from upstream transportation and distribution 25% per tonne-km of transported product by within the same timeframe. Long-Term Targets Lenovo commits to reduce absolute scope 1, 2, and 3 GHG emissions by 90% by FY2049/50 from a FY2018/19 base year. " The Science Based Targets initiative informed us that Lenovo's scope 1 and 2 portion of our targets are aligned with a 1.5C pathway. The ambition of Lenovo's scope 3 targets has been assessed though the target validation process and deemed as ambitious.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

Lenovo also commits to reduce scope 3 GHG emissions from use of sold products 35% on average for comparable products within the same timeframe.

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

Lenovo's road map to achieve this target relies on reducing product emissions through energy efficiency improvements of: • Desktops by 50% • Servers by 50% • Notebooks by 30%. The emissions reduction initiatives which have contributed most to any progress towards the target to the end of the reporting year were product generation to generation improvements in energy efficiency. We anticipate our continued progress towards the target to continue to be variable year to year.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

Row 2

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Int 3

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.53.2.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

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(7.53.2.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ Well-below 2°C aligned

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

01/01/2023

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.2.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :metric tons CO2e per tonne-km of transported product

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

03/31/2019

(7.53.2.18) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.00026

(7.53.2.32) Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0002600000

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0002600000

(7.53.2.39) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution intensity figure

100.0

(7.53.2.53) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure

3

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

100.0

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

03/31/2030

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

25

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0001950000

(7.53.2.59) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

-1

(7.53.2.65) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.000154

(7.53.2.79) Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0001540000

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0001540000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

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

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

163.08

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target includes international air, ocean, and rail transport along with domestic transport in China (road and rail). Emissions from product transportation were estimated based on the shipment data received from key Lenovo's carriers. The base and target years are based on Lenovo's fiscal years, so we entered the year that applies to the end of the fiscal year, 2019 for FY 2018/19 and 2030 for FY 2029/30. This target is one of the developed intensity targets for three scope 3 categories (use of sold products, purchased goods and services and upstream transportation and distribution) along with a target for scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions. All those have been approved by Science Based Targets initiative as near term SBTi target in Jan 2022. In addition, Lenovo is in the first group of companies to receive net-zero validation from Science Based Targets initiative, making it the first PC and smartphone maker and 139th company around the world with targets validated by the Net-Zero Standard. Lenovo's approved targets are listed on the Science Based Targets website as follows: "Overall Net-Zero Target Lenovo commits to reach net-zero GHG emissions across the value chain by FY2049/2050. Near-Term Targets Lenovo commits to reduce absolute scope 1 and scope 2 GHG emissions 50% by FY2029/2030 from a FY2018/2019 base year. Lenovo also commits to reduce scope 3 GHG emissions from use of sold products 35% on average for comparable products within the same timeframe. Lenovo commits to reduce scope 3 GHG emissions from purchased goods and services 66.5% per million US gross profit within the same timeframe. Lenovo further commits to reduce scope 3 GHG emissions from upstream transportation and distribution 25% per tonne-km of transported product by within the same timeframe. Long-Term Targets Lenovo commits to reduce absolute scope 1, 2, and 3 GHG emissions by 90% by FY2049/50 from a FY2018/19 base year. " The Science Based Targets initiative informed us that Lenovo's scope 1 and 2 portion of our targets are aligned with a 1.5C pathway. The ambition of Lenovo's scope 3 targets has been assessed though the target validation process and deemed as ambitious.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

Lenovo further commits to reduce scope 3 GHG emissions from upstream transportation and distribution 25% per tonne-km of transported product by within the same timeframe.

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

Lenovo's road map for this target includes the following: • Demand management • Low carbon transport • Low carbon fuel • Utilization and consolidation We anticipate our progress towards the target to be variable year to year.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

Row 3

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Int 2

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.53.2.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

LENO-CHI-005-OFF Net Zero Decision (2).pdf

(7.53.2.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ Well-below 2°C aligned

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

01/01/2023

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

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

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.2.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**metric tons CO2e per million US$ gross profit

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

03/31/2019

(7.53.2.15) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

885

(7.53.2.32) Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

885.0000000000

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

885.0000000000

(7.53.2.36) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services covered by this Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.53) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure

32

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

100.0

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

03/31/2030

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

35

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

575.2500000000

(7.53.2.59) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

-9

(7.53.2.62) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

664

(7.53.2.79) Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

664.0000000000

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

664.0000000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

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

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

71.35

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target includes Lenovo’s cradle-to-gate supply chain and covers 100% of Lenovo's suppliers based on procurement spend. The base and target years are based on Lenovo's fiscal years, so we entered the year that applies to the end of the fiscal year, 2019 for FY 2018/19 and 2030 for FY 2029/30. This target is one of the developed intensity targets for three scope 3 categories (use of sold products, purchased goods and services and upstream transportation and distribution) along with a target for scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions. All those have been approved by Science Based Targets initiative as near term SBTi target in Jan 2022. In addition, Lenovo is in the first group of companies to receive net-zero validation from Science Based Targets initiative, making it the first PC and smartphone maker and one of 139th company around the world with targets validated by the Net-Zero Standard. Lenovo’s approved targets are listed on the Science Based Targets website as follows: “Overall Net-Zero Target Lenovo commits to reach net-zero GHG emissions across the value chain by FY2049/2050. Near-Term Targets Lenovo commits to

reduce absolute scope 1 and scope 2 GHG emissions 50% by FY2029/2030 from a FY2018/2019 base year. Lenovo also commits to reduce scope 3 GHG emissions from use of sold products 35% on average for comparable products within the same timeframe. Lenovo commits to reduce scope 3 GHG emissions from purchased goods and services 66.5% per million US gross profit within the same timeframe. Lenovo further commits to reduce scope 3 GHG emissions from upstream transportation and distribution 25% per tonne-km of transported product by within the same timeframe. Long-Term Targets Lenovo commits to reduce absolute scope 1, 2, and 3 GHG emissions by 90% by FY2049/50 from a FY2018/19 base year. " The Science Based Targets initiative informed us that Lenovo's scope 1 and 2 portion of our targets are aligned with a 1.5C pathway. The ambition of Lenovo's scope 3 targets has been assessed though the target validation process and deemed as ambitious.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

Lenovo commits to reduce scope 3 GHG emissions from purchased goods and services 66.5% per million US gross profit within the same timeframe.

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

The supplier ESG performance evaluation includes evaluation on suppliers' emissions management practices. And the results of the ESG evaluation will be integrated into the procurement process and reviewed with the suppliers every quarter. Specially, our requests to suppliers and the progress to date are: • Disclose climate-related data through CDP Climate Change Questionnaire – 96% suppliers we requested in 2022 responded; • Set science-based climate targets – 45% of suppliers (by procurement spend) have committed or have set SBTs; • Set renewable energy procurement target; • Take actions to reduce emissions such as procuring renewable energy, improve energy efficiency, etc. • For more advanced suppliers, we expect them to engage their own supply chain and drive the industry towards low-carbon transformation. To make sure that suppliers make continued improvement, we kicked off the Supplier Emission Reduction Program in 2022, and provide capacity building trainings to suppliers on Lenovo's requirements, and general knowledge on emissions management.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ 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

Select from:

☑ Low 1

(7.54.1.2) Date target was set

04/01/2020

(7.54.1.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.1.4) Target type: energy carrier

Select from:

☑ All energy carriers

(7.54.1.5) Target type: activity

Select from:

☑ Consumption

(7.54.1.6) Target type: energy source

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy source(s) only

(7.54.1.7) End date of base year

03/31/2021

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

294057

(7.54.1.9) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

88

(7.54.1.10) End date of target

03/31/2026

(7.54.1.11) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy at end date of target

90

(7.54.1.12) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

92

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

200.00

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved and maintained

(7.54.1.16) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes, it is related to Abs 1. If we use more energy from renewable sources, we will use less energy from non-renewable sources which may decrease our overall emissions.

(7.54.1.17) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

(7.54.1.19) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target cover all the Lenovo direct operation with no exclusion.

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

This target is as follows: By FY 2025/26, 90% of our global operations' electricity will be obtained from renewable sources.This target is a maintenance target and we intended to continue to maintain at least 90% of our global operations' electricity from renewable sources.The base and target years are based on Lenovo's fiscal years.

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

Operation energy efficiency improvement, solar generation capacity expansion and renewable energy commodity procurement.
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Oth 1

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

04/01/2023

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

☑ 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

03/31/2023

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

45

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

03/31/2024

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

49

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

49

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

100.0000000000

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes, this year-on-year target is related to our supply chain emissions.

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target cover all production based suppliers, no exclusion.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

This is a year on year target updated by Lenovo's global supply chain team. The ultimate goal is to have 95% of suppliers by spend to set science-based emissions reduction targets and we are still sizing how long this will take. This requirement is included in the supplier ESG scorecard which is reviewed with suppliers each quarter. Also, the procurement team has set a KPI to move toward this target.

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

Lenovo identifies suppliers who haven't committed to the SBTi and engages them by providing trainings and support. In FY23/24, there are 49% of suppliers by spend that have committed to or have set SBTs. To better support suppliers in this requirement, Lenovo invited experts to provide trainings to the suppliers. Also, suppliers' ESG performance including SBT status is reviewed in the quarterly business review to remind suppliers' of their gaps. The base and target years are based on Lenovo's fiscal years.

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

01/19/2023

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☑ Abs1

☑ Int1

☑ Int2

☑ Int3

☑ Low1

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

03/31/2050

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.54.3.7) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

LENO-CHI-005-OFF Net Zero Decision (2).pdf

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

☑ Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers company-wide Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

The Company's net-zero target is to achieve a 90 percent reduction across Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select from:

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

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for beyond value chain mitigation

☑ Yes, we plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization at the end of the target

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

In short term, we will mainly focus on emission reduction instead of neutralization.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

Internally, Lenovo developed its target based on SBTi Net-zero standard, ESG EOC has approved the target, and Board of Director has approved target. Global ESG team reviews its target annually to assure its on track and no significant emission accounting updates for Lenovo corporate level carbon footprint. Externally, the targets have been submitted to SBTi and approved by SBTi. Every five years, SBTi will review Lenovo's SBTi and Net-zero target.
[Add row]

(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.

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	*0*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*0*	*0*
Implementation commenced	*0*	*0*
Implemented	*34*	*190296*
Not to be implemented	*0*	*`Numeric input*

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Lighting

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

157

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

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

34371

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

121647

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 3-5 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

It is assumed that the annual CO2e savings are higher than reported in the related column due to estimation and extrapolation.

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings
☑ Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)

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

1169

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

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

364244

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

1428382

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

It is assumed that the annual CO2e savings are higher than reported in the related column due to estimation and extrapolation.

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Insulation

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

0

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

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

0

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

1320

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

It is assumed that the annual CO2e savings are higher than reported in the related column due to estimation and extrapolation.

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Machine/equipment replacement

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

56

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

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

12252

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

335166

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ >25 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 21-30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

It is assumed that the annual CO2e savings are higher than reported in the related column due to estimation and extrapolation.

Row 5

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Other, please specify **:**Adjusting working stations and operations

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

2637

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

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

439591

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

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

It is assumed that the annual CO2e savings are higher than reported in the related column due to estimation and extrapolation.

Row 7

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☑ Low-carbon electricity mix

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

178862

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

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

0

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

600000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Purchased renewable energy in a form of energy attribute certificates. These renewable commodities were cancelled on behalf of our company. Lenovo also expanded its solar capacity at its manufacturing sites.
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:
☑ Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Lenovo budgeted for and funded the purchase of renewable energy commodities.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:
☑ Dedicated budget for energy efficiency

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Lenovo budgeted for and funded energy efficiency studies and projects at manufacturing locations and real estate sites.

Row 4

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:
☑ Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Lenovo budgeted for and funded access to an online tracking tool for regulatory requirements/standards related to GHG, climate change and product carbon footprint.

Row 5

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Other **:**Support development of GHG emission methodologies and tools

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Lenovo budgeted for and funded participation in, and support of, the development of GHG emissions calculation methodologies and tools.
[Add row]

(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization’s goods or services?

Select from:

☑ No, I am not providing data

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

Select from:

☑ 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

Select from:

☑ Group of products or services

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

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**ENERGY STAR®

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other

☑ Other, please specify **:**ICT Equipment - specifically computers, monitors, and servers

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

Energy efficiency is a targeted attribute of the Lenovo product development process. Improvements in product energy efficiency are consistently part of our key environmental objectives and targets. We realize this opportunity of our strong product energy efficiency with lower emission footprint and offer a full complement of ENERGY STAR qualified products. These products demonstrate higher energy efficiency resulting in less GHG emissions compared to non- ENERGY STAR certified products. This year Lenovo offered ENERGY STAR qualified notebooks (91% of all notebook platforms), desktops (82% of all desktop platforms), workstations (100% of all workstation platforms), monitors (50% of all monitors), and servers (82% of all server platforms). We estimated that 72% of Lenovo's revenue could be attributed to products that helped avoid emissions. The products with ENERGY STAR certification (notebooks, desktops, workstations, monitors and servers) shipped in FY 2023/24 as a share of Lenovo's total revenue were used for estimating this percentage value.

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

72

Row 2

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☑ Group of products or services

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

Select from:

☑ Green Bond Principles (ICMA)

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other

☑ Other, please specify **:**Green projects that are related to energy efficiency, renewable energy, green buildings, circular economy adapted products, production and processes, and clean transportation.

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

The net proceeds raised under the Framework will be used to finance or refinance, in whole or in part, expenditure on eligible green projects that are related to energy efficiency, renewable energy, green buildings, circular economy adapted products, production and processes, and clean transportation. Fostering investment in eligible green projects, the Framework supports the transition to a low-carbon and more resource efficient business operation, thereby echoing Lenovo's sustainable development strategies and the commitment to decarbonisation. 100% of the proceeds (USD 625 million) from the Green bond issued has been fully allocated to eligible Green projects in accordance with the Framework, including solar energy projects and green building projects.

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

1.1
[Add row]

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

Select from:

☑ No

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.1.1) Provide details on these exclusions.

Row 1

(9.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

☑ Facilities

(9.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

In FY23/24, Lenovo operated 125 small offices. Lenovo generally considers small offices as offices with less than 100 employees, although some small offices may have more employees. In addition, Lenovo operated some retail locations in Asia. For small offices and retail locations, since the water use is quite small and accurate data is difficult to obtain, Lenovo does not require the collection and reporting of water use data. Accurate data may be difficult to obtain for these locations because Lenovo may not be metered uniquely by the landlord and often these locations share WASH facilities with other building tenants. Despite not being required, a few small office sites chose to voluntarily report partial water use data.

(9.1.1.3) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

☑ Shared premises

(9.1.1.7) Percentage of water volume the exclusion represents

Select from:

☑ 6-10%

(9.1.1.8) Please explain

This exclusion represents approximately 6.3% of Lenovo's global employee headcount which likely corresponds to 6.3% or less of Lenovo's total water use. A main use of the water at these sites is for WASH services.
[Add row]

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:
☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water withdrawal volumes are measured directly by meters wherever possible. Where a facility does not have a dedicated meter, it is estimated based on water withdrawals for the larger building and % of building occupancy. For a few large offices where no data is available from the larger building manager, Lenovo estimates based on headcount and monthly per person intensity at similar sites. The frequency of measurement corresponds to the frequency of utility invoices, most often monthly.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water withdrawal volumes are measured or estimated for all sites in the reporting boundary. This includes all Lenovo's active manufacturing, R&D, and large offices. Lenovo tracks this data using UL 360 Sustainability Software (UL360). Semi-annually the data goes through two internal reviews. Annually, this data is audited by a third party. In FY23/24, the third party was TÜV SÜD.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

At the end of the FY, data coordinators at all sites in Lenovo's reporting boundary are asked to provide their water withdrawal sources via the Company's UL 360 Sustainability Software (UL360). The data coordinators inputting the information into UL360 are familiar with the site operations and able to determine (measure) which sources applied to the site based on local site knowledge. The corporate role responsible for water then reviews this data.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water withdrawal volumes by source are measured for all sites in the reporting boundary. This includes all Lenovo's active manufacturing, R&D, and large offices. Once per year was deemed sufficient because the sources are usually relatively constant throughout the year. This withdrawal source data was then applied to the withdrawal volume data to determine volumes per source type.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Lenovo has two sites that directly withdrawal water from groundwater - a manufacturing site in Pondicherry, India and a large office located in Jaguariuna, Brazil. The method and frequency of measurement are determined by local requirements. At Lenovo's site in Pondicherry, influent is tested daily for pH, TDS, and appearance and annually by a third party lab. At Lenovo's site in Jaguariuna, influent is tested regularly by a third party for VOCs, organics, metals, pH, and other parameters.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water withdrawal quality is measured at 100% of sites withdrawing raw water. All of Lenovo's other sites obtain their water from third parties who have treated raw water to specific standards. Even so, many of these sites do measure the quality of incoming water, but the method and frequency of measurement are determined by the site based on local context and requirements. For example, in China, incoming water quality is measured per local practice and requirements, and the monitoring program is handled by a third party.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water discharge volumes are measured directly by meters if possible. Where not measured by meters, water discharge volumes are estimated as 90-100% of withdrawals. The frequency of measurement corresponds to the frequency of utility invoices, most often monthly.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water discharge volumes are measured or estimated for all sites in the reporting boundary. This includes all Lenovo's active manufacturing, R&D, and large offices. Lenovo tracks this data using UL 360 Sustainability Software (UL360). Semi-annually the data goes through two internal reviews. Annually, this data is audited by a third party. In FY23/24, the third party was TÜV SÜD.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

At the end of the FY, data coordinators at all sites in Lenovo's reporting boundary are asked to provide their discharge destinations via the Company's UL 360 Sustainability Software (UL360). The data coordinators inputting the information into UL360 are familiar with the site operations and able to determine (measure) which destinations applied to the site based on local site knowledge. The corporate role responsible for water then reviews the global data set.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water discharge volumes by source are measured for all sites in the reporting boundary. This includes all Lenovo's active manufacturing, R&D, and large offices. Once per year was deemed sufficient because the destinations are usually relatively constant throughout the year. This discharge data was then applied to the discharge volume data to determine volumes per destination type.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

At the end of the FY, data coordinators at all sites in Lenovo's reporting boundary are asked to provide the highest level of treatment the site's water discharges received via UL360. The data coordinators inputting the information into UL360 are familiar with the sites and able to determine (measure) which treatment level applied to the site based on local site knowledge. The corporate role responsible for water then reviews the global data set.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water discharge volumes by treatment level are measured for all sites in the reporting boundary. This includes all Lenovo's active manufacturing, R&D, and large offices. Once per year was deemed sufficient because the treatment levels are usually relatively constant throughout the year.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The method and frequency of measurement are determined by local requirements. At Lenovo's manufacturing site in Pondicherry, India (Lenovo's only site discharging effluent to the environment), effluent is tested quarterly for: pH, TSS, BOD, COD, nitrogen, phosphorus, and fecal coliform. Lenovo has other sites, that although discharging to a third party measure its quality. For example, sites in China measure discharge annually for: COD, BOD, suspended solids, phosphorus, nitrogen, and pH.

(9.2.4) Please explain

The vast majority of sites send discharges to third parties for treatment. Even so, some locations do measure the quality of water discharges when they leave the site. During the reporting period, sites representing between 76 and 99% of Lenovo's total discharge regularly measured effluent parameters.

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

Emissions to water is not relevant to Lenovo because Lenovo does not directly emit any pollutants or contaminants to bodies of water. Over 99% of Lenovo's discharge is conveyed to third parties, such as landlords or municipal systems, for treatment and discharge. Less than 1% of discharge is managed directly by Lenovo; this occurs at Lenovo's manufacturing site in Pondicherry, India which operates an onsite sewage treatment plant and discharges the treated effluent to the garden on site. A third-party lab samples and tests the effluent at this site quarterly for the following parameters: pH at 25 degrees C, TSS, BOD at 27 degrees C for 3 days, COD, total nitrogen, total phosphorus, and fecal coliform.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

Lenovo has not found temperature measurements of water discharges relevant at this time. Given that Lenovo's main water use is WASH services and not in any high heat processes, Lenovo's water discharges are assumed to be within ambient temperature ranges. Lenovo does not anticipate this becoming a relevant aspect in the future because, at this time, Lenovo does not plan to begin any high heat processes.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Lenovo’s water consumption can be determined monthly using a water balance which considers the monthly water withdrawals and water discharges.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Because water withdrawal and discharge volumes are measured monthly at all sites in the reporting boundary, water consumption can be calculated monthly for 100% of the reporting boundary as the difference between the two measured values. This includes all Lenovo's active manufacturing, R&D, and large offices.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Volumes of recycled/reused water are measured directly by meters wherever possible. Where direct measurements aren’t available, volumes are estimated – exact estimation methods vary by site and are particular to the specifics of the data that is available for the site.

(9.2.4) Please explain

100% of sites within Lenovo’s reporting boundary are able to report recycled/reused water volumes if applicable to their location using the UL 360 Sustainability Software (UL360).

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:
☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Lenovo provides fully functioning, safely managed WASH services at all company facilities. WASH services are managed and monitored continuously by internal local teams and externally verified through Responsible Business Alliance (RBA) audits at manufacturing locations every two years.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Lenovo recognizes WASH services as a human right and is committed to ensuring they are provided to all employees, contractors, and visitors at all locations; therefore, WASH services are regularly measured at 100% of Lenovo's locations.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

1420

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Lenovo's water use is directly related to the company's business activity – as business increases, more employees are on site using more water for WASH services. Lenovo considers within /-5% to be about the same. Compared to previous reporting year, total withdrawal decreased by 5.2% likely due to a balance of steady business activity and a few water saving initiatives at select sites. Lenovo anticipates a similar trend to persist for the next five years.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

1400

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Lenovo considers within /-5% to be about the same. Compared to previous reporting year, total discharge decreased by 5.4% likely due to an increase in sites estimating water discharge to be closer to 100% of withdrawal (Lenovo's accounting methodology allows sites to estimate water discharge between 90-100% of withdrawals when measurements are not available). Lenovo anticipates a similar trend to persist for the next five years.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

20

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Lenovo considers over 10% increase to be higher. Compared to previous reporting year, total consumption increased by 11.1% likely due to an increase in sites estimating water discharge to be closer to 100% of withdrawal and increased WASH related services. Lenovo's accounting methodology allows sites to estimate water discharge between 90-100% of withdrawals when measurements are not available. Because Lenovo calculates consumptions as withdrawal minus discharge, when sites assume a higher discharge value this leads to a differing consumption value. Lenovo anticipates consumption to be about the same for the next five years. [Fixed row]

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.2.4.2) Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

731

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Existing facilities that were previously categorized as non water stressed are now categorized as such due to environmental changes.

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

51.48

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

☑ WRI Aqueduct

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

The primary tool used to map withdrawals from water stressed areas was WRI Aqueduct 3.0. The water risk identification tool and the approximate latitude and longitude of all of Lenovo's active manufacturing, R&D, and large office locations were used to determine the ratings for various water risk indicators across Lenovo's operations; at the majority of the locations water is provided by third parties and exact source locations are not known. Lenovo considers facilities to be in "water-stressed areas" if they are in basins rated as "High" or "Extremely high" for baseline water stress according to WRI Aqueduct (in accordance with GRI: 303 2018's guidance on water stressed areas). 5 out of 13 manufacturing and 4 out of 13 R&D sites operate in water stressed areas. 19 out of 31 large offices operate in water-stressed areas. Collectively, these sites in water stressed areas withdrew approx. 731 megaliters in FY23/24 which was an increase from 350 megaliters in FY22/23. This is due to the increase in locations that were not previously in water stressed areas but are now classified as such. This was approximately 52% of the company's total withdrawals. Lenovo anticipates a similar trend to persist for the next five years as more locations we have historically operated in are deemed water stressed. [Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

This source is not relevant because Lenovo does not directly withdraw water from any fresh surface water source. Lenovo does not expect future volumes from this source to change as Lenovo receives almost all water from third party sources and plans to continue to do so. As mentioned as an exclusion in W0.6a, Lenovo does have some sites collecting rainwater in addition to obtaining water from a third party source; rainwater volumes are currently not measured as they represent a very minor amount of total water use at this time (estimated at well under 5%).

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

This source is not relevant because Lenovo does not directly withdraw water from any brackish or sea water source. Lenovo does not expect future volumes from this source to change as Lenovo receives almost all water from third party sources and plans to continue to do so.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

12.13

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

This source is relevant because 2 Lenovo sites obtain water from on-site groundwater wells. There was a negligible difference in volume from Groundwater in FY22/23 and FY 23/24. Less than.5% decrease in this volume from 12.19 to 12.13 megaliters between FY22/23 and FY23/24. Lenovo considers anything within /-5% to be "about the same". Lenovo anticipates the volume of groundwater withdrawal to remain the same with a potential for slight increases/decreases in relation to employee headcount.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

This source is not relevant because Lenovo does not directly withdraw water from any groundwater source known to be naturally non-renewable. Lenovo does not expect future volumes from this source to change as Lenovo receives almost all water from third party sources and plans to continue to do so.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

This source is not relevant because Lenovo does not produce water or extract entrained water. Lenovo does not expect future volumes from this source to change as Lenovo has no plans to undertake any activities that would produce or extract entrained water and Lenovo receives almost all water from third party sources and plans to continue to do so.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1408

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

This is relevant because Lenovo receives the majority of water from third parties, primarily from landlords and municipal systems. There was an approx. 5.6% decrease from 1,487.18 to 1408 megaliters from FY22/23 to FY 23/24. Lenovo is considering anything within /-5% to be "about the same". The primary reason this remained "about the same" was that business activity remained about the same. Globally Lenovo's water withdrawals are closely linked to business activity, and more specifically employee headcount. Lenovo anticipates the volume of third-party withdrawals to remain the same with slight increases/decreases in relation to employee headcount.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

This destination is not relevant because Lenovo does not discharge any water directly to fresh surface water. Lenovo does not expect future volumes to this destination to change as Lenovo discharges primarily to third party wastewater collection systems and stormwater conveyance systems and plans to continue to do so.

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

This destination is not relevant because Lenovo does not discharge any water directly to brackish surface water or seawater. Lenovo does not expect future volumes to this destination to change as Lenovo discharges primarily to third party wastewater collection systems and stormwater conveyance systems and plans to continue to do so.

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

5.24

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

This destination is relevant because Lenovo's Pondicherry, India manufacturing system operates an onsite sewage treatment plant where effluent is reused as garden water. There was an approx. 2.6% decrease from 5.388 to 5.24 megaliters from FY22/23 to FY 23/24. Lenovo is considering anything within /-5% to be "about the same". The primary reason this remained "about the same" was that business activity remained about the same at this site. Lenovo does not expect future volumes to this destination to change because Lenovo plans to continue to primarily discharge to third-party destinations with only minimal direct groundwater discharges.

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1395.16

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

This is relevant because Lenovo discharges most water back to third parties. There was an approx. 5.4% decrease from 1,475.69 to 1395.16 megaliters from FY22/23 to FY23/24. Lenovo is considering anything within /-5% to be "about the same". The primary reason this remained "about the same" was that business activity remained about the same. Globally Lenovo's water discharges are closely linked to business activity, and more specifically employee headcount. Lenovo anticipates the volume of third-party discharges to remain the same with light increases/decreases in relation to employee headcount.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.9) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

11.15

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Lenovo has two sites - one manufacturing facility in Pondicherry, India and one in Jaguariuna, Brazil - where wastewater undergoes tertiary treatment before being reused at the site. These sites represent less than 1% of the discharges within the reporting boundary. This treatment level is appropriate for the type of reuse at these sites. Lenovo meets local regulatory standards at these locations.

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

This treatment level is not relevant to Lenovo because Lenovo does not have any sites where discharges receive secondary treatment before direct discharge to the environment. The majority of Lenovo's discharges are sent to third parties.

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

This treatment level is not relevant to Lenovo because Lenovo does not have any sites where discharges receive primary treatment before direct discharge to the environment. The majority of Lenovo's discharges are sent to third parties.

Discharge to the natural environment without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

This treatment level is not relevant to Lenovo because Lenovo does not have any sites where discharges are made to the natural environment without treatment. The majority of Lenovo's discharges are sent to third parties.

Discharge to a third party without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1395.16

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 91-99

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

This is relevant because Lenovo discharges most water back to third parties. There was an approx. 0.75% increase from 1,459 to 1,470 megaliters from FY21/22 to FY22/23. Lenovo is considering anything within /-5% to be “about the same”. The primary reason this remained “about the same” was that business activity remained about the same. Globally Lenovo’s water discharges are closely linked to business activity, and more specifically employee headcount. We anticipate the volume of third-party discharges to remain the same with slight increases/decreases in relation to employee headcount. At all locations, discharges to third parties meet the local requirements of the third party and any applicable regulations.

Other

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

This treatment level is not relevant to Lenovo because Lenovo does not have any sites where discharges are treated to any other level than those listed in the rows above. The majority of Lenovo's discharges are sent to third parties.
[Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

3

(9.3.3) % of facilities in direct operations that this represents

Select from:

☑ 1-25

(9.3.4) Please explain

Lenovo has identified three facilities (two manufacturing facilities and one headquarter facility) exposed to inherent water risk with potential substantive financial or strategic impact at the corporate level. The main risk impact is reputational, with some risk of disruption to production and employee safety. Residual risks are much less due to a combination of compliance, monitoring, and water management. When determining the percentage of company-wide facilities this represents, the denominator includes all manufacturing, headquarter, research and development, and large office locations which totals 57 facilities.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ No, we have not assessed this value chain stage for facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, and are not planning to do so in the next 2 years

(9.3.4) Please explain

Not assessed at this time.
[Fixed row]

(9.3.1) For each facility referenced in 9.3, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Row 1

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 1

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Beijing Headquarters

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:
☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply
☑ Dependencies
☑ Impacts
☑ Risks
☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

China

☑ Other, please specify :Ziya He River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

40.05

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

116.27

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

185.35

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

185.35

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

184.48

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

184.48

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.87

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

WRI Aqueduct's baseline water stress indicator was used to determine that this location is in a water stressed area. Water withdrawals are sourced from a municipal system and discharged to the municipal system. Water withdrawals are measured monthly and discharges are estimated as a percentage of withdrawals. Consumption is calculated as the difference between withdrawals and discharges. Any water consumption is mainly from evaporation during cooling and infiltration/runoff during landscape irrigation with some possible minor consumption through employee use. Water withdrawals decreased at this location from 206.4 ML to 185.35 ML from FY22/23 to FY23/24 or about 10.2% which was categorized as lower based on a definition of lower as being between a 5% and 20% decrease. Water discharges decreased at this location from 205.7 ML to 184.48 ML from FY22/23 to FY23/24 or about 10.3% which was categorized as lower based on a definition of lower as being between a 5% and 20% decrease. Water consumption remained the same at this location from about 0.7 to 0.87 ML from FY22/23 to FY23/24 or about 24.2% change which was categorized as much higher based on a definition of greater than a 20% change. Decrease in water use is likely due to decrease in headcount at this office between the two years.

Row 3

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 3

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Monterrey Manufacturing

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Mexico

☑ Bravo

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

25.78783

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-100.166

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

22.38

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

22.38

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

20.14

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

20.14

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

2.24

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

WRI Aqueduct's baseline water stress indicator was used to determine that this location is in a water stressed area. Water withdrawals are sourced from a municipal system and discharged to the municipal system. Water withdrawals are measured monthly, and discharges are estimated as a percentage of withdrawals. Consumption is calculated as the difference between withdrawals and discharges. Any water consumption is mainly from evaporation during cooling and infiltration/runoff during landscape irrigation with some possible minor consumption through employee use. Water withdrawals decreased at this location from 25.6 ML to 22.38 ML from FY22/23 to FY23/24 or about 12.6% which was categorized as lower based on a definition of lower as being between a 5% and 20% decrease. Water discharges decreased at this location from 23.1 ML to 20.14 ML from FY22/23 to FY23/24 or about 12.8% which was categorized as lower based on a definition of lower as being between a 5% and 20% decrease. Water consumption decreased at this location from about 1.3 ML to 2.24 ML from FY22/23 to FY23/24 or about 72.3% change which was categorized as much higher based on a definition of much lower as greater than 20% increase. The decrease in withdrawal and discharge can be attributed to the site experiencing employee headcount fluctuations.

Row 4

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 2

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Wuhan Manufacturing

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

China

☑ Yangtze River (Chang Jiang)

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

31.2

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

121.59

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

414.61

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

414.61

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

414.61

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

414.61

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

WRI Aqueduct's baseline water stress indicator was used to determine that this site is not in a water stressed area. Water withdrawals are sourced from and discharged to the municipal system. Water withdrawals are measured monthly, and discharges are estimated as a percentage of withdrawals. Consumption is calculated as the difference between withdrawals and discharges. Water withdrawals decreased at this location from 464.6 to 414.61 ML from FY22/23 to FY23/24 or about 10.7% which was categorized as lower based on a definition of lower as between a 5% and 20% decrease. Water discharges decreased at this location from 464.6 ML to 414.61 ML from FY22/23 to FY23/24 or about 10.7% which was categorized as lower based on a definition of lower as between a 5% and 20% increase. Water consumption stayed the same at this location from about 0 ML to 0 ML from FY22/23 to FY23/24 or about 0% change, which was categorized as about the same as it is /- 5% change. The change in withdrawal was due to a decrease in employees at the site due to decrease business demand.
[Add row]

(9.3.2) For the facilities in your direct operations referenced in 9.3.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

ISAE 3000 standard is used to externally verify Lenovo's total global water withdrawal and water discharge totals annually. In FY22/23, the data was verified by TÜV SÜD. 100% of the facilities listed in 9.3.1 were included in the total global water withdrawal volume that was verified.

Water withdrawals – volume by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

ISAE 3000 standard is used to externally verify Lenovo's total global water withdrawal and water discharge totals annually. In FY22/23, the data was verified by TÜV SÜD. 100% of the facilities listed in 9.3.1 were included in the total global water withdrawal volume that was verified.

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

The vast majority of Lenovo’s water comes from third parties who have treated the water to specific standards, this includes the facilities mentioned in 9.3.1. Because water is treated to local standards before delivery to the site, Lenovo does not consider verifying withdrawals by water quality parameters relevant at this time. In addition, the potential risks mentioned in 3.1.1 are not quality-related.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

ISAE 3000 standard is used to externally verify Lenovo's total global water withdrawal and water discharge totals annually. In FY22/23, the data was verified by TÜV SÜD. 100% of the facilities listed in 9.3.1 were included in the total global water withdrawal volume that was verified.

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

ISAE 3000 standard is used to externally verify Lenovo's total global water withdrawal and water discharge totals annually. In FY22/23, the data was verified by TÜV SÜD. 100% of the facilities listed in 9.3.1 were included in the total global water withdrawal volume that was verified.

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Because the potential risks in 9.3.1 are not final treatment of the discharge-related, site specific discharge data verification is not relevant at this time.

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Because the potential risks in 9.3.1 are not water quality standard discharge-related, site specific discharge data verification is not relevant at this time.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Lenovo does not directly consume water in its manufacturing processes. Any water consumption is minor and is mainly from evaporation during cooling and infiltration/runoff during landscape irrigation with some possible minor consumption through employee use. Because Lenovo's water consumption is minor, Lenovo does not consider verification relevant. In addition, the potential risk mentioned in 3.1.1 are not consumption-related.
[Fixed row]

(9.4) Could any of your facilities reported in 9.3.1 have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member?

Select from:
☑ This is confidential

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

57000000000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

40140845.07

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

Lenovo expects its total withdrawal efficiency to increase over the long term. Lenovo expects YTY revenue to increase faster than YTY water withdrawal volume over the long term which would result in an increasing total water withdrawal efficiency.
[Fixed row]

(9.12) Provide any available water intensity values for your organization’s products or services.

Row 1

(9.12.1) Product name

ThinkCentre X1

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

6.247

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:
☑ Water consumed

(9.12.4) Denominator

The production and use of one unit of the ThinkCentre X1

(9.12.5) Comment

Lenovo’s Desktop Development team partnered with RDC Environment (a subsidiary of Intertek) to utilize the Instant LCA Electronics Tool which follows the principles and requirements of ISO14040 & 14044. The tool is based on a full LCA model encompassing all life cycle stages from extraction of raw materials to product end-of-life and includes the manufacturing of the components, assembly, and transportation of electronics. Lenovo conducted a pilot of the tool to develop a product water footprint for our flagship All-in-One product the ThinkCentre X1. The result of the project showed that production and use of one unit of the ThinkCentre

X1 is associated with the consumption of approx. 6.247 cubic meters of water (/-0.9046). The exercise also shed light on the most significant impacts to water consumption during the lifecycle which are estimated to be related to the components of the mainboard production, the display production, the assembly phase, and the use phase of the product.
[Add row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

	Products contain hazardous substances
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(9.13.1) What percentage of your company's revenue is associated with products containing substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

Row 1

(9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Restriction of Hazardous Substances Directives (RoHS)

(9.13.1.2) % of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list

Select from:
☑ Less than 10%

(9.13.1.3) Please explain

Lenovo is committed to protecting the environment. An important priority for Lenovo is compliance to applicable RoHS (Restriction of Hazardous Substances) requirements globally on or ahead of regulatory requirement timelines. The RoHS Directives globally restrict the use of various hazardous substances (with certain allowable exemptions) in electrical and electronic equipment to protect the environment and public health. Components within Lenovo's products comply with the applicable RoHS Directive requirements globally. As such, 0% of our company revenue is noncompliant with the RoHS Directives hazardous substance requirements. [Add row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:

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

(9.14.3) Primary reason for not classifying any of your current products and/or services as low water impact

Select from:

☑ Important but not an immediate business priority

(9.14.4) Please explain

Lenovo would define a low water impact product as one that interacts with water directly in use, but has been designed to use less water or pollute water less. The majority of Lenovo's products and services do not directly use water and only have indirect water impacts from the energy used to power them so the main priority for Lenovo is in developing low energy products. Lenovo has programs and targets to support increased energy efficient products which in turn impacts their indirect water footprint. In 2018 Lenovo introduced Neptune liquid cooling for data centers. These are its only products that use water directly. Customers can install these systems with a closed loop requiring only some volume of make-up water over time during maintenance. The systems require minimal direct water use to reduce energy use by 30-50%. Depending on data center configuration, Neptune could have a net decrease in overall water footprint when considering indirect use for HVAC and on the energy grid.
[Fixed row]

(9.15) Do you have any water-related targets?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.15.1) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

Water pollution

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

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

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

In order to increase the score of Lenovo products on the EPEAT registry, Lenovo may establish a target within the next two years related to the collection of water pollution information (wastewater quality data and treatment level) from select suppliers. EPEAT is in the process of developing new optional water criteria. Once the new criteria are finalized, which would likely be in the next two years, Lenovo may pursue these optional points by collecting additional water data including supplier water quality data.

Water withdrawals

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☑ Yes

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☑ Yes

Other

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

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

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

Lenovo did not establish any other water-related targets in FY 23/24. In FY 24/25 we added additional targets but they would not fall into the "no" categories in the rows above.
[Fixed row]

(9.15.2) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 1

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

☑ Reduction in total water withdrawals

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

04/01/2023

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

03/31/2023

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

20.9

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

03/31/2024

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

18.5

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

18.44

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

102

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Science Based Targets for Nature

☑ Water Resilience Coalition

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target year figure of 18.5 cubic meters per person was 95% of FY 22/23 end result. The target reflects Lenovo's goal of maintaining operational control of water withdrawals and discharges. Lenovo monitors and tracks water withdrawals in its reporting boundary, has the data externally audited, and compares it to the previous year in relation to employee headcount. Because Lenovo's primary water use is WASH services and its workforce continues to grow, a target of maintaining per person water withdrawals is appropriate for Lenovo at this time. In FY22/23, Lenovo's per person water withdrawal was 19.467 cubic meters per person. The target was to maintain this value year-to-year. Maintenance of this was determined to be working towards a decrease but ensuring we do not exceeding a 5% increase. In FY23/24, this target was achieved by having a per person water withdrawal intensity of 18.44 cubic meters per person (a 0.3% decrease).

(9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

Each facilities focal point was notified of this target when it was set. The focal points then set targets for each location to contribute towards this company wide goal. The site focal points monitored and tracked progress towards these site level goals and cumulatively these helped achieve the water use target.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

These targets are externally reported in our annual ESG report. The data used to track progress towards these water targets is verified by a third party annually. By Lenovo meeting this target it has helped the organization reduce the amount of water used in high risk areas.

Row 2

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 2

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Country/area/region

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

☑ Increase in the proportion of local population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water around our facilities and operations

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

04/01/2024

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

03/31/2024

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

0

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

04/01/2025

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

25000

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

11031

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

44

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Lenovo decided in FY 23/24 to set a target in partnership with Wine to Water, a non-profit organization committed to supporting life and dignity for all through the power of clean water. The target is that from FY 2024/25, Lenovo's partnership with Wine to Water aims to bring access to safely managed drinking water services, improved sanitation and/or hygiene education to at least 25,000 people annually.

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

Lenovo employees and WW will continue to work alongside community members to build infrastructure and create access to clean water, while also sharing WASH hygiene principles in an effort to meet the 25,000 people impacted goal. Project progress curve is variable, dependent on types of projects and locations. Fully expect to meet goal of 25,000 people impacted.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

Lenovo's global partnership with Wine to Water (WW) began as a small initiative, but was gradually recognized as an opportunity to combine environmental and social impact goals while engaging employees in purpose by providing access to clean water. Lenovo employees and WW will work alongside community members to build infrastructure and create access to clean water, while also sharing WASH hygiene principles. This target is published on the Water Action Hub which flows through the UN Global Compact and CEO Water Mandate Programs.
[Add row]

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

☑ Species management

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?
	Select from: ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

Biodiversity was not identified as a material topic in Lenovo's materiality assessment for the FY 2023/24 reporting period, therefore, there has been limited assessment of Lenovo's activities and important areas for biodiversity.

UNESCO World Heritage sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

Biodiversity was not identified as a material topic in Lenovo's materiality assessment for the FY 2023/24 reporting period, therefore, there has been limited assessment of Lenovo's activities and important areas for biodiversity.

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

Biodiversity was not identified as a material topic in Lenovo's materiality assessment for the FY 2023/24 reporting period, therefore, there has been limited assessment of Lenovo's activities and important areas for biodiversity.

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

Biodiversity was not identified as a material topic in Lenovo's materiality assessment for the FY 2023/24 reporting period, therefore, there has been limited assessment of Lenovo's activities and important areas for biodiversity.

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

In the previous reporting period (Lenovo FY 2022/23), Lenovo conducted an initial, internal review of the footprint of its direct operations (manufacturing, R&D, and large office locations) against Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs). Lenovo used the following website for this review: https://www.keybiodiversityareas.org/sites/search. For the current reporting period, the active manufacturing sites at the end of the reporting period were check again against the map. The original assessment had identified one manufacturing site as adjacent to a KBA, but it closed prior to the current reporting period. Currently, no Lenovo-owned manufacturing sites are in or adjacent to KBAs. The exercise was limited to Lenovo owned sites and in the last reporting period it was specific to manufacturing sites, because Lenovo owned sites are well-mapped and because manufacturing sites are often larger and therefore may represent the larger potential impact to biodiversity.

Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

Biodiversity was not identified as a material topic in Lenovo's materiality assessment for the FY 2023/24 reporting period, therefore, there has been limited assessment of Lenovo's activities and important areas for biodiversity.
[Fixed row]

(11.4.1) Provide details of your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to areas important for biodiversity.

Row 1

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ China

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Adjacent
[Add row]

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
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☑ Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption

☑ Fuel consumption

☑ Other data point in module 7, please specify :Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

Climate change-related standards

☑ ISO 14064-3

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Lenovo chose to verify the energy consumption data because it is used as a proxy for calculating our emissions (multiplying source energy data, e.g. electricity, steam, fuel by emission factors results in Lenovo's emissions). The energy consumption includes both direct and indirect energy. The frequency of verification is annual and scope is global (company-wide). The verification statement is attached.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

TUV SUD_Verification Statement GHG Emision Energy Consumption_2024.pdf

Row 2

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Water security

☑ Water discharges– total volumes

☑ Water withdrawals– total volumes

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Lenovo chose to verify the water withdrawal and water discharge data because water discharge data is used in calculating emission from waste and Lenovo is aware of the carbon-water nexus/connection even though we do not use water in our operations, but only for sanitation purposes. Lenovo recognizes the linkage between water and carbon emissions. The treatment of water requires energy and by conserving water, Lenovo recognizes that we are reducing our potential carbon emissions in addition to reducing our use of water. In addition, we recognize that water is important to the production of power, especially hydropower. Through our use of renewable energy like solar panels at our facilities, we are mitigating possible costs related to water shortages, reducing our carbon emissions, and reducing our indirect water use associated with generating electricity. The frequency of verification is annual and scope is global (companywide). The verification statement is attached.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

TUV SUD_Verification Statement Water withdrawal and discharge_2024.pdf

Row 3

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☑ Waste data

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Lenovo chose to verify the non-hazardous and hazardous waste data because they are used in calculating emission from waste. The frequency of verification is annual and scope is global (companywide). The verification statement is attached.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

TUV SUD_Verification Statement Waste_2024.pdf
[Add row]

(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.

	Additional information	Attachment (optional)
	NA	*C4.11 - Lenovo Commits to net-zero emissions by 2050 validated by SBTi.pdf*

[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

☑ Board chair

[Fixed row]

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.

Select from:

☑ Yes, CDP may share our Disclosure Submission Lead contact details with the Pacific Institute