

Welcome to your CDP Climate Change Questionnaire 2022

C0. Introduction

C0.1

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

DXC Technology is a Fortune 500 global IT services leader. Our more than 130,000 people in 70-plus countries are entrusted by our customers to deliver what matters most. We use the power of technology to deliver mission critical IT services that drive business impact. DXC is an employer of choice with strong values, and we foster a culture of inclusion, belonging and corporate citizenship.

What we do

We deliver the IT services our customers need to modernize operations and drive innovation across the entire IT estate. We provide services for business process outsourcing, analytics and engineering, applications, security, cloud, IT outsourcing and modern workplace.

How we work

Every day, we earn our customers' trust by delivering transformative technologies to ensure the success, safety and well-being of businesses and people worldwide. We provide IT services at scale from our Global Innovation and Delivery Centers in North America, South America, Europe, Asia and Australia. Our globally connected centers enable us to solve complex technology challenges and transform our customers' businesses through our dedicated delivery workforce of more than 110,000 people. With globally distributed teams and rich engineering skills, DXC offers competitive solutions to address customers' cost, regulatory, language and business continuity requirements.

We leverage the power of partnerships through our curated DXC ecosystem of technology leaders. By combining strengths and expertise, we create solutions and deliver greater outcomes for customers throughout their IT estates.

Our values

Our values are the fabric of DXC. They bind us together, regardless of where or how we work, and they position us to succeed on our transformation journey:

- Deliver: We do what we say we are going to do.
- Do the right thing: We act with integrity.
- Care: We take care of each other and foster a culture of inclusion and belonging.
- Collaborate: We work as a team — globally and locally.
- Community: We believe in stewardship and building a sustainable company that supports our communities.

DXC's Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Program

With a focus on our customers, colleagues and communities, DXC is committed to sustainable and responsible business practices that contribute to a better world. DXC's ESG program brings to life our purpose and values through our environmental commitments, social investment and robust corporate governance.

DXC's ESG strategy reflects our ongoing commitment to being a responsible corporate citizen. We are proud to be part of the global movement to minimize the impact of climate change on the world, and we are dedicated to driving sustainable growth by setting ambitious, science-based emissions-reduction targets in the next 2 years.

Our resolve to achieve absolute carbon and energy reduction targets aligns with the UN Sustainable Development Goals and the Paris Agreement to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and provide the foundation for sustainable, low-carbon and resilient development. In FY22, DXC reduced Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions by 50% and electricity consumption by 33% against our FY19 baseline, far exceeding our 3-year targets of 20% reduction in emissions and 12% reduction in electricity consumption, which were established in FY19. Additionally, DXC consumed 35% of electricity from renewable sources and recycled 99% of e-waste processed through our recycling and refurbishment partners. Given our accomplishments, we have set new 3-year targets of 55% reduction in emissions and 35% reduction in electricity consumption by FY25 against our FY19 baseline while maintaining our current consumption percentage of renewable energy. Additionally, DXC has committed to set near-term emissions-reduction targets in line with the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi).

Learn more about the DXC story and our focus on people, customers and operational execution at dxc.com.

C0.2

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

	Start date	End date	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years	Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing emissions data for
Reporting year	April 1, 2021	March 31, 2022	Yes	3 years

C0.3

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

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

C0.4

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

USD

C0.5

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

Operational control

C0.8

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

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, a Ticker symbol	DXC

C1. Governance

C1.1

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

Yes

C1.1a

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

Position of individual(s)	Please explain
Board-level committee	The Board of Directors provides oversight on DXC's Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) issues, including climate related risks, opportunities and concerns, and ensuring we have the governance, long-term strategy and processes to manage ESG outcomes that meet the needs of stakeholders. Within the Board of Directors, the Nominating/Corporate Governance Committee has specific oversight of ESG and climate related matters. The Nominating/Corporate Governance charter, last updated in October 2021, outlines the oversight responsibility for ESG

	<p>issues. The committee receives updates on ESG matters, including climate related risks, opportunities and issues, at each committee meeting and subsequently shares this information with members of the full board. The committee also provides guidance and input on corporate climate related decisions. For example, the Chief Operating Officer, DXC’s executive owner of ESG matters, briefed the Nominating/Corporate Governance Committee on climate related targets, including the intention to pursue science-based targets, in order to ensure alignment with corporate strategic and operational direction. The direction was discussed and subsequently agreed on, along with other climate related targets. DXC’s climate related targets include (1) a commitment to set near-term climate related emissions-reduction targets in line with the Science Based Targets initiative; (2) a 55% reduction in emissions by FY25 against an FY19 baseline; and (3) a 35% reduction in electricity consumption by FY25 against an FY19 baseline. Progress toward these targets will be reviewed with the committee annually, and adjusted as business needs dictate.</p>
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C1.1b

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

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Please explain
Scheduled – all meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing and guiding major plans of action Reviewing and guiding business plans Monitoring implementation and performance of objectives Monitoring and overseeing progress against goals and targets for addressing climate-related issues 	<p>The Board of Directors Nominating/Corporate Governance Committee receives updates at each meeting from senior executive leaders on ESG matters impacting the business, including investor-related issues and ESG ratings, risks and opportunities. The committee also receives regular updates on the most pressing risks facing the business, including climate related matters. These updates are subsequently shared with the full board after each committee meeting.</p>

C1.1d

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

	Board member(s) have competence on climate-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on climate-related issues
Row 1	Yes	The Nominating/Corporate Governance Committee is responsible for reviewing and assessing with the Board of Directors the appropriate skills, experience and background sought for board members in the context of our business and then-current membership on the board. This assessment of board member skills, experience and background involves considering numerous factors, including independence; experience; professional and personal ethics; values, age, gender and ethnic diversity; and skills and attributes. Our board is committed to actively seeking women and minority director candidates for consideration. Consideration is given to candidates with other factors such as climate related experience from either a governmental or industry capacity.

C1.2

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

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)	Responsibility	Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	Quarterly
Chief Operating Officer (COO)	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	Quarterly
Other, please specify ESG Executive Steering Committee	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	Not reported to the board

Other, please specify Vice President, ESG	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	Quarterly
Other, please specify Vice President, Facilities Management	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	Quarterly
Other, please specify Global Data Center Operations and Strategy Leader	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	Quarterly
Other, please specify Offerings Development Leaders	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	Not reported to the board

C1.2a

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

The President and Chief Executive Officer (CEO) is the senior most executive at DXC and the Chair of the Board of Directors. The CEO drives the organization’s overall business strategy, setting the tone and direction for all ESG matters, including climate related objectives. The CEO is regularly briefed on ESG matters as they pertain to strategic objectives and decisions, and provides high-level direction to ensure alignment across the organization.

The Chief Operating Officer (COO) reports directly to the CEO and briefs the Board of Directors on ESG matters at least quarterly. The CEO has delegated the execution of DXC’s ESG program to the COO, who is responsible for overseeing initiatives, programs and policies related to the company’s ESG and climate strategy. The COO is also responsible for related initiatives that have a significant impact on our overall carbon footprint, DXC’s data center optimization program, implementation of our virtual-first business model, and the advancement of our circular economy engagement through optimization of IT asset refurbishment and recycling programs. Together, these programs will reduce DXC’s greenhouse gas emissions, overall energy consumption, and dependence on daily work commutes and business travel.

DXC’s ESG Executive Steering Committee is the primary governance body guiding DXC’s cross-functional ESG strategy. Committee members include the COO, Executive Vice President and Chief Human Resources Officer, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, Executive Vice President and General Counsel, Executive Vice President of Strategy, Senior Vice President and Global Head of Corporate Legal, Vice President of ESG, Vice President of Investor Relations, as well as regional presidents and service offering presidents.

The majority of the members of the ESG Executive Steering Committee report directly to the CEO. The committee meets quarterly to discuss ESG commitments, strategy and goals.

Responsibilities include:

- Supporting DXC's ongoing commitment to ESG matters
- Promoting ESG program alignment with business processes and decisions
- Assisting in the development of ESG program strategy and goals
- Monitoring and anticipating evolving ESG requirements and appropriate responses
- Providing disclosure guidance

The Vice President of ESG reports directly to the COO and coordinates with leaders across the business to implement the global ESG program, including climate related strategy. The Vice President of ESG is responsible for developing ESG program strategy, ESG disclosures and reporting, carbon accounting, forecasting and scenario analysis, reviewing and assessing DXC's ESG performance, managing ESG risks and opportunities, establishing targets, and executing programs, all of which include climate related matters and performance.

Key climate related executive partners include the Vice President of Facilities Management, who reports directly to the CFO, and the Global Data Center Operations and Strategy Leader, who reports through the delivery chain of command. The Vice President of Facilities Management oversees strategy and daily execution of real estate lease, utility consumption and capital improvement decisions related to DXC's global facilities footprint. The Global Data Center Operations and Strategy Leader oversees strategy and daily execution of data center operations decisions, including infrastructure efficiency decisions for DXC's global data centers. These leaders, in partnership with the Vice President of ESG, collectively develop and implement carbon emissions management strategies affecting DXC's largest source of climate related impacts: the carbon footprint of facilities and data centers.

DXC understands the impact we can have on the environmental footprints of our customers. Accordingly, Offerings Development Leaders, who report to Business Line P&L Leaders, are constantly evolving and advancing DXC's ability to support our customers' climate related objectives with continued investment in service offerings such as Business Process Outsourcing, Analytics and Engineering, Applications, Security, Cloud, IT Outsourcing and Modern Workplace.

C1.3

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

Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
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Row 1	Yes	While DXC does not have compensation programs tied specifically to climate related performance and goal attainment, there are processes in place to evaluate efforts to advance DXC's climate related performance alongside other related performance objectives. For example, improvement in the efficiency of our facilities is highly correlated to the cost of running facilities. Together these outcomes would be evaluated as part of the annual review cycle and factored into compensation awards for the responsible leaders.
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C1.3a

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

Entitled to incentive	Type of incentive	Activity incentivized	Comment
Chief Operating Officer (COO)	Monetary reward	Other (please specify) Corporate ESG performance	The success of DXC's ESG program, including climate related performance, is one of many objectives for which the COO's performance is evaluated. Overall goal achievement is part of the evaluation process for DXC's annual compensation plan.
Facilities manager	Monetary reward	Other (please specify) Facilities maintenance and efficiency	Achievement of facilities-related goals and targets, including efficient management of DXC's global facilities footprint, is one of many objectives for which performance of the VP of Facilities Management is evaluated. Overall goal achievement is part of the evaluation process for DXC's annual compensation plan.
Other, please specify Vice President (VP), ESG	Monetary reward	Other (please specify) Effective ESG program management	Successful execution of DXC's ESG program, including climate related performance, is one of many objectives for which performance of the VP of ESG is evaluated. Overall goal achievement is part of the evaluation process for DXC's annual compensation plan
Other, please specify Global Data Center Operations and Strategy Leader	Monetary reward	Other (please specify) Data Center maintenance and efficiency	Achievement of data center goals and targets, including efficient management of DXC's global data centers, is one of many objectives for which performance of the Global Data Center Operations and Strategy Leader is evaluated. Overall goal achievement is part of the

			evaluation process for DXC's annual compensation plan.
Other, please specify All Employees	Non-monetary reward	Behavior change related indicator	DXC's virtual-first model actively promotes autonomy for our colleagues in where they work. Flexibility and increased remote work decreases commuting and business travel, reducing Scope 3 emissions.
Other, please specify Account Executives	Monetary reward	Other (please specify) Sales associated with DXC's low carbon products	Account Executives are rewarded for sales revenue, including sales associated with DXC's low-carbon products such as Cloud and Modern Workplace services.

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

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

Yes

C2.1a

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

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	0	2	<p>The dynamic nature of DXC's business and continually evolving needs of our customers call for a short-term risk management outlook of 2 years.</p> <p>In the short term, DXC's ESG strategy focuses on reporting, energy efficiency, energy management standards, and identifying where we can help our customers meet their own carbon goals. To win new business, we must be able to provide responses to new business requests that articulate solutions that will support our customers and show environmental and social progress.</p>

Medium-term	2	5	<p>A 5-year risk horizon ensures we are taking necessary steps to build for the future while balancing the evolving IT services environment.</p> <p>Mid- and longer-term, with energy efficiency being part of DXC's overall IT strategy, we have climate related solutions and opportunities that span our customers' IT estates. We continue to focus on data center technology and business process design in the areas of data center planning and management, energy and emissions measurement and reporting, and industry/peer benchmarking. In systems implementation and integration, we continue to offer and expand services in server virtualization and consolidation, cloud computing, storage consolidation, data center consolidation, and green data center certification. We will align this approach with the global rollout of ISO 50001 and upskilling of data center personnel. We have established 3-year environmental targets, extending to FY25, that align with our focus areas: customers, colleagues and growth.</p>
Long-term	5	15	<p>The longer-term horizon is less certain, but still important in terms of aligning our goals with stakeholder needs while ensuring we are considering the actions necessary to achieve those goals.</p> <p>DXC's environmental strategy has been aligned with the United Nations 2030 Sustainable Development Goals, focusing on specific targets and goals set in SDGs 7, 12 and 13:</p> <p>Goal 7 – Affordable and clean energy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target 7.2: Increase the proportion of renewable energy used • Target 7.3: Double the rate of energy efficiency improvement <p>Goal 12 – Responsible consumption and production</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target 12.4: Environmentally sound management of hazardous waste • Target 12.5: Substantially reduce waste generation • Target 12.6: Encourage supply chain to adopt sustainable practices <p>Goal 13 – Climate action</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target 13.1: Strengthen resilience to climate related hazards <p>By aligning with the longer-term targets, we will continue to minimize our impact on the environment and improve resource efficiency in energy, data center management, natural resource protection, sustainable consumption, and travel and transportation. With our commitment to set near-term company-wide emissions-reduction targets in line with the Science Based Targets initiative, DXC is aware of long-term targets (5-15 years) required to meet climate ambitions.</p>

C2.1b

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

DXC's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) Program consists of six overarching risk categories: strategic, operational, compliance, financial, technology and external. Based on the established impact scale, critical financial risks are those classified as having material financial impact and financial loss of \$80 million or greater, while critical strategic risks are those classified as having substantial negative impact on reputation and/or strategic objectives, persistent national and/or international media coverage, and/or crucial loss of workforce, third-party affiliates or customers.

C2.2

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

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations
Upstream
Downstream

Risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process

Climate change issues are identified from the UNFCCC reports and Sixth Assessment Report of the UN IPCC, which spotlight the current themes and locational issues that are arising. These documents help in determining the various climate related risks and focusing on the regions where they will affect DXC in the future.

These issues are captured together as both risks and opportunities, as they relate to services and regions in which DXC operates. DXC's ERM Program sets the policy and

framework for the holistic and standardized management of risk across the enterprise. The ERM Program is designed to enhance value by identifying, monitoring and verifying the mitigation activities of key risks as they relate to DXC's strategic objectives and overall operations. The mission of the program is to establish and enforce risk management practices and processes that provide meaningful and actionable risk insights with a focus on managing risk, meeting regulatory expectations, optimizing decision making, improving planning, and increasing the value of business operations. Climate related risks are incorporated into the ERM process. At least annually, DXC conducts an enterprise risk assessment to identify the key risks throughout the enterprise. Risks are captured through interviews, surveys, assessments and facilitated meetings. During this process, the most significant risks within the company are identified and assessed. Inherent and residual risk are determined for these key risks, as well as if residual risk is at an acceptable level. If risk reduction is needed, current mitigation plans are evaluated and additional steps are taken, as needed.

Process used to determine which risks and/or opportunities could have a substantive financial or strategic impact:

DXC uses the following scales to determine potential impact and likelihood of occurrence of the identified risks.

IMPACT

Critical: Material financial impact; financial loss of \$80 million or greater

Significant: Damaging financial impact; financial loss of \$40 million to \$80 million

Moderate: Notable financial impact; financial loss of \$20 million to \$40 million

Minor: Minor financial impact; financial loss of \$3 million to \$20 million

Negligible: Insignificant financial impact; financial loss of less than \$3 million

LIKELIHOOD

Almost Certain: Expected to happen and/or happens often; likely to occur several times per year; 80%-100% likelihood; process that could lead to the potential risk is performed very frequently and/or is very complex

Likely: Happens with some frequency; likely to occur this year; 60%-80% likelihood; process that could lead to the potential risk is performed very frequently and/or is moderately complex

Possible: Has an equal chance of occurring or not occurring; possibility of occurring this year; 40%-60% likelihood; process that could lead to the potential risk is performed frequently and/or is moderately complex

Unlikely: Could happen or has happened once or twice; likely to occur every 1-5 years; 20%-40% likelihood; process that could lead to the potential risk is performed somewhat frequently and/or is not very complex

Remote: Remote possibility of occurrence; not likely to occur within the next 5 years; 0%-20% likelihood; process that could lead to the potential risk is performed infrequently and/or is not complex

How DXC makes decisions to mitigate, transfer or control risk to capitalize on opportunity:

DXC management owns and manages risk. The Enterprise Risk Committee (ERC) assists management in fulfilling its responsibilities for assessing, managing and monitoring risks, and aids the Board of Directors in its oversight responsibilities with regard to the company's ERM Program. Management and the ERC are responsible for determining acceptable residual risk levels for key enterprise risks and whether additional actions are required, such as mitigation, transfer or acceptance of risk.

Physical risk example:

DXC is currently pursuing a change in its business model over the short term and into the medium term (0-3 years). This approach will see DXC reduce and consolidate its global building portfolio as teams adopt the virtual-first model of working. This business strategy also includes the optimization of data centers, which constitute approximately 36% of total facilities square footage but account for approximately 85% of global electricity usage. Electricity accounts for 94% of Scope 1 and 2 emissions across DXC's operationally controlled building portfolio. These changes will affect electricity consumption significantly in the short term, and they will therefore likely reduce long-term impacts of the business on the climate, as well as impacts of the climate on the business.

A changing climate brings the risk of increased property operating costs through energy consumption, along with the risk of disruption to DXC services through extreme weather events. For example, longer periods of warming weather in specific regions can negatively affect the energy efficiency of data centers and their power usage effectiveness (PUE). Higher temperatures require extra cooling to operate servers, as well as greater maintenance costs. DXC has data centers around the world, including in areas that are experiencing extreme weather conditions, such as in Australia, parts of the United States and Southeast Asia. In Australia, average temperatures are increasing, soaring regularly to levels not compatible with running data centers (up to 40°C). A 1-degree increase in temperatures could increase DXC's global energy costs as much as \$7.2 million. Consequently, DXC has closed data centers in regions with extreme temperatures.

Transitional risk example:

An example of mitigating a compliance-related risk can be found with the Energy

Efficiency Directive in the EU. DXC operates in nearly 20 EU countries and is compliant with each individual state regulation. However, it is understood that non-compliance with this regulation in specific countries could lead to being removed from a government tender list. This elevates the impact of non-compliance from a low-level immaterial penalty to a potential multimillion-dollar loss in tender application.

C2.2a

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

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	Example of risk type: Current regulations such as the EU Energy Efficiency Directive, along with corporate reporting regulations, are always included in risk assessments under “non-compliance risk.” The risk of de-selection for government contracts can have both financial and reputational impacts and could affect future sales pipelines.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	Example of risk type: DXC operates in more than 70 countries and therefore assesses major emerging regulations from regions annually. We monitor global trends and factor a potential global price on carbon (i.e., \$20 to \$75 per metric ton) into our risk assessment, which is measured against our current annual GHG footprint, which is independently verified. This feeds into our strategy to reduce risk by continuing to manage and reduce our major sources of emissions in order to reduce the impact of potential emerging regulations.
Technology	Relevant, always included	Example of risk type: Technology-related risk encompasses technology failure and technology solutions DXC provides to customers. Under the risk of technology failure, DXC may experience acute climate impacts that cause failure of technology infrastructure such as data centers. Technology failure leads to reputational risk and financial penalties from customers in contracts. In contrast, technology solutions are considered an opportunity for DXC to offer solutions that are more energy efficient for customers or that enable them to achieve greater carbon savings.
Legal	Relevant, always included	Example of risk type: Litigation claims are always considered in risk assessments under “non-compliance risk.” The risk of de-selection for government contracts can have both financial and reputational impacts that could affect future sales pipelines.
Market	Relevant, always included	Example of risk type: As a technology consultancy, DXC always includes customer shifts in behavior in risk assessments. Shifts that can make DXC non-competitive against its peers are under constant

		investigation. Inability to meet customer demands such as lower-carbon products or energy efficiency will lead to loss of business and market share.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	<p>Example of risk type: Reputation is considered in terms of DXC's different stakeholders: customers, investors and employees.</p> <p>1) Customer demands for products that provide solutions to climate related issues.</p> <p>2) Investors and their need for more sophisticated risk management as they continue to learn and develop knowledge for themselves into how to price climate risk into their investment portfolios (via the TCFD and other frameworks).</p> <p>3) Employee demands for responsible business cultures and the desire to work for companies whose priorities and actions align with their own value systems.</p>
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	<p>Example of risk type: Acute climate events feed into operational risks to the business. DXC operates more than 400 properties globally, and approximately 15% of those properties host data centers for customer services. Regular acute extreme weather events, caused by global warming, risk localized business disruptions such as power failures, system downtimes, and increased insurance premiums. These outcomes can cause reputational impacts, customer contractual fines, and increased cost of business.</p>
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	<p>Example of risk type: Chronic climate events feed into operational risks to the business. DXC operates more than 400 properties globally, and approximately 15% of those properties host data centers for customer services, which are very energy intensive. Sustained increases in global temperatures are expected to increase the cost of business. For some areas, such as in Australia, which sees temperatures of 40°C, the impact to the cost of operating a data center is greater than in more temperate climates.</p>

C2.3

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

Yes

C2.3a

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

Identifier

Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Downstream

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Current regulation	Enhanced emissions-reporting obligations
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Primary potential financial impact

Other, please specify

Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

Company-specific description

As the regulatory environment for climate related issues broadens, transition risks such as non-compliance with regulatory mechanisms could become more significant for DXC. For example, DXC operates in nearly 20 EU countries, where operations are subject to the EU Energy Efficiency Directive (EED). While non-compliance brings immaterial financial penalties (estimated at \$60,000 per country), the greater risk is the potential for exclusion from government tender opportunities in the country of non-compliance. While the risk is most significant in Europe, the country-specific nature of regulatory risk helps to minimize the potential financial impact considerably. Should DXC find itself non-compliant within a country, the resulting impact would be limited to that country. Given the dispersion of our business, and the broad variations in regulatory requirements, we see exposure limited to the EU. We anticipate a maximum exposure of approximately \$200 million in revenue and approximately \$20 million in margin.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Unlikely

Magnitude of impact

Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)**Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)**

0

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

20,000,000

Explanation of financial impact figure

Given the independent nature of regulatory compliance across Europe, the impact of lack of compliance consequences could range from \$0, in countries where DXC has no active public contracts, to the unlikely event of losing the ability to bid on public contracts in multiple countries. The maximum financial impact is determined from the value of the public sector pipeline in European countries that have noted that they can preclude organizations from bidding for government contracts if they are non-compliant (\$200 million) and the approximate margin associated from that revenue (\$20 million).

Cost of response to risk

350,000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

The estimated direct cost of complying with EU-wide regulation is approximately \$350,000. This fee includes the necessary due diligence in each country of regulation, the professional energy audits and reports required to directly meet the regulations in each country, and annual facility initiatives to improve energy efficiency. DXC spends approximately \$350,000 annually for site due diligence and audits. In FY22, all European efficiency investment projects were of no cost. The annual global GHG and energy management program supports compliance with general energy regulation around the world. However, the Energy Efficiency Directive requires finer detail into site-level performance that would generally fall outside the materiality boundaries of the global GHG inventory. This program therefore complements the foundational action to manage this regulatory risk in general, i.e., the annual global carbon and energy reduction strategy that measures and manages the material impacts of DXC operations. This program identifies year-on-year emissions, preparing DXC for shifts and changes to the regulatory framework.

Comment

Identifier

Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Chronic physical	Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
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Primary potential financial impact

Increased indirect (operating) costs

Company-specific description

A changing climate brings the risk of increased property operating costs from energy consumption and the risk of disruption to DXC services as a result of extreme weather events. For example, longer periods of warming weather in specific regions can negatively affect the energy efficiency of offices and data centers. Higher temperatures require longer use of air conditioning and extra cooling in data centers to operate servers within required boundaries. DXC has offices and data centers around the world, including in areas that are experiencing extreme weather conditions, such as in Australia, parts of the United States, and Southeast Asia.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

0

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

7,200,000

Explanation of financial impact figure

According to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency EPA, a 1-degree Celsius increase in temperature during cold weather (below 50°F/10°C) decreases electricity use by 1% to 5%. In warm weather (above 68°F/20°C), the opposite is true: 1 degree of additional warming increases electricity use by 0% to 8%. A simple extrapolation of DXC's electricity costs against the maximum increase in electricity use of 8% suggests that DXC could experience an increase in electricity costs of \$7.2 million based on FY22 electricity expenditures.

Cost of response to risk

77,000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

DXC's energy efficiency strategy consists of multiple programs:

1) Facility rationalization: Adopting a virtual-first model of working allows DXC to reduce physical space, reducing consumption of electricity. DXC's facility rationalization is a no-cost method of significantly reducing energy consumption. Over a 3-year period, from FY20 to FY22, DXC has reduced facility square footage by 30%.

2) Facility efficiency: DXC implements facility efficiency improvements each year, reducing consumption of electricity.

DXC continually reviews opportunities to improve facility efficiency. In FY22, 12 initiatives were implemented for a total cost of \$27,000. These initiatives included lighting, HVAC and data center equipment improvements.

3) ISO 50001 Energy program: Management of ISO 50001 certification proactively improves the efficiency of data centers through adoption of best practices.

DXC has ISO 50001 certifications for multiple strategic global data centers. This helps us manage the efficiency of our data centers and mitigate spikes in energy consumption that could occur from extra cooling requirements at certain times of the year. DXC spends approximately \$50,000 annually to maintain the ISO 50001 program, which ensures that energy management systems are updated and audited in compliance with certification requirements. In future years we expect to broaden the number of facilities covered by ISO 50001 certification, which could increase our annual costs to \$75,000 to \$100,000.

The combined impact of these programs will contribute significantly to meeting DXC's carbon emissions reduction targets for 2025.

DXC also has a global GHG measurement program, which measures and manages the material emissions impacts of DXC operations. This program, along with facility energy efficiency measures, informs the longer-term carbon reduction strategy.

The mitigation cost for increasing temperatures is the annual sum of costs to implement facility efficiency projects and maintain the ISO 50001 program.

DXC has achieved a 50% reduction in FY22 Scope 1 and 2 emissions against an FY19 baseline and has committed to set near-term company-wide emissions-reduction targets in line with the Science Based Targets initiative.

Comment

Identifier

Risk 3

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Emerging regulation	Carbon pricing mechanisms
---------------------	---------------------------

Primary potential financial impact

Increased direct costs

Company-specific description

A carbon price, or increased pricing of GHG emissions, is a policy instrument proposed by regulatory bodies to help reduce global climate change. It is a cost applied to carbon pollution to encourage polluters to reduce the amount of greenhouse gases they emit into the atmosphere. It takes the form of either a carbon tax or a requirement to purchase permits to emit, generally known as carbon emissions trading, but also called allowances. A global cost of carbon has been debated for the past 10 years. According to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), more than 60 carbon tax and emissions trading programs are in place at regional, national and subnational levels, signaling the momentum for more widespread carbon taxation. A 2021 proposal from the IMF outlined recommendations for an international carbon price floor (ICPF) for large emitters, arguing that an ICPF could jump-start emissions reductions. In the proposal, the IMF suggested an ICPF as high as \$75 per tCO₂e. The continued momentum on environmental action and the climate change debate increases the likelihood of country-level legislation on carbon taxation in the next 3-5 years.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)**Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)**

7,900,000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

29,600,000

Explanation of financial impact figure

In August 2020, a proposal for a U.S. carbon tax was set at \$20 per metric ton of carbon. In June 2021, the IMF outlined recommendations for an international carbon price floor (ICPF) for large emitters, arguing that an ICPF could jump-start emissions reductions. In the proposal, the IMF suggested an ICPF as high as \$75 per tCO₂e. Using these two data points, we estimate a carbon tax impact ranging from \$20 per ton of CO₂e to \$75 per ton of CO₂e. Based on the upper and lower tax rates, DXC's FY22 estimated carbon tax could range between \$8.8 million ($\$20 * 441,990 \text{ tCO}_2\text{e}$) and \$33.1 million ($\$75 * 441,990 \text{ tCO}_2\text{e}$). However, based on DXC's future expected emissions reductions, driven by our virtual-first business model, data center optimization activities and energy efficiency program, we expect the financial impact in the future to fall. The 2025 cost for carbon taxation could range between \$7.9 million ($\$20 * 394,380 \text{ tCO}_2\text{e}$) and \$29.6 million ($\$75 * 394,380 \text{ tCO}_2\text{e}$).

Cost of response to risk

77,000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

DXC's energy efficiency strategy consists of multiple programs:

1) Facility rationalization: Adopting a virtual-first model of working allows DXC to reduce physical space, reducing consumption of electricity.

DXC's facility rationalization is a no-cost method of significantly reducing energy consumption. Over a 3-year period, from FY20 to FY22, DXC has reduced facility square footage by 30%.

2) Facility efficiency: DXC implements facility efficiency improvements each year, reducing consumption of electricity.

DXC continually reviews opportunities to improve facility efficiency. In FY22, 12 initiatives were implemented for a total cost of \$27,000. These initiatives included lighting, HVAC and data center equipment improvements.

3) ISO 50001 Energy program: Management of ISO 50001 certification proactively improves the efficiency of data centers through adoption of best practices.

DXC has ISO 50001 certifications for multiple strategic global data centers. This helps us manage the efficiency of our data centers and mitigate spikes in energy consumption that could occur from extra cooling requirements at certain times of the year. DXC spends approximately \$50,000 annually to maintain the ISO 50001 program, which ensures that energy management systems are updated and audited in compliance with certification requirements.

The combined impact of these programs will contribute significantly to meeting DXC's carbon emissions reduction targets for 2025.

DXC also has a global GHG measurement program, which measures and manages the material emissions impacts of DXC operations. This program, along with facility energy efficiency measures, informs the longer-term carbon reduction strategy.

The carbon taxation mitigation cost is the annual sum of costs to implement facility efficiency projects and maintain the ISO 50001 program.

DXC has achieved a 50% reduction in FY22 Scope 1 and 2 carbon emissions against an FY19 baseline and has committed to set near-term company-wide emissions-reduction targets in line with the Science Based Targets initiative.

Comment

C2.4

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

Yes

C2.4a

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

Identifier

Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Downstream

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Shift in consumer preferences

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description

ESG issues are gaining prominence in the marketplace. Institutional investors, regulatory bodies and nongovernmental organizations are increasing their focus on the role corporations play in a host of ESG matters, such as achieving global climate objectives, improving social equity and acting as better stewards for sustainable business.

In response to shifting customer demand, DXC offers multiple products and services that can have a significant impact on our customers' ESG objectives. Whether it's helping to manage ESG-related data for reporting or disclosure, providing low-carbon IT solutions, or offering custom solutions to help customers achieve their unique sustainability objectives, DXC has a role to play.

DXC can support our customers' ESG objectives with the following offerings:

Evergreen Device as a Service: DXC is embracing circular economy tactics to extend the life of employee computer fleets and using smart analytics to match computer requirements to the specific job requirements of employees. Through this model we can refresh devices "on condition," which means we use modern device management techniques to determine the experience level the device is providing its owner. Assets that are culled are resold in the market or broken down to the element level and recycled.

ESG data management with ServiceNow: DXC is in partnership with ServiceNow (Early Adopter Program) to develop, test and mature new modules of the ServiceNow platform. This will support DXC and customers with a holistic, consistent and integrated approach to ESG disclosure management. Our intimate knowledge of our customers' IT estates, gained from integrated support across the technology stack, enables us to aggregate knowledge and insights through ServiceNow to drive meaningful change and sustainability.

Modernization Studio: Modernization Studio is a suite of tools that allow customers to quickly assess and plan the impacts of migration and modernization of their IT estates. This includes a green benefits assessment, which quantifies the carbon footprint of their IT estates and the potential benefits of transformation strategies. The tool offers insights to assist in developing a roadmap for modernization and carbon footprint reduction by easily identifying blockers, gaps and performance issues relative to industry benchmarks.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

The impact has not been quantified financially

Cost to realize opportunity

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Through our work providing services in business process outsourcing, analytics and engineering, applications, security, cloud, IT outsourcing, and modern workplace, we gain unique visibility into our customers' IT estates. Combining our unique sustainable services offerings with our expertise and customer-based knowledge positions us to support our customers on their carbon reduction journeys.

Comment

Identifier

Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Resource efficiency

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Other, please specify

Reduced energy consumption, business travel and employee commuting

Primary potential financial impact

Reduced indirect (operating) costs

Company-specific description

DXC's virtual-first model redefines where and how people work by engaging and inspiring them with best-of-breed technology. The model allows most DXC colleagues to work flexibly from home by harnessing intelligent collaboration, which combines enterprise communication tools in a single interface to enable secure, integrated network infrastructures, with rapid deployment and scalability to fit business need. Our personalized approach is focused on people and on supporting collaboration from anywhere. This program will reduce DXC's greenhouse gas emissions and overall energy consumption as well as the dependence on daily work commutes and business travel in the short and medium term.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)**Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)**

25,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

45,000,000

Explanation of financial impact figure

Through implementation of DXC's virtual first business model, we are reducing office square footage and eliminating unnecessary facilities. The infrastructure and tools implemented for the virtual first model enable employees to work from home, reducing or eliminating commuting and business travel. We estimate reducing between 1 and 2 million square feet in the next two to three years at an average cost per square foot of \$22. Cost savings resulting from the reduction of business travel have already taken place. We have not factored additional business travel cost reductions in our estimated financial impact.

Cost to realize opportunity

5,000,000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

As we exit facilities, we incur costs to remove or relocate office equipment, clean the sites and where necessary return the facilities to the pre-occupancy state. We expect approximately \$5M in costs to exit the square footage noted above.

Comment

Identifier

Opp3

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Upstream

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Other, please specify

Management of purchased goods and services

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description

To more accurately define our total climate related impacts from operations, we expect to begin gathering the Scope 3 emissions of our supply chain in FY22. Our strategic suppliers, representing about one-third of our third-party expenditures, have set aggressive climate related targets and are making considerable progress toward reducing carbon emissions. Through partnerships with these suppliers and others, we can collectively identify pathways to accelerate the reduction of climate-induced risk across our supply chain. As customer demands for low-emission services expands, partnerships with these suppliers will further help DXC reduce services related emissions, improving the attractiveness of our services in the marketplace.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

1,000,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)**Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)****Explanation of financial impact figure**

As investor interest and the regulatory landscape for climate related issues grows, customers are increasingly looking to their supply chain for low-emission services and solutions. As an IT services provider, DXC is constantly looking for ways to reduce our own emissions and the emissions within our value chain. Currently, we have about \$1 billion in annual revenues from customers who have required or requested DXC to reduce emissions over various time horizons. The financial impact of this opportunity is currently associated with meeting the needs of these customers and retaining that \$1 billion in revenue.

Cost to realize opportunity

0

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

By better understanding the emissions associated with our purchased goods and services, by far the most significant part of our value chain emissions, we can make better decisions on how to reduce our Scope 3 emissions footprint to be responsive to customer requests. Many of our strategic partners are far along on their journeys to net zero, but for other suppliers, simply understanding their emissions will require significant effort. As we learn more about our suppliers' emissions and their own climate related objectives, we can undertake meaningful actions tailored to each supplier to drive reductions. We expect to incorporate climate related discussions with other supply chain management due diligence research and supplier discussions, and for this reason, we do not expect to incur incremental cost.

Comment

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

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

Row 1

Transition plan

No, but our strategy has been influenced by climate-related risks and opportunities, and we are developing a transition plan within two years

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

DXC has committed to set near-term company-wide emissions reduction targets in line with the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). In line with this commitment, we are developing a low-carbon transition plan for review and certification by the SBTi.

C3.2

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

	Use of climate-related scenario analysis to inform strategy
Row 1	Yes, qualitative, but we plan to add quantitative in the next two years

C3.2a

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

Climate-related scenario	Scenario analysis coverage	Temperature alignment of scenario	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices
Physical climate scenarios RCP 2.6	Business division		Focused on our U.S.-based data centers. This was a qualitative analysis that considered multiple time horizons. Short term to 2025, medium term to 2030 and longer term to 2040. Identified to provide a 2-degree or lower scenario for analysis.

Physical climate scenarios RCP 4.5	Business division		Focused on our U.S.-based data centers. This was a qualitative analysis that considered multiple time horizons. Short term to 2025, medium term to 2030 and longer term to 2040. Identified to provide a middle-of-the-road scenario for analysis.
Physical climate scenarios RCP 8.5	Business division		Focused on our U.S.-based data centers. This was a qualitative analysis that considered multiple time horizons. Short term to 2025, medium term to 2030 and longer term to 2040. Identified to provide a more extreme warming scenario to allow the full breadth of considerations for our scenario analysis.
Transition scenarios IEA STEPS (previously IEA NPS)	Business division		Focused on our U.S.-based data centers. This was a qualitative analysis that considered multiple time horizons. Short term to 2025, medium term to 2030 and longer term to 2040. This scenario was selected to provide a reasonable baseline for transition risks.
Transition scenarios IEA SDS	Business division		Focused on our U.S.-based data centers. This was a qualitative analysis that considered multiple time horizons. Short term to 2025, medium term to 2030 and longer term to 2040. This scenario was selected to provide a 2-degree or lower scenario for analysis.

C3.2b

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

Row 1

Focal questions

The focal questions DXC addressed during our climate scenario analysis for FY22 were:

What are the key physical risks facing our U.S.-based data centers?

What are the key transition risks facing our U.S.-based data centers?

To provide a broad range of considerations for both physical and transition risks, we followed the TCFD guidance and selected scenarios providing coverage from 1.5-degree to 4-degree warming, so we could investigate our risks and opportunities in different possible futures. Our scenarios were both physical and transitional in nature to allow us to have a more complete picture.

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

Physical risks:

Two key physical risk areas identified were direct damage to data center facilities and interruption of key supplies and personnel for data center operations.

Direct damage could result from extreme weather events such as hurricanes or floods. Our data centers are located away from coastal areas, in areas with historically low risk of floods and hurricanes; however, changing climate patterns may increase flood risk. Business impacts may include repair costs and service outages, in addition to costs for risk mitigation measures such as expanded flood defences.

Extreme weather events could damage infrastructure, preventing supplies or individuals reaching the data centers. Chronic changes, such as droughts, could lead to reduced availability of water or rolling electrical blackouts due to stress on the grid.

A loss of water supply could increase fire risk and lead to data center outages from lost cooling. Without fuel, backup generators would shut down, and if a data center is running off these generators, as they would in the event of an electricity outage, then there would be loss in service. During such a crisis there would be an additional risk of increased prices for fuel and water to maintain operations. And without key personnel, we'd have to shut down operations.

These risks are mitigated through extensive onsite storage tanks for fuel and water, contracts in place to guarantee supply of fuel during an emergency, plans to pre-position fuel in the event of a disaster and ride-out teams provided with onsite supplies.

Given our extensive data center risk management and planning for varied futures, there is an opportunity to win new business due to our operational resilience.

Transition risks:

Identified transition risks for our business fall into several categories:

Carbon taxes present a risk of increased cost for our electricity usage, either through the tax itself or through the forced move to renewable energy bought at a premium. This risk is particularly prevalent for our data centers, as they use the majority of DXC's purchased electricity.

Customer- or new policy-imposed requirements to accelerate our transition to net zero present a risk of increased costs with the purchase of renewable energy or increased capital expenditures to improve the efficiency of our hardware and buildings. This is especially costly for those with long service lives remaining, such as generators.

Enhanced data disclosure requirements, from customers or regulators, may involve

purchasing additional software, as well as hiring additional personnel. To comply with new regulations, it may be necessary to pursue additional external certifications, in addition to meeting any new requirements for external audits.

Opportunities for DXC include a greening grid, an increase in demand for sustainable services that we can capitalize on, and support for efficiency projects that may help us lower our emissions and operating costs.

C3.3

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

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	<p>As a global IT services company, DXC must provide products and services that anticipate and meet the needs of a global community. Our customers are all subject to the same urgent environmental pressures to reduce their carbon footprints. We are partnering with our customers to offer multiple means to support their environmental needs, and we are continually evolving these services in the short and medium term.</p> <p>A major offering is cloud migration. DXC helps enterprises modernize their IT estates to meet business demands with services for public, hybrid and multicloud environments and cloud platforms. DXC partners with AWS, Microsoft Azure, Google Cloud and VMware for cloud infrastructure and with SAP and Red Hat for cloud platforms. Collaborating with partners and supporting customers in the move from on-premises solutions to the cloud enables greater efficiency, because less cooling is required for cloud environments. Cloud also requires fewer servers, which allows for greater energy reductions. DXC’s cloud partners have all begun their decarbonization journeys. For example, Microsoft has committed to be carbon negative by 2030 and to support data centers with 100% renewable energy by 2025. This reduces customers’ direct emissions by transferring them to efficient partner data centers, enabling lower Scope 3</p>

		<p>emissions. Coupled with carbon savings, moving to the cloud typically produces 30%-35% cost reductions for customers. By working with partners that offer decarbonization pathways, DXC is able to provide additional value to customers beyond price reductions by aligning with their decarbonization goals and ensuring that the carbon reductions associated with DXC’s offerings and services are factored into decision making.</p> <p>Another way DXC is driving carbon savings for our customers — and ourselves — is through our Evergreen Device as a Service solution. Through this model we can refresh devices “on condition,” which means we use modern device management techniques to determine the experience level the device is providing its owner. We do not refresh devices unless the level of experience dips below a pre-agreed threshold. By doing this, we can extend the life of the average asset (reducing carbon emissions) and quickly cull assets that do not meet users’ needs. Assets that are culled are resold in the market or broken down to the element level and recycled.</p>
Supply chain and/or value chain	Evaluation in progress	<p>We’ve addressed our carbon-related supply chain risks on two fronts. First, we are increasing our procurement of renewable energy backed by guarantees of origin (or country equivalent). In FY22, 35% of our global electricity consumption came from renewable sources. We are committed to continuing to increase this percentage. Second, we are eliminating over 99% of our electronics waste that goes into landfills or incineration facilities. We are also working with our customers to achieve similar goals. In FY21, 78% of the equipment used by DXC and our customers was refurbished and 21% was recycled.</p> <p>In the short term, we expect to further improve our sustainable supply chain approach by engaging our partners in Scope 3 emissions reporting.</p>
Investment in R&D	No	DXC’s strategy does not focus on investing in R&D in the short-term.
Operations	Yes	<p>In the short and medium term, we are focused on improving the efficiency of our data center operations, our office footprint and our vehicle fleet.</p> <p>We are continuing an application rationalization program</p>

		<p>that decommissioned 1,400 servers in FY22, in addition to the 28,832 virtual and physical servers decommissioned since 2017.</p> <p>In our data center operations, we have developed a short- and medium-term strategy to optimize data centers through efficiency actions and consolidations. For example, in FY22, we completed UPS upgrades in four data centers, resulting in emissions reductions of 1,321 tCO₂e.</p> <p>Our property portfolio has also become more space efficient through consolidation as DXC implements its virtual-first model, which enables a more flexible and agile work experience for our colleagues. Over a 3-year period, from FY20 to FY22, DXC reduced facility square footage by 30%.</p> <p>These programs will reduce DXC’s GHG emissions and overall energy consumption as well as the dependence on daily work commutes and business travel in the short and medium term.</p> <p>Since FY19, DXC has decreased our vehicle fleet and miles travelled, contributing to an 88% reduction in fleet-related emissions. We aim to reduce our carbon footprint by providing lower-emission vehicles and/or electric vehicle options in FY23. Approximately 5% of DXC’s fleet comprises hybrid or fully electric vehicles, and plans are underway to increase that percentage in FY23.</p>
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C3.4

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

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Capital expenditures Assets	<p>Capital Expenditures:</p> <p>Case study and time horizon: The cost of operating data centers through high energy consumption is factored into financial planning and influences capital projects in the medium to long term. A successful 2-year capex project in Royal Tunbridge Wells, UK, is being used as a</p>

		<p>benchmark for future investments. The replacement of the cooling system there resulted in 20% energy efficiency improvements. Similar projects can be advanced in future data center projects because of this financial success.</p> <p>Assets:</p> <p>Case study and time horizon: Data center investments also factor into energy efficiency opportunities. With high energy consumption driven by cooling requirements, data center electricity consumption (the highest source of emissions and energy costs for DXC) is more efficient in naturally cooler climates. This has influenced the consolidation of strategic data centers around the world where contractually possible.</p>
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C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

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

Absolute target

C4.1a

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

Target reference number

Abs 1

Year target was set

2022

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Location-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Base year

2019

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

70,222

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

806,180

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

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

876,402

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

100

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

100

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

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

100

Target year

2025

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

55

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

394,380.9

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

27,241

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

414,749

Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)**

441,990

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

90.1230257348

Target status in reporting year

New

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and we have committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative in the next two years

Target ambition

1.5°C aligned

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Company-wide

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

To achieve carbon emission reductions, DXC is implementing multiple initiatives:

- Aligning with global climate goals, such as those defined by the Paris Agreement, by setting near-term company-wide emissions-reduction targets in line with the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi).
- Implementing a virtual-first business model, which enables most of DXC's global workforce to work virtually.
- Consolidating offices and data centers worldwide. Currently 94% of DXC's Scope 1 and 2 carbon emissions come from electricity consumption in these buildings.
- Continually improving the efficiency of our offices and data centers.
- Reducing business travel by tapping into innovative technology to enable virtual, flexible working.
- Ensuring that our data centers are certified under the ISO 50001 energy management system standard.

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

C4.2

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

Other climate-related target(s)

C4.2b

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

Target reference number

Oth 1

Year target was set

2022

Target coverage

Company-wide

Target type: absolute or intensity

Absolute

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

Other, please specify

Other, please specify

Electricity consumption or efficiency, MWh

Target denominator (intensity targets only)

Base year

2019

Figure or percentage in base year

1,799,668

Target year

2025

Figure or percentage in target year

1,169,784

Figure or percentage in reporting year

1,204,031

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

94.5629671495

Target status in reporting year

New

Is this target part of an emissions target?

Abs1

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target coverage includes company-wide electricity consumption.

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

To achieve reductions in electricity consumption, DXC is implementing multiple initiatives:

- Aligning with global climate goals, such as those defined by the Paris Agreement, by setting near-term company-wide emissions-reduction targets in line with the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi).
- Implementing a virtual-first business model, which will enable most of DXC's global workforce to work virtually.
- Consolidating offices and data centers worldwide. Currently 94% of DXC's Scope 1 and 2 carbon emissions come from electricity consumption in these buildings.
- Continually improving the efficiency of our offices and data centers.
- Ensuring that our data centers are certified under the ISO 50001 energy management system standard.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

C4.3

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

Yes

C4.3a

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

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO ₂ e savings in metric tonnes CO ₂ e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	56	0
To be implemented*	8	0
Implementation commenced*	6	0
Implemented*	12	2,884
Not to be implemented	21	0

C4.3b

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

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption
Low-carbon electricity mix

Estimated annual CO₂e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

126,910

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

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

0

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

0

Payback period

No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Ongoing

Comment

DXC has targeted to purchase 30% of energy from renewable sources across its global electricity spend.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

Lighting

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

93

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

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

7,932

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

19

Payback period

<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

16-20 years

Comment

LED lightbulb installation

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

Machine/equipment replacement

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1,321

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

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

582,202

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

0

Payback period

<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

11-15 years

Comment

UPS replacement

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
 Process optimization

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1,186

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

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

324,936

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

0

Payback period

<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

3-5 years

Comment

Optimization activities

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
Cooling technology

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

114

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

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

161,494

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

0

Payback period

<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

11-15 years

Comment

DX Refresh Phase 1

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
Machine/equipment replacement

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

41

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

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

30,748

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

0

Payback period

<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

11-15 years

Comment

DRUPS Decommission RTV

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy generation

Solar PV

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

129

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

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

29,582

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

27,218

Payback period

<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

Solar panel reinstatement

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy generation

Other, please specify

Demand Response

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

0.02

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

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

994,262

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

0

Payback period

<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

Demand response agreement

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

Method	Comment
Financial optimization calculations	We use a formalized approach through the facilities team to look at the low- and no-cost opportunities associated with building-optimization activities. These are implemented and monitored on an ongoing basis as buildings flex in their use.
Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards	Some countries in which DXC does business have regulations that require reporting and/or management of emissions (e.g., Australia, France and the UK). These compliance requirements can drive emissions reductions, positioning us to avoid incurring penalties and minimize carbon taxation. They also drive the development of practices that DXC can extend globally.
Other Compliance with management systems to	We follow ISO 14001 and ISO 50001 standards in strategic data centers and offices as a means of managing environmental performance of these facilities. Regular reporting on progress

leverage improved performance	against targets and implementation of good practice measures helps institutionalize our environmental program.
Other Customer drivers	Renewable energy purchases are driven by competitive advantage for customers looking to work with businesses that offer solutions that address climate change.

C4.5

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

Yes

C4.5a

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

Level of aggregation

Group of products or services

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

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

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other

Other, please specify

Cloud Services

Description of product(s) or service(s)

A major sustainable DXC service offering is cloud migration. DXC helps enterprises modernize their IT estates to meet business demands with services for public, hybrid and multicloud environments and cloud platforms. DXC partners with AWS, Microsoft Azure, Google Cloud and VMware for cloud infrastructure and with SAP and Red Hat for cloud platforms. By collaborating with our partners to help our customers move from on-premises to cloud, we enable greater energy efficiency, because less cooling is required for cloud environments. Cloud also requires fewer servers, which allows for greater energy reduction. DXC’s cloud partners have all begun their decarbonization journeys. For example, Microsoft has committed to be carbon negative by 2030 and to support data centers with 100% renewable energy by 2025. This reduces customers’ direct emissions by transferring them to efficient partner data centers, enabling lower Scope 3 emissions. Analysis showed that the DXC Cloud Right approach has a major impact on

supporting sustainability goals, reducing CO2 emissions by 37% compared to on-premises estates. By working with partners that offer decarbonization pathways, DXC is able to provide additional value to customers beyond price reductions by aligning with their decarbonization goals and ensuring that the carbon reductions associated with DXC's offerings and services are factored into decision making.

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

No

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

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

Functional unit used

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

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

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

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

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

12.5

Level of aggregation

Product or service

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

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

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other

Other, please specify

IT Asset Life Extension

Description of product(s) or service(s)

Another way DXC is driving carbon savings for our customers – and ourselves – is through our Evergreen Device as a Service solution. The solution provides our customers with bundled hardware, software and services. Through this model we can refresh devices “on condition,” which means we use modern device management techniques to determine the experience level the device is providing its owner. We do not refresh devices unless the level of experience dips below a pre-agreed threshold. By doing this we can extend the life of the average asset and quickly cull assets that do not meet users’ needs. Assets that are culled are resold in the market or broken down to the element level and recycled. Carbon credits are provided to our customers for the recycled assets.

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

No

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions**Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)****Functional unit used****Reference product/service or baseline scenario used****Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario****Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO₂e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario****Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions****Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year**

13

Level of aggregation

Product or service

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

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

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other

Other, please specify

Data-driven services

Description of product(s) or service(s)

DXC has a multidimensional approach to sustainable innovation services. It includes our DXC Innovation Centre, through which we work with our customers and partners to collaboratively solve unstructured business problems. It also includes our Digital Service Innovation teams, which look to leverage relevant technologies and capabilities from startups and established partners to deliver end-to-end solutions in a “fail fast” Agile approach. The focus on an innovation mindset and a variety of proven methodologies allows the Digital Service Innovation teams to respond to business-critical needs with sustainable end-to-end customer projects. Increasingly, we are seeing that ESG is a core focus area for our customers, and the Innovation Centre’s structured approaches and frameworks have shaped initiatives ranging from carbon accounting to circular economy alliances. Our innovation approach incorporates collaboration with incubators and accelerators around the world to scan the horizon for new technologies to develop prototypes and reference architectures for rapid business deployment. DXC is a founding member of the Plug and Play hub STARTUP AUTOBAHN, a sustainability accelerator in Germany, and has relationships with other accelerators with sustainability as a part of their remit. As part of these open innovation platforms, DXC has access to an exclusive partner ecosystem enabling collaboration between industry-leading corporations and innovative tech companies.

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

No

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions**Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)****Functional unit used****Reference product/service or baseline scenario used****Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario**

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

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

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

0

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

No

C5.1a

(C5.1a) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

Row 1

Has there been a structural change?

No

C5.1b

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

Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?	Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)

Row 1	Yes, a change in boundary	New to this reporting year, we are reporting against Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services; category 2: Capital goods; category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities; category 5: Waste generated in operations; category 6: Business travel; category 7: Employee commuting; and category 8: Upstream leased assets.
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C5.1c

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

	Base year recalculation	Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold
Row 1	Yes	<p>Scope 1 and 2 have not been recalculated, baseline emissions for newly reported scope 3 categories have been calculated for the first time</p> <p>The significance threshold for recalculation is 10% of the baseline emissions</p>

C5.2

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

Scope 1

Base year start

April 1, 2018

Base year end

March 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

70,222.301

Comment

Re-baselined during 2020 to use FY19 baseline. This has been verified to limited assurance.

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

April 1, 2018

Base year end

March 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

806,179.573

Comment

Re-baselined during 2020 to use FY19 baseline. This has been verified to limited assurance.

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start

April 1, 2018

Base year end

March 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

609,839.297

Comment

Re-baselined during 2020 to use FY19 baseline. This has been verified to limited assurance.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start

April 1, 2018

Base year end

March 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1,128,211

Comment

No target has been set for this category. This has not been externally verified.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start

April 1, 2018

Base year end

March 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

668,633

Comment

No target has been set for this category. This includes transportation and distribution. This has not been externally verified.

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

Base year start

April 1, 2018

Base year end

March 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

183,634

Comment

No target has been set for this category. This has not been externally verified.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start**Base year end****Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)****Comment**

No target has been set for this category. Category is included within category 2 (capital goods).

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start

April 1, 2018

Base year end

April 1, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5,578

Comment

No target has been set for this category. This has not been externally verified.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start

April 1, 2018

Base year end

March 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

106,331

Comment

No target has been set for this category. This has been verified to limited assurance.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start

April 1, 2018

Base year end

March 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

150,162

Comment

No target has been set for this category. This includes remote working emissions. This has not been externally verified.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start

April 1, 2018

Base year end

March 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

651

Comment

No target has been set for this category. This includes small, leased office spaces where DXC have no operational control. This has not been externally verified.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start**Base year end**

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

Comment

This category is not considered to be material for DXC.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

Comment

This category is not considered to be material for DXC.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

Comment

This category is not considered to be material for DXC.

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

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

Comment

This category is not considered to be material for DXC.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

Comment

This category is not considered to be material for DXC.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

Comment

This category is not relevant for DXC.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

Comment

This category is not relevant for DXC.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

Comment

This category has not been evaluated for DXC.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

Comment

This category has not been evaluated for DXC.

C5.3

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

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

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

Other, please specify

GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

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

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

27,241

Start date

April 1, 2021

End date

March 31, 2022

Comment

This has been verified to limited assurance

Past year 1

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

33,707

Start date

April 1, 2020

End date

March 31, 2021

Comment

This has been verified to limited assurance

Past year 2

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

41,423

Start date

April 1, 2019

End date

March 31, 2020

Comment

This has been verified to limited assurance

Past year 3

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

70,222

Start date

April 1, 2018

End date

March 31, 2019

Comment

This has been verified to limited assurance

C6.2

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

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

Scope 2, market-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment

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

C6.3

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

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based

414,749

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

329,488

Start date

April 1, 2021

End date

March 31, 2022

Comment

This has been verified to limited assurance

Past year 1

Scope 2, location-based

481,740

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

347,174

Start date

April 1, 2020

End date

March 31, 2021

Comment

This has been verified to limited assurance

Past year 2

Scope 2, location-based

668,750

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

490,530

Start date

April 1, 2019

End date

March 31, 2020

Comment

This has been verified to limited assurance

Past year 3

Scope 2, location-based

806,180

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

609,839

Start date

April 1, 2018

End date

March 31, 2019

Comment

This has been verified to limited assurance

C6.4

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

No

C6.5

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

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

904,008

Emissions calculation methodology

Spend-based method

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

15.1

Please explain

Supplier-specific emissions per dollar spend are calculated from reported emissions at a company level. Where possible, this is based on the supplier's Scope 1, market-based Scope 2 and upstream Scope 3 categories. Total emissions are divided by the company's annual revenue to provide a kgCO₂e/USD factor, which is then applied to the DXC spend. Where supplier-specific information is not available, industry benchmark factors are used for the broad sector. These factors are provided by Quantis and are used in the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Reporting calculation tool, adjusted for inflation.

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

510,952

Emissions calculation methodology

Spend-based method

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

30.5

Please explain

Supplier-specific emissions per dollar spend are calculated from reported emissions at a company level. Where possible, this is based on the supplier's Scope 1, market-based Scope 2 and upstream Scope 3 categories. Total emissions are divided by the company's annual revenue to provide a kgCO₂e/USD factor, which is then applied to the DXC spend. Where supplier-specific information is not available, industry benchmark factors are used for the broad sector. These factors are provided by Quantis and are used in the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Reporting calculation tool, adjusted for inflation.

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

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

147,330

Emissions calculation methodology

Fuel-based method

Distance-based method

Other, please specify

Scope 1 and Scope 2 consumption data aggregated using UK government conversion factors for well to tank losses and transmission and distribution losses

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

0

Please explain

Using standard UK government factors

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Not evaluated

Please explain

Upstream transportation and distribution emissions are embedded within Purchased Goods & Services. We have not yet conducted the evaluation to break this out.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

2,482

Emissions calculation methodology

Waste-type-specific method

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

40.2

Please explain

Available waste data is sourced from invoices from waste management companies or waste treatment companies. This covers 40.2% of waste emissions. Where data is not available, estimates are made using floor area.

Business travel

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

5,127

Emissions calculation methodology

Distance-based method

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

79.3

Please explain

Air and rail travel journey data is provided by DXC's travel partner Carlson Wagonlit Travel and converted into emissions by DXC using UK government factors. This makes up 79.3% of emissions. Personal mileage expenses are captured through DXC's expense reporting system (internal) and are therefore not included in this percentage.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

178,330

Emissions calculation methodology

Other, please specify

Estimated using HR and site utilization data

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

0

Please explain

This is based on internal data and global assumptions.

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

219

Emissions calculation methodology

Site-specific method

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

0

Please explain

The majority of properties that DXC occupies are leased properties, and emissions from the operation of these sites are reported under Scope 1 and Scope 2.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

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

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

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

Use of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

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

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

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

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

DXC is a global IT services and solutions provider. Information is being collected in FY23 to determine whether there is a material impact from assets leased to customers outside of DXC on-site operations.

Franchises

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

DXC does not operate a franchise model.

Investments

Evaluation status

Not evaluated

Please explain

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

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

Not evaluated

Please explain

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Not evaluated

Please explain

C6.5a

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

Past year 1

Start date

April 1, 2020

End date

March 31, 2021

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

962,440

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

381,942

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

115,131

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

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

4,001

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

2,349

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

163,977

Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

216

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

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

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

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

Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

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

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

Comment

Past year 2

Start date

April 1, 2019

End date

March 31, 2020

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

1,114,832

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

456,766

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

111,027

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

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

4,748

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

70,116

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

160,639

Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

337

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

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

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

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

Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

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

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

Comment

Past year 3

Start date

April 1, 2018

End date

March 31, 2019

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

1,128,211

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

668,633

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

183,634

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

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

5,578

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

106,331

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

150,162

Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

651

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

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

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

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

Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

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

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

Comment

C6.7

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

No

C6.10

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

Intensity figure

0.00002717

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

441,990

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

16,265,000,000

Scope 2 figure used

Location-based

% change from previous year

6.5

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason for change

Aligning with global climate goals, such as those defined by the Paris Agreement, by setting near-term company-wide emissions-reduction targets in line with the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi).

Implementing a virtual-first business model, which will enable most of DXC's global workforce to work virtually.

Consolidating offices and data centers worldwide. Currently 94% of DXC's Scope 1 and 2 carbon emissions come from electricity consumption in these buildings.

Continually improving the efficiency of our offices and data centers.
Reducing business travel by tapping into innovative technology to enable virtual, flexible working.

Ensuring that our data centers are certified under the ISO 50001 energy management system standard.

Intensity figure

3.22

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

441,990

Metric denominator

full time equivalent (FTE) employee

Metric denominator: Unit total

137,129

Scope 2 figure used

Location-based

% change from previous year

18.7

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason for change

Aligning with global climate goals, such as those defined by the Paris Agreement, by setting near-term company-wide emissions-reduction targets in line with the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi).

Implementing a virtual-first business model, which will enable most of DXC's global

workforce to work virtually.

Consolidating offices and data centers worldwide. Currently 94% of DXC's Scope 1 and 2 carbon emissions come from electricity consumption in these buildings.

Continually improving the efficiency of our offices and data centers.
Reducing business travel by tapping into innovative technology to enable virtual, flexible working.

Ensuring that our data centers are certified under the ISO 50001 energy management system standard.

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

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

Yes

C7.1a

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

Greenhouse gas	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO ₂ e)	GWP Reference
CO ₂	16,944	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
CH ₄	22	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
N ₂ O	45	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
HFCs	10,230	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

C7.2

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

Country/Region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Argentina	0
Australia	818.747
Austria	76.729
Belgium	735.657
Bulgaria	66.461
Canada	894.624
China	658.661
Costa Rica	0
Czechia	0
Denmark	163.446
Egypt	21.958
Finland	124.682
France	820.852
Germany	1,013.918
Hungary	307.139
India	1,851.772
Indonesia	4.354
Ireland	174.737
Israel	117.669
Italy	464.034
Japan	0
Republic of Korea	0
Lithuania	6.541
Luxembourg	47.537
Malaysia	811.888
Netherlands	336.824
New Zealand	54.437
Norway	79.752
Philippines	466.328

Poland	134.658
Romania	333.055
Russian Federation	1,062.204
Saudi Arabia	4.597
Serbia	0
Singapore	213.949
Slovakia	282.579
South Africa	0
Spain	1,417.7
Sweden	56.856
Switzerland	94.951
Tunisia	22.143
United Arab Emirates	0
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	4,352.245
United States of America	6,455.929
Viet Nam	67.386
Hong Kong SAR, China	55.875
Mexico	211.664
Portugal	156.022
Puerto Rico	5.22
Taiwan, China	139.202
Thailand	0
Fiji	0
Peru	0
Jordan	0
Brazil	977.483
Chile	25
Morocco	0
Panama	86.691
Colombia	8.374
Ukraine	958.719

C7.3

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

By activity

C7.3c

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

Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO ₂ e)
Owned and leased vehicles business travel	3,250.845
Office based activity	16,381.93
Data center based activity	7,608.719

C7.5

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

Country/Region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO ₂ e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO ₂ e)
Argentina	530.45	530.45
Australia	30,793.629	30,793.629
Austria	10.775	10.775
Belgium	68.761	97.31
Brazil	2,780.927	2,780.927
Bulgaria	1,008	1,008
Canada	10,367.245	10,367.245
Chile	82.879	82.879
China	2,038.925	2,038.925
Colombia	12.133	12.133
Costa Rica	2.56	2.56
Czechia	292.992	302.3
Denmark	4,602.698	3,138.234
Egypt	146.872	146.872

Fiji	24.025	24.025
Finland	1,149.427	1,657.751
France	1,769.771	2,009.537
Germany	4,968.26	12,743.782
Hong Kong SAR, China	881.733	881.733
Hungary	173.521	176.68
India	21,815.22	21,815.22
Indonesia	24.196	24.196
Ireland	1,552.433	5,832.906
Israel	1,807.313	1,807.313
Italy	2,902.087	3,709.942
Japan	292.052	292.052
Republic of Korea	24.264	24.264
Lithuania	1.223	18.231
Luxembourg	37.91	37.91
Malaysia	11,407.838	11,407.838
Mexico	239.104	239.104
Morocco	763.16	763.16
Netherlands	3,958.099	9,000.927
New Zealand	170.13	170.13
Norway	278.515	354.835
Philippines	2,690.668	2,690.668
Poland	5,387.467	5,759.969
Portugal	77.269	91.929
Puerto Rico	230.179	230.179
Romania	2,131.48	2,134.132
Russian Federation	850.777	850.777
Saudi Arabia	45.369	45.369
Serbia	99.505	99.505
Singapore	617.438	617.438
Slovakia	114.969	141.354
South Africa	172.304	172.304
Spain	1,768.822	2,459.021
Sweden	1.244	11.542

Switzerland	15.394	28.157
Taiwan, China	1,576.616	1,576.616
Thailand	40.137	40.137
Tunisia	125.031	125.031
United Arab Emirates	100.526	100.526
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	33,801.658	4,560.37
United States of America	255,496.802	181,022.836
Viet Nam	331.368	331.368
Peru	0	0
Jordan	0	0
Ukraine	1,926.749	1,926.749
Panama	168.031	168.031

C7.6

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

By activity

C7.6c

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

Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO ₂ e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO ₂ e)
Office based activity	72,103.487	73,688.85
Data center based activity	342,645.443	255,798.93

C7.9

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

Decreased

C7.9a

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

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption				
Other emissions reduction activities	73,457	Decreased	14.3	Calculations performed according to the Scope 1 and Scope 2 methodologies, which have not changed since last year. Reason for the reduction includes consolidation of site portfolio and emissions-reduction initiatives.
Divestment				
Acquisitions				
Mergers				
Change in output				
Change in methodology				
Change in boundary				
Change in physical operating conditions				
Unidentified				
Other				

C7.9b

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

Location-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

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

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

C8.2

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

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

C8.2a

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

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	Unable to confirm heating value	0	72,575	72,575
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity		421,331	781,638	1,202,969
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam		0	5,128	5,128
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling		0	2,563	2,563
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy		1,062		1,062
Total energy consumption		422,393	861,904	1,284,297

C8.2b

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

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	No

Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	No

C8.2c

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

Sustainable biomass

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

Comment

Other biomass

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

Comment

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

Comment

Coal

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

Comment

Oil

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

458

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

458

Comment

Kerosene for heating

Gas

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

66,164

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

66,164

Comment

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

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

5,953

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

5,953

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

Comment

Diesel for generators

Total fuel

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

72,575

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

5,953

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

66,622

Comment

C8.2d

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

	Total Gross generation (MWh)	Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)	Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)	Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)
Electricity	7,015	7,015	1,062	1,062
Heat	66,622	66,622	0	0
Steam	0	0	0	0
Cooling	0	0	0	0

C8.2e

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

Sourcing method

Other, please specify
Grid connected wind farm

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

United States of America

Tracking instrument used

US-REC

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

266,617.75

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

United States of America

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

2,016

Comment

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. green tariffs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify

Supplier mix including solar, wind and others

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Tracking instrument used

Contract

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

147,570.29

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

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

Comment

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. green tariffs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify
Supplier mix including solar, wind and others

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Spain

Tracking instrument used

Contract

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

706.5

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

Spain

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

Comment

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. green tariffs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Denmark

Tracking instrument used

REGO

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

6,436.37

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

Finland

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

Comment

C8.2g

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

Country/area

Argentina

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

1,834

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

1,834

Country/area

Australia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

36,035

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

36,035

Country/area

Austria

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

159

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

159

Country/area

Belgium

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

646

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

646

Country/area

Brazil

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

29,273

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

29,273

Country/area

Bulgaria

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

1,867

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1,446

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

3,313

Country/area

Canada

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

90,544

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

90,544

Country/area

Chile

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

181

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

181

Country/area

China

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

3,305

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

3,305

Country/area

Colombia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

60

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

60

Country/area

Costa Rica

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

1,706

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

1,706

Country/area

Czechia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

287

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

839

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

1,126

Country/area

Denmark

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

11,381

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

2,911

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

14,292

Country/area

Egypt

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

292

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

292

Country/area

Fiji

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

50

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

50

Country/area

Finland

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

5,064

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1,170

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

6,234

Country/area

France

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

39,016

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

570

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

39,586

Country/area

Germany

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

20,411

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

109

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

20,520

Country/area

Hong Kong SAR, China

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

1,250

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

279

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

1,529

Country/area

Hungary

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

634

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

634

Country/area

India

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

24,021

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

24,021

Country/area

Indonesia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

31

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

31

Country/area

Ireland

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

10,139

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

10,139

Country/area

Israel

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

3,919

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

3,919

Country/area

Italy

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

8,052

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

8,052

Country/area

Japan

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

597

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

597

Country/area

Republic of Korea

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

50

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

50

Country/area

Lithuania

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

47

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

47

Country/area

Luxembourg

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

195

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

195

Country/area

Malaysia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

17,157

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

17,157

Country/area

Mexico

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

681

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

681

Country/area

Morocco

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

1,059

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

1,059

Country/area

Netherlands

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

19,789

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

19,789

Country/area

New Zealand

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

1,547

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

1,547

Country/area

Norway

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

868

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

868

Country/area

Panama

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

404

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

404

Country/area

Philippines

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

3,984

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

3,984

Country/area

Poland

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

6,641

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

368

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

7,009

Country/area

Portugal

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

324

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

324

Country/area

Puerto Rico

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

483

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

483

Country/area

Romania

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

7,509

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

7,509

Country/area

Russian Federation

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

2,389

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

2,389

Country/area

Saudi Arabia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

74

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

74

Country/area

Serbia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

132

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

132

Country/area

Singapore

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

1,616

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

1,616

Country/area

Slovakia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

759

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

759

Country/area

South Africa

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

184

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

184

Country/area

Spain

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

9,019

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

9,019

Country/area

Sweden

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

149

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

149

Country/area

Switzerland

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

1,457

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

1,457

Country/area

Taiwan, China

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

2,866

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

2,866

Country/area

Thailand

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

85

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

85

Country/area

Tunisia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

294

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

294

Country/area

Ukraine

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

5,109

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

5,109

Country/area

United Arab Emirates

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

199

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

199

Country/area

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

159,194

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

159,194

Country/area

United States of America

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

667,442

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

667,442

Country/area

Viet Nam

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

508

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

508

Country/area

Peru

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

0

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

0

Country/area

Jordan

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

0

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

0

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

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

C10. Verification

C10.1

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

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

C10.1a

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

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

 Voluntary Verification Statement 180722 - DXC.pdf

Page/ section reference

Pages 1-4

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1b

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

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 location-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

 Voluntary Verification Statement 180722 - DXC.pdf

Page/ section reference

Pages 1-4

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 market-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

 Voluntary Verification Statement 180722 - DXC.pdf

Page/ section reference

Pages 1-4

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1c

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

Scope 3 category

Scope 3: Purchased goods and services

Scope 3: Capital goods

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

Scope 3: Waste generated in operations

Scope 3: Business travel

Scope 3: Employee commuting

Scope 3: Upstream leased assets

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

 Voluntary Verification Statement 180722 - DXC.pdf

Page/section reference

Pages 1-4

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.2

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

No, we do not verify any other climate-related information reported in our CDP disclosure

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

(C11.1) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Yes

C11.1a

(C11.1a) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impacts your operations.

Other carbon tax, please specify

Climate Change Agreement

Other ETS, please specify

UK Emissions Trading Scheme

C11.1b

(C11.1b) Complete the following table for each of the emissions trading schemes you are regulated by.

Other ETS, please specify

% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

0.1

% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

Period start date

December 22, 2021

Period end date

December 31, 2021

Allowances allocated

0

Allowances purchased

11

Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO₂e

11

Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO₂e

0

Details of ownership

Other, please specify

Facilities we own and operate and facilities we operate but do not own

Comment

1 site is owned and 3 are leased but where we have operational control.

C11.1c

(C11.1c) Complete the following table for each of the tax systems you are regulated by.

Other carbon tax, please specify

Period start date

January 1, 2021

Period end date

December 31, 2022

% of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax

0.57

Total cost of tax paid

0

Comment

Target period 5 covers both 2021 and 2022. As such, any required costs will not fall within this reporting year.

C11.1d

(C11.1d) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

Compliance with regulations falls within the scope of global ISO 14001 environmental management system certification at facilities around the world, incorporating procedures for compliance and continual improvement. DXC has also achieved ISO 50001 certification for 20 of our strategic data centers in the United States, Europe, Asia and Australia, and this incorporates compliance within the management system. DXC has been a voluntary member of the UK Climate Change Agreement since 2015.

Over the next 3 years, this program will be extended globally to other strategic locations. As mentioned, these management systems are part of our strategy to comply with regulatory systems.

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization originated or purchased any project-based carbon credits within the reporting period?

No

C11.3

(C11.3) Does your organization use an internal price on carbon?

No, and we do not currently anticipate doing so in the next two years

C12. Engagement

C12.1

(C12.1) Do you engage with your value chain on climate-related issues?

Yes, our suppliers

Yes, our customers/clients

C12.1a

(C12.1a) Provide details of your climate-related supplier engagement strategy.

Type of engagement

Information collection (understanding supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

Collect climate change and carbon information at least annually from suppliers

% of suppliers by number

0.3

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

45.3

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

20.6

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Coverage of supplier engagement is based on our spend and location with material and strategic partners and supply chain vendors. We have gathered publicly available emissions data from 22 of our suppliers to help estimate the full impact of our purchased goods and services and capital goods.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

A total of 190 suppliers were asked to respond to a questionnaire aligned to the DXC Responsible Supply Chain Principles. For pillar 4 of the principles, Environment, the questionnaire includes questions on emissions levels; expectations to reduce GHG emissions, pollution, waste and hazardous materials; and the preservation of resources.

The questionnaire involves confirming acceptance of the DXC Responsible Supply Chain Principles, as well as responding to 40+ questions to demonstrate the governance of the supplier's organization concerning a series of issues.

The data represented is for the survey conducted in FY22 and our research of publicly available data.

Comment

C12.1b

(C12.1b) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with your customers.

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Collaboration & innovation

Other, please specify

Circular economy approach to managing IT asset disposal

% of customers by number

1

% of customer - related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

0

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement

Approximately 1% of DXC's global customers dispose of IT assets through DXC's global contractors for refurbishment or recycling. This represents considerable CO2e savings as highlighted in the impact of engagement. This circular economy approach drives

more effective use of energy and materials, and it enables customers to manage their IT assets in a secure, compliant and environmentally responsible manner.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Impact of engagement:

A total of 500,637 units of IT equipment were recovered. 391,537 of these were refurbished and sold, and 109,100 were recycled in FY21.

Measures of success:

This has saved approximately 22,500 tCO₂e, based on information from one of our key partners. These savings contributed to achieving zero e-waste to landfill in FY21 as well as our customers' climate goals of reducing their Scope 3 emissions.

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Education/information sharing

Run an engagement campaign to educate customers about the climate change impacts of (using) your products, goods, and/or services

% of customers by number

17

% of customer - related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

0

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement

Approximately 17% of DXC's global customers use DXC Modern Workplace services, which enable our customers' employees to engage with IT and work collaboratively anytime, anywhere, on any device. This has been particularly important with the COVID-19 crisis because it decreases dependence on business travel.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

An agile and remote workforce provides climate related benefits in the form of a reduction in facility square footage, elimination of employee commuting and reduction in business travel. DXC has experienced cost savings and emissions reductions through the elimination of facilities, reduction in square footage, and reduction in travel emissions and air pollution associated with commuting and business travel. In addition, employee well-being has improved as a result of flexible work arrangements.

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Education/information sharing

Run an engagement campaign to educate customers about the climate change impacts of (using) your products, goods, and/or services

% of customers by number

13

% of customer - related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

0

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement

Approximately 13% of DXC's global customers migrated to the cloud in FY22. This percentage includes public and private cloud migrations. By engaging with customers and helping them move to cloud services, DXC is supporting their decarbonization journeys.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Migration to the cloud typically produces 30%-35% cost reductions for customers, as well as carbon savings. DXC provides additional value beyond price reductions by aligning with our customers' decarbonization goals and ensuring that the carbon reductions associated with DXC offerings are factored into decision making.

C12.2

(C12.2) Do your suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Yes, suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements, but they are not included in our supplier contracts

C12.2a

(C12.2a) Provide details of the climate-related requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process and the compliance mechanisms in place.

Climate-related requirement

Other, please specify

Compliance with DXC Responsible Supply Chain Principles

Description of this climate related requirement

The DXC Responsible Supply Chain Principles speak to the commitments we make to our customers. They establish the standards for conducting business with DXC. Our

goal is to work with our suppliers to ensure full compliance with these principles, as they in turn apply them to their own suppliers with whom they work to deliver goods and services for DXC. We consider these principles in our selection of suppliers, and DXC reserves the right to monitor supplier processes and procedures against these principles as part of DXC's ongoing Responsible Supply Chain Program.

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

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

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement

100

% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement

100

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement

Supplier self-assessment
Grievance mechanism/Whistleblowing hotline

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement

Retain and engage

C12.3

(C12.3) Does your organization engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate?

Row 1

Direct or indirect engagement that could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Yes, we engage directly with policy makers

Yes, we engage indirectly through trade associations

Does your organization have a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes

Attach commitment or position statement(s)

 DXC-Paris-Agreement-commitment.pdf

Describe the process(es) your organization has in place to ensure that your engagement activities are consistent with your overall climate change strategy

DXC is a voluntary member of the UK Climate Change Agreement (member since 2015); the trade body techUK, which fosters dialogue between the tech industry and government to ensure a better understanding of the climate change impacts of the sector and the need for structured and longer-term energy targets; and the Business Services Association, a policy and research organization bringing together service providers to discuss issues of common interest.

DXC participates as a member of the techUK working group on Net Zero Tech, which defines how techUK can support members in meeting net zero in the technology sector. DXC chairs the techUK working group on Green Finance, which explores how digital technology can benefit from green finance and support the finance sector in developing green finance. DXC has discussed with/presented to the European Central Bank and the Central Bank of Ireland on the potential to use a sandbox to assist in introducing regulations for sustainable finance.

DXC's process for aligning engagement activities with strategy involves regular communications between the ESG Executive Steering Committee and other executive leaders. This covers DXC's data centers, office portfolio and services in the countries in

which DXC operates. DXC's executive leadership team has also received training on ESG issues in order to further integrate them with the business strategy.

Any public submissions released by DXC are reviewed by our COO, who is responsible for DXC's ESG strategy and response to climate related issues; our Corporate Communications and Marketing specialists; as well as Investor Relations specialists, for alignment with DXC's overall ESG strategy.

Meetings to review progress against DXC's Global Environment Plan are held quarterly with the Board of Directors and ESG Executive Steering Committee, as well as monthly with responsible executives. In addition, annual disclosure reporting in line with GRI, SASB, CDP and TCFD are communicated to stakeholders via DXC's ESG webpage, supplemented with materials such as DXC's "ESG at a glance" document, strategy documents and relevant policy documents.

C12.3a

(C12.3a) On what policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Focus of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Climate-related targets

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

Climate Change Agreement

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

National

Country/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers

DXC is a voluntary member of the Climate Change Agreement (member since 2015). Dialogue between the industry and government is fostered to ensure a better understanding of the climate change impacts of the sector and the need for structured and longer-term energy targets.

DXC supports establishment of longer-term targets to ensure time for businesses to actively prepare to meet them. DXC has engaged with government representatives to promote these activities.

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

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Focus of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Other, please specify
Green Finance

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

Green Finance Strategy

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

National

Country/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers

DXC chairs the techUK working group on Green Finance, which explores how digital technology can benefit from green finance and support the finance sector in developing green finance.

DXC has discussed with/presented to the European Central Bank and the Central Bank of Ireland on the potential to use a sandbox to assist in introducing regulations for sustainable finance.

The Green Finance Working Group has provided a response to UK government consultation on how more finance can be directed toward environmental goals, especially through the use of technology and harmonization of regulations.

The sandbox that DXC has proposed allows the various parties engaged in regulatory reporting to share data on an exploratory basis. The aim is to smoothen the introduction of planned regulations.

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

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Focus of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Other, please specify

Supporting the transition to Net Zero

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

Transition to Net Zero

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

National

Country/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers

DXC is a member of the Business Services Association and has participated in climate change roundtables as well as a recent net zero summit. DXC participates to share best practices and identify opportunities to advance the UK's achievement of net zero.

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

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.3b

(C12.3b) Provide details of the trade associations your organization engages with which are likely to take a position on any policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate.

Trade association

Other, please specify
TechUK

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

techUK has signed up to the SME Race to Zero track via the SME Climate Hub and will take immediate action to halve emissions by 2030, achieve net zero before 2050 and disclose progress on a yearly basis. DXC supports techUK's position and is working to advance technology to support the net zero transition.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

71,100

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

DXC pays an annual membership fee to be affiliated with techUK and support the development of technology to achieve climate related objectives.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

Other, please specify
Business Services Association

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

Climate change, clean energy and sustainability are key priorities for BSA members.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.4

(C12.4) Have you published information about your organization's response to climate change and GHG emissions performance for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Publication


In voluntary sustainability report

Status

Underway – previous year attached

Attach the document

 FY21 DXC TCFD Report.pdf

 2021_DXC_Technology_GRI_Report.pdf

Page/Section reference

We've attached our full 2021 TCFD report, which describes our FY20 climate related governance, integration into business strategy, risks, opportunities, metrics and performance, as well as our 2021 GRI report, which describes FY21 climate related targets and performance.

Content elements

- Governance
- Strategy
- Risks & opportunities
- Emissions figures
- Emission targets
- Other metrics

Comment

DXC's most recent TCFD report addresses FY21 climate related governance, strategy, risks, opportunities, metrics, targets and performance. FY21 climate performance is addressed in our most recent GRI report: <https://dxc.com/content/dam/dxc/projects/dxc-com/us/pdfs/about-us/esg/DXC-Technology-GRI-Report.pdf>.

The FY22 TCFD report will be available later this year.

C15. Biodiversity

C15.1

(C15.1) Is there board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues	Description of oversight and objectives relating to biodiversity
Row 1	Yes, both board-level oversight and executive management-level responsibility	The DXC Board of Directors provides oversight of the ESG program, which includes biodiversity matters. This oversight ensures we have the governance, long-term strategy and processes to manage ESG outcomes that meet the needs of stakeholders. Within the Board of Directors, the Nominating/Corporate Governance Committee has specific oversight of ESG. The Chief Operating Officer (COO) regularly updates the committee on ESG status and provides an update to

		<p>the full board annually.</p> <p>As DXC is an IT services business, direct biodiversity impacts are limited to DXC's facilities and the land around them, the majority of which is leased property. DXC is exploring ways to enhance the land around our facilities and leverage the land and facilities to improve local biodiversity. This could include opportunities to improve foliage management to support local insects or wildlife, partner with urban farm projects, or partner with beekeepers to establish rooftop beehives.</p>
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C15.2

(C15.2) Has your organization made a public commitment and/or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity?

	Indicate whether your organization made a public commitment or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity
Row 1	No, and we do not plan to do so within the next 2 years

C15.3

(C15.3) Does your organization assess the impact of its value chain on biodiversity?

	Does your organization assess the impact of its value chain on biodiversity?
Row 1	No, and we do not plan to assess biodiversity-related impacts within the next two years

C15.4

(C15.4) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Have you taken any actions in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?
Row 1	No, we are not taking any actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

C15.5

(C15.5) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
Row 1	No	

C15.6

(C15.6) Have you published information about your organization's response to biodiversity-related issues for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located
No publications		

C16. Signoff

C-FI

(C-FI) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

C16.1

(C16.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Chief Operating Officer (COO)	Chief Operating Officer (COO)

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I understand that my response will be shared with all requesting stakeholders	Response permission
Please select your submission options	Yes	Public

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms