

Welcome to your CDP Climate Change Questionnaire 2021

C0. Introduction

C0.1

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

Edwards Lifesciences is the global leader in patient focused medical innovations for structural heart disease, as well as critical care and surgical monitoring. Driven by a passion to help patients, our company collaborates with the world's leading clinicians and researchers to address unmet healthcare needs, working to improve patient outcomes and enhance lives. Headquartered in Irvine, California, Edwards treats advanced cardiovascular disease with its life saving innovations, which are sold in approximately 100 countries. Many of our company's products are considered industry *gold standards* and over 95% percent of our sales are from products in leading market positions. We operate seven manufacturing locations: Irvine (California), Draper (Utah), Singapore, Puerto Rico, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic and Ireland. We also operate over 100 sales and administrative regional offices in over 40 countries. Both manufacturing and non-manufacturing operations are included within the scope of our greenhouse gas (GHG) reporting, including employee commuting "to and from work" and employee business travel.

Edwards' commitment to Environmental Excellence and Sustainability begins with our Board of Directors, CEO and Executive Leadership team, which oversees our long-term Sustainability vision, targets and strategy. Performance and reporting against climate-related targets is managed by our Edwards Corporate Global Sustainability Council and climate-related risk and mitigation strategies are managed through our Edwards Enterprise Risk Council. For our results, we have been recognized with several environmental and sustainability awards, including:

- JUST Capital "America's Most Just Companies": Ranked #1 in our industry of Health Care Equipment and Services
- DJSI World Index and DJSI North America Index
- Ethisphere's "World's Most Ethical Companies"
- NewsWeek's Green Ranking

As stated in our Corporate Credo, Aspirations and EHS Policy, Edwards is dedicated to becoming a "trusted partner" in our community and "will provide a safe and healthy workplace, promote environmental excellence in our operations and communities and participate in the

EHS programs of our customers and stakeholders." In support of this, Edwards has established the following climate-related 2020 targets (2015 baseline year):

- GHG emissions: 0% change normalized by annual revenue (in order to align with annual double-digit growth)
- Energy use: 0% change normalized by annual revenue (in order to align with annual double-digit growth)
- Water use: 15% reduction normalized by annual revenue
- Hazardous waste disposal: 20% reduction normalized by annual revenue
- Non-Hazardous waste disposal: 20% reduction in non-hazardous waste normalized by annual revenue

Our climate-related targets are based upon an evaluation of past performance, risks and opportunities, as well as benchmarking against peer companies in the medical device industry. As Edwards continues to rapidly grow, we have chosen to set a normalized emissions target based upon annual revenue. Our approach towards managing air emissions is consistent with our overall EHS management approach of Plan-Do-Check-Act, continual improvement, governance and accountability.

In 2020, Edwards continued to successfully grow in product mix, size, revenue, headcount, real estate and overall manufacturing operations while still achieving our environmental footprint reduction targets. We have identified the following changes in our 2020 business operations which have had an impact on our EHS and sustainability reporting:

- Edwards revenue increased about 1% from \$4.348 to \$4.386 billion, 2019 to 2020, even with the global challenges presented by the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Our headcount grew 8.6% from 13,900 to 15,100 employees worldwide year-end employment numbers.
- We increased our nonmanufacturing global real estate, clinical services, and administrative functions.
- We completed final and significant stages of construction of our future LEED-certified Dream Big Complex in at our Irvine headquarters and manufacturing plant in Costa Rica.
- Our health and safety program emphasized our response to the COVID-19 global outbreak in order to ensure we limited exposures, prevented occupational illnesses, implemented effective case management protocols and provided necessary benefits to our employees infected by the virus.
- We strengthened our global EHS program by further enhancing our EHS network across global operations, increasing management influence and commitments and integrating EHS deeper into our strategic planning processes.
- We completed our first phase at revamping our global EHS policies, programs and procedures by incorporating them in to a master global compliance, standards procedures program to ensure all of our global sites operate under uniform EHS requirements. This includes our commitment to launch our one stop-shop EHS Management Systems and reporting software program in 2021.

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
Reporting year	January 1, 2020	December 31, 2020	No

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/areas for which you will be supplying data.

- Australia
- Austria
- Belgium
- Brazil
- Canada
- China
- Colombia
- Costa Rica
- Czechia
- Denmark
- Dominican Republic
- Finland
- France
- Germany
- Greece
- India
- Ireland
- Israel
- Italy
- Japan
- Malaysia
- Mexico
- Netherlands
- Norway
- Poland
- Portugal
- Puerto Rico
- Republic of Korea
- Russian Federation
- Singapore
- South Africa
- Spain
- Sweden
- Switzerland

Taiwan, Greater China
Thailand
Turkey
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America

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

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 Chair	Edwards Chairman and CEO is responsible for Edwards' overall EHS and Sustainability Performance. The Chairman and CEO leads the Board of Directors, which has overall responsibility for reviewing and approving the Corporation's long-term vision and strategy related to climate issues and sustainability. The Chairman and CEO also has direct responsibility for providing guidance on long-term environmental strategy, as well as the successful execution of EHS and sustainability initiatives. For example, in 2020, the Chairman and CEO reviewed and approved Edwards' long-term targets for 2021-2025. Both the Chief Responsibility Officer (chair of Edwards Sustainability Council) and the Executive Vice President of Global Supply Chain (leader of Edwards' global manufacturing and supply chain operations) report directly and are accountable to the Chairman

	and CEO. Annually, the Chairman and CEO is evaluated for his role in achieving our strategic objectives, which include our performance against Sustainability objectives.
Board-level committee	As stated in the committee charter, Edwards Compensation and Governance Committee oversees the Corporation's principles, programs, and practices on sustainability topics, including environmental and social affairs. The Committee periodically reviews reports and provides direction and guidance on Edwards' environmental targets, performance, climate risk and mitigation strategies, as presented by Edwards Sustainability Council and Edwards Enterprise Risk Council.

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 – some meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing and guiding major plans of action Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Reviewing and guiding business plans Setting performance objectives Monitoring implementation and performance of objectives Overseeing major capital expenditures, acquisitions and divestitures Monitoring and overseeing progress against goals and targets for addressing climate-related issues 	<p>Edwards Board of Directors has overall responsibility for reviewing and approving the Corporation's long-term vision and strategy related to climate issues and sustainability. This includes periodic review of long-term Sustainability targets (including climate-related), as well as performance against these targets, which is presented to the Board by the Chief Responsibility Officer at periodic, scheduled intervals.</p> <p>Additionally, Edwards Compensation and Governance Committee oversees the Corporation's principles, programs, and practices on sustainability topics, including climate-related topics. As important matters arise, the Committee reviews reports and provides direction and guidance through the Edwards Sustainability Council (chaired by the Chief Responsibility Officer) and Edwards Enterprise Risk Council (chaired by the Vice President of Risk Management).</p>

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 Sustainability Officer (CSO)	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	Half-yearly
Sustainability committee	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	Half-yearly
Risk manager	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	Quarterly
Risk committee	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	Quarterly

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 Compensation and Governance Committee of our Board of Directors has oversight over Edwards sustainability efforts and periodically reviews reports on our progress. Our Chairman and CEO has performance management objectives for improving our sustainability strategy, metrics and disclosures. Led by our Chief Responsibility Officer, the Edwards Sustainability Council develops and drives the implementation of these initiatives. The Sustainability Council comprises leaders from various functions across Edwards, including our Global Senior Director of Environmental Health & Safety. Council members represent their specific areas of responsibility and collaborate to identify Sustainability aspects and impacts, prioritize risks and opportunities and set short and long-term goals to improve our overall sustainability performance.

Edwards has established an Enterprise Risk Council to guide the company risk management strategy. Led by our Vice President of Risk Management and comprised of key executive and senior leaders, the Council meets quarterly to conduct a systematic review and mitigation planning for strategic, operational, financial, regulatory and cyber-security risks. As climate-related risks may have a direct impact on the operational, financial and regulatory well-being of the company and business operations, the Council regularly reviews and updates a matrix of climate-related risks and opportunities. Specifically, the Council coordinates the Enterprise

Risk Assessment process, manages the enterprise risk portfolio, executes monthly risk monitoring, provides guidance on the company's business continuity posture, advises on corporate insurance strategy, and ensures learning and continuous improvement in managing risk. The Council periodically reports strategy, key findings and progress directly to the Edwards Board of Directors in accordance with Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) recommendations.

Edwards EHS function oversees operational compliance with environmental rules and regulations as well as adherence to ISO14001 management system practices at each of our manufacturing plants and global locations. As part of this responsibility, EHS ensures that sites have identified top climate-related opportunities, risks, aspects and impacts and then works with management to set climate-related objectives and targets. The Global EHS team monitors company-wide environmental compliance and progress against medium and long-term climate-related targets. Global EHS and Manufacturing Plant EHS are maintained as separate entities accountable to different functions under Edwards Global Supply Chain, led by the Corporate Vice President of Global Supply Chain. This separation ensures transparency and objectivity when evaluating and reporting the regulatory compliance of manufacturing operations, where the majority of Edwards EHS compliance risk and sustainability opportunities exist. While Global EHS reports through Global Supply Chain, the EHS policies and standards developed under Global EHS apply to all of Edwards employees and operations, such as policies on maintaining compliance, preventing injuries and reducing pollution. Edwards locations also develop site-specific EHS policies and procedures appropriate to local regulations or cultural attributes, which are consistent with and meet the overall requirements of our Global EHS standards.

In order to ensure accountability, Global EHS monitors and reports company-wide EHS performance on an ongoing basis to corporate management and relevant business leaders. Edwards manufacturing and non-manufacturing locations are then responsible for assessing and providing the resources (headcount, training, ongoing expense, capital investments) needed to deliver EHS compliance and performance for their areas of responsibility.

More information regarding governance and organizational structure of our climate-related issues and energy conservation may be found on our Global Sustainability Report, <https://www.edwards.com>

C1.3

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

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	Edwards' CEO, Corporate Vice President of Global Supply Chain, Vice President of Worldwide Engineering, Senior Director of Worldwide

	Facilities and EHS, and Plant Management are measured against management objectives on an annual basis which include performance against sustainability/climate-related targets. Bonus payments for management are adjusted based upon achievement of management objectives.
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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 Executive Officer (CEO)	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target Energy reduction target	Each year, our CEO adopts annual performance objectives pursuant to Edwards meeting its commitments for Global Sustainability, including efforts to reduce climate-related emissions and risks. The specific annual targets are based on our 5 Year EHS Performance plan and year 2020 climate change target of "0% change in Greenhouse Gas Emissions normalized by annual revenue, baseline 2015." During Edwards' performance evaluation process, our CEO is rated by our Board of Directors on his progress toward meeting his sustainability targets and his variable compensation is dependent on his delivery of key performance objectives.
Environment/Sustainability manager	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target Energy reduction target Company performance against a climate-related sustainability index	The Environmental/Sustainability Manager is responsible for developing, implementing, monitoring, reporting and continuously improving Edwards corporate strategy for climate-related issues and energy conservation. He/she adopts annual performance objectives based on Edwards 5 Year EHS Plan and is rated annually during his/her performance review and compensated accordingly.
Other C-Suite Officer	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target	Our Vice President of Worldwide Engineering and Technical Services is our corporate executive with direct oversight

		Energy reduction target	over Edwards climate-related issues and energy conservation programs. He adopts annual objectives, including those related to environmental targets and energy management, and is rated each year during his performance review as a basis of appropriate compensation and bonuses.
All employees	Non-monetary reward	Emissions reduction project Energy reduction project Efficiency project Behavior change related indicator	<p>All employees are encouraged to participate in environmental conservation, climate-risk issues and energy conservation initiatives. In Irvine (CA) and Draper (UT), we "compensate" employees who drive electric vehicles with 2 hours of free charging; we have over 200 registered EV drivers. We also provide 11 fully subsidized vanpools for approximately 70 employees. In Singapore, Haina (DR) and Cartago (Costa Rica), we provide fully subsidized bus service for our employees so they do not have to drive their personal vehicles to and from work. This effort provides over 4,000 employees an alternate means to come to work. We also incentivize carpool programs and promote tax savings opportunities for employees traveling by commuter rail.</p> <p>Employees who implement ideas for managing or reducing climate-risk are eligible for Edwards' "Heart Awards" up to \$500 cash equivalent in recognition prizes.</p> <p>Employee efforts and results are well rewarded and add value to our overall employee satisfaction while, at the same time, reducing Edwards climate-risk and footprint on the environment.</p>

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

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

Yes

C2.1a

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

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	1	2	Short-term environmental objectives, which span one to two years and support Edwards' long-term targets, are established at the site level based upon locally relevant aspects, impacts, risks and opportunities. Progress towards meeting short-term objectives is reported through site leadership at regular intervals throughout the year.
Medium-term	2	5	Medium-term environmental objectives, which span two to five years and support Edwards' long-term targets, are established at the site or business-unit based upon local or business-unit relevant aspects, impacts, risks and opportunities. Progress towards meeting medium-term objectives is reported through site and business-unit leadership at least annually.
Long-term	5	7	Long-term targets typically span five to seven years, in alignment with Edwards' strategic planning cycle, and are set at the company-wide level. These targets cover the climate-related topics of energy consumption, greenhouse gas emissions and water use. Progress towards meeting long-term targets is reported to Edwards leadership, Board of Directors and the public annually.

C2.1b

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

For confidentiality reasons, we are unable to publicly report define specific values which constitute substantive financial or strategic impacts on our business operations. Through our risk modeling exercises, we assess financial and strategic risks associated with our business and implement measures to mitigate key risks.

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

Edwards identifies and assesses climate-related risks as part of an integrated approach to managing overall business risk. Edwards has established an Enterprise Risk Council to guide the company risk management strategy. Led by our Vice President of Risk Management and comprised of key executive and senior leaders, the Council meets quarterly to conduct a systematic review and mitigation planning for strategic, operational, financial, regulatory, cybersecurity and climate-change risks. The Council periodically reports strategy, key findings and progress directly to Edwards Board of Directors in accordance with Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) recommendations. Additionally, Edwards' property insurer – a global leader in resiliency engineering and business continuity – periodically assesses each of Edwards manufacturing sites to help identify opportunities for continued property enhancements that help protect from climate-related risks such as hurricanes, floods and fires.

In assessing climate-related risks, Edwards conducts formal analysis of the likelihood, potential consequence and required response related to various climate change impacts. In this assessment, Edwards considers both transition and physical risks. For example, Edwards considers transition risks such as those related to the impact of technology to be relevant, as we continue to invest in technologies which contribute towards our reduced carbon footprint. This includes both the replacement of current equipment with lower emissions options, such as our installation of our cogeneration plant in Puerto Rico, as well as the cost to transition to lower emissions technologies, such as installation of solar panels which is aligned with our commitment to renewable energy and low-environmental impact construction strategies. An example of climate-related physical risk that Edwards considers to be relevant is acute weather changes such as extreme weather events and changing precipitation levels. This risk is especially relevant to Edwards locations located in the Caribbean region, which encounter seasonal tropical storms and hurricanes such as hurricane Maria in 2017. As such, Edwards has invested in storm-resistant building and equipment design, emergency generators, onsite cogeneration, enhanced onsite drainage systems, employee notification systems and robust business recovery plans at our Puerto Rico and Dominican Republic manufacturing plants.

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	Edwards considers the risk of current regulations to be relevant. This includes the cost associated with enhanced regulatory reporting obligations and additional regulatory requirements for Edwards products and services. For example, in California, the enactment of Assembly Bill 32, California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 set a goal to reduce statewide greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels by 2020 and to 80% below 1990 levels by 2050. Legislation such as AB 32 has the potential to impact the cost of compliance for Edwards.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	Edwards considers the risk of emerging regulations to be relevant. This includes the cost associated with enhanced regulatory reporting obligations, additional regulatory requirements for Edwards products and services, and potential carbon tax. For example, impacts and future regulations resulting from the Paris Agreement may also create additional regulatory obligations and cost for Edwards global operations.
Technology	Relevant, always included	Edwards considers the impact of technology the be relevant, as we continue to invest in technologies which contribute towards our reduced carbon footprint. This includes both the replacement of current equipment with lower emissions options, such as our installation of our cogeneration plant in Puerto Rico, as well as the cost to transition to lower emissions technologies, such as installation of solar panels which is aligned with our commitment to renewable energy and low-environmental impact construction strategies.
Legal	Relevant, always included	Edwards considers the impact of legal requirements to be of relevance, as we have an obligation to meet the minimum legal requirements of the countries, regions and localities in which we do business. In addition to legal requirements related to the protection of land, air and water, we take measures to minimize our litigation exposure in order to protect our reputation and financial risk. For example, Edwards conducts medical device sterilization at our Puerto Rico manufacturing plant. As such, we maintain ongoing awareness of the currently evolving environmental rules, regulations and guidance related to the use and emissions of ethylene oxide in order to ensure legal compliance. Relevant environmental legal and regulatory considerations are assessed at the site level annually as part of our ISO 14001 environmental management systems and certifications.

Market	Relevant, always included	Edwards considers changes in global and local markets to be relevant. Of specific interest are increased cost for raw materials and increased demands from investors and stakeholders to meet sustainability performance expectations. Cost of raw materials has impact on both direct materials used in manufacturing, as well as fuel costs which impact energy generation, supply chain distribution and employee transportation.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	Edwards considers our reputation and public image to be highly relevant, especially with regard to our products and patient safety. As stated in our Credo and company Aspirations, we strive to be a “trusted partner” to our stakeholders and local communities. Undesirable environmental events or performance would have a negative impact on our reputation and business. Edwards strives to strengthen our reputation as a steward to the environment and local community by pursuing green construction strategies, such as LEED certification, that go beyond the minimum environmental building codes. LEED certification is planned for our three most current construction projects in Costa Rica, Ireland and Irvine, CA.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	Edwards considers acute weather changes such as extreme weather events and changing precipitation levels to be relevant. This risk is especially relevant to Edwards locations located in the Caribbean region, which encounter seasonal tropical storms and hurricanes. For example, at our Puerto Rico and Dominican Republic manufacturing plants, we prepare with emergency generators, securing equipment on rooftops, securing our roofing structures, providing for emergency contact provisions and deploying employee communication strategies.
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	Edwards considers chronic weather changes such as increased global air and sea temperatures to be relevant. This pertains specifically to the potential for water scarcity in water-stressed regions where Edwards facilities or suppliers are located, as well as increased risk of wildfire which may impact the supply chain.

C2.3

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

Yes

C2.3a

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

Identifier

Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Acute physical

Increased severity and frequency of extreme weather events such as cyclones and floods

Primary potential financial impact

Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

Company-specific description

Potential business interruption due to climate-related events such as hurricanes and floods. Damage to equipment, damage to facilities, temporary loss of employees unable to come to work, potential upstream and downstream supply chain disruptions.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-high

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

For confidentiality reasons, we are unable to publicly report specific numbers on theoretical financial impacts to our business operations.

Through our risk modeling exercises with our casualty loss prevention provider, we have identified financial risks associated with our business operations. Where feasible, investments are made to lessen the financial risks and business impacts or, at a minimum, provide us to be prepared in case of an adverse occurrence which would disrupt our operations. Although this information is available, due to business sensitivities it may not be disclosed to the public.

At all of our global manufacturing locations, we have identified business interruption impacts in terms of both quantitative (costs, production) and qualitative (safety, quality, environmental impact) considerations. Prevention and mediation measures are implemented as available and technologically feasible.

Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Our primary method of management is via prevention and preparedness strategies and methods. For example, in our Caribbean locations which are subject to seasonal hurricane risks, we have a variety of administrative and operational controls to help prevent unnecessary damage to our business facilities. For example, a few of our actions include:

- Emergency generators at all of our global manufacturing locations in case of electricity disruptions; including backup diesel fuel tanks.
- Secured chemical storage either inside of buildings or inside secure/covered fenced units with ample secondary containment
- 24 hour security and on-site Emergency Response teams
- On-call emergency service providers; such as for chemical spills, facility engineering/integrity inspections, flood recovery
- Partner with our property insurance casualty provider to identify risks and implement solutions
- Emergency care and funding for employees who may be impacted by acute impacts

Comment

Costs vary based on individual sites and projects.

Identifier

Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Upstream

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Chronic physical

Changes in precipitation patterns and extreme variability in weather patterns

Primary potential financial impact

Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

Company-specific description

Potential business interruption due to chronic physical climate-related changes such as changes in precipitation patterns, drought and wildfires. This pertains specifically to the potential for water scarcity and wildfires in water-stressed regions where Edwards facilities or critical suppliers are located.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

About as likely as not

Magnitude of impact

Medium-high

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

For confidentiality reasons, we are unable to publicly report specific numbers on theoretical financial impacts to our business operations.

Through our risk modeling exercises with our casualty loss prevention provider, we have identified financial risks associated with our business operations. Where feasible, investments are made to lessen the financial risks and business impacts or, at a minimum, provide us to be prepared in case of an adverse occurrence which would disrupt our operations. Although this information is available, due to business sensitivities it may not be disclosed to the public.

At all of our global manufacturing locations, we have identified business interruption impacts in terms of both quantitative (costs, production) and qualitative (safety, quality, environmental impact) considerations. Prevention and mediation measures are implemented as available and technologically feasible.

Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Our primary method of management is to ensure supply chain resilience by deploying operational redundancies in various global geographies as well as identifying multiple suppliers for critical materials and parts. For example, in the last five years, Edwards has added valve manufacturing capabilities and its supporting operations to Costa Rica, where previously valve manufacturing was established only in Irvine, California and Singapore.

Additionally, we continually assess our water-related risks which include higher cost of

water, water shortages and rationing, fluctuations in water quality and unreliable water delivery in the case of drought or other climate-related changes.

We then assess opportunities to mitigate these risks and reduce our overall environmental impact. Specific to water, we have identified the opportunity to reduce water consumption through the installation of water-efficient facility design, equipment and fixtures, install recycling or reuse systems where possible, and partner with local utility providers on water recycling programs.

Comment

Costs vary based on individual sites and projects.

Identifier

Risk 3

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Market

Increased cost of raw materials

Primary potential financial impact

Increased indirect (operating) costs

Company-specific description

Edwards considers changes in global and local markets to be relevant. Of specific interest are increased cost for raw materials and increased demands from investors and stakeholders to meet sustainability performance expectations. Cost of raw materials has impact on both direct materials used in manufacturing, as well as fuel costs which impact energy generation, supply chain distribution and employee transportation.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

About as likely as not

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

For confidentiality reasons, we are unable to publicly report specific numbers on theoretical financial impacts to our business operations.

Through our risk modeling exercises with our casualty loss prevention provider, we have identified financial risks associated with our business operations. Where feasible, investments are made to lessen the financial risks and business impacts or, at a minimum, provide us to be prepared in case of an adverse occurrence which would disrupt our operations. Although this information is available, due to business sensitivities it may not be disclosed to the public.

At all of our global manufacturing locations, we have identified business interruption impacts in terms of both quantitative (costs, production) and qualitative (safety, quality, environmental impact) considerations. Prevention and mitigation measures are implemented as available and technologically feasible.

Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Our primary methods of management include developing a global distribution strategy which maximizes cost and routing efficiencies and also investing in renewable energy to decrease overall reliance of fossil fuel-based energy sources.

Evidence of this is our latest investments to build energy efficient, LEED-certified facilities in Costa Rica and Ireland, where we are constructing our newest manufacturing plants, and in Irvine, where we are expanding our current headquarters campus. While we are already seeing the impact of these investments a significant improvement in renewable energy in 2019 versus 2018, it is expected that when these manufacturing plants come on-line and reach full capacity, our use of renewable energy will increase further and our reliance on fossil fuel-based energy will significantly decrease. We are estimating that by the year 2025, we will have doubled our renewable energy mix and between 30-40% of our total energy consumption will be from renewable sources.

At our other global locations, we continuously look for opportunities to invest in renewable energy sources. For example, at our Draper, UT manufacturing plant, we are looking at establishing contracts with our local utility provider to provide us a “greener” energy mix through their local sourcing and technology opportunities. At our Irvine, CA headquarters we continue to add solar panels with every facility expansion project. At our Dominican Republic, Singapore and Puerto Rico manufacturing locations, although renewable energy opportunities are not as readily available due to local infrastructure constraints, we are continuously looking for opportunities to reduce overall energy consumption by investing and upgrading our existing facilities and manufacturing equipment.

Comment

Costs vary based on individual sites and projects.

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?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Energy source

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Use of lower-emission sources of energy

Primary potential financial impact

Reduced indirect (operating) costs

Company-specific description

In Anasco, Puerto Rico, we installed a propane co-generation plant to replace expensive, energy-inefficient electricity from our local provider.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact

High

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

- Initial investment of US\$2,000,000
- From 2019 to 2018 GHG emissions reduced from 6,705 to 2,000 MT CO₂e which reduced the overall annual cost of energy at our Puerto Rico plant by \$250,000.
- As the cogeneration plant reaches the next phases of commissioning, we expect annual savings up to \$500,000 which would result in a savings of \$2,500,000 over a 5-year period, in addition to reduced GHG emissions

Cost to realize opportunity

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

In Spring of 2017, we validated and started up our new cogeneration plant at our Añasco, Puerto Rico, manufacturing site. The plant was installed to achieve three objectives: 1) provide reliable and uninterrupted electricity, 2) reduce our GHG Carbon Footprint and 3) reduce our costs for energy. The cogeneration project is described as a Combined Heat Power (CHP) unit with the capacity to generate electricity, chilled water and steam with one fuel supply (propane) which can be provided at a lower cost and less GHG output than from purchasing from the local electricity utility provider. The cogeneration plant currently operates on propane fuel, which is a lower-emission source of energy than the primarily oil and natural-gas based energy provided by the local electrical grid in Puerto Rico.

This is a long-term project, hence although we began in 2017, we continue to report on the success of the project's performance in following years.

For initial investment of US\$2,000,000 the unit generates 75% of our demand with no risk of failure as the site is still connected to the main electrical grid. The site also operates diesel fueled emergency back-up generators in case both the co-gen unit and the main electrical grid fail. In 2018 and 2019, the annual cost of energy at our Puerto Rico plant was reduced over \$250,000, which is directly attributed to the installation of the cogeneration plant.

Comment

In addition to direct energy cost decreases, installation of our cogeneration plant in Puerto Rico results in an indirect cost avoidance of production downtime due to an unreliable, local electrical grid.

Identifier

Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Resource efficiency

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Move to more efficient buildings

Primary potential financial impact

Reduced indirect (operating) costs

Company-specific description

Edwards has implemented a construction strategy which focuses on low-environmental impact and LEED certification for all new construction, where feasible. The overall outcome of these efforts is reduced cost, increased employee satisfaction, enhanced reputation and reduced impact on the environment.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact

High

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

From 2015-2019, energy efficiency improvements have reduced Edward's expected energy use based on normalized figures by approximately 98,000 GJ. When multiplied by the average cost of energy for each year during that time period (which has ranged from \$32.49 to \$23.44 USD per GJ), Edwards has saved approximately \$17,000,000 in energy costs over a four-year time frame. An estimated range is provided, as some of this reduced cost can be attributed to existing site energy efficiency improvements (which we estimate may contribute to up to 40% of the total cost reduction).

Cost to realize opportunity

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Edwards has implemented a robust, global construction strategy which ensures that all new and renovated buildings are constructed in a manner which minimizes environmental impact, including greenhouse gas emissions. This approach began in the mid-2010's, with improvements and expansions to our Irvine headquarters, and continues with momentum into the construction of our two newest manufacturing plants in Costa Rica and Ireland, as well as a multi-building expansion project that is underway in Irvine. Part of our global construction strategy includes pursuing Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) certification whenever feasible. To gain LEED certification, Edwards has incorporated sustainable design principles into our buildings including sustainable site selection, energy efficient lighting power and controls, energy-efficient equipment and appliances, renewable energy sources, low-emitting materials, alternative transportation provisions, recycled materials, water use reduction measures, and enhanced commissioning. In the past five years, Edwards has received LEED certification for two major construction projects and plans to pursue LEED certification for 3 additional projects which are scheduled for completion in 2020 and 2021. We are unable to disclose construction investment costs.

Comment

As we continue to become more energy efficient, we can also continue to reduce our cost of energy. From 2015 to 2019, our average cost of energy decreased from \$32.49 to \$24.41 per GJ.

Identifier

Opp3

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Markets

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Use of public-sector incentives

Primary potential financial impact

Returns on investment in low-emission technology

Company-specific description

Edwards has arranged with local governments to help source and offset the installation cost of various environmentally-friendly construction projects, renewable energy (solar) installations and water conservation systems. Our proven environmental record and demonstrated commitment to low environmental-impact construction has also resulted in financial benefits through various grants or tax subsidies. The overall outcome of these efforts is reduced cost, increased employee satisfaction and enhanced reputation.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

In 2019, Edwards was awarded with up to \$20 million in benefits by the California Alternative Energy and Advanced Transportation Financing Authority, created in 2010 to provides businesses with incentives to reduce air pollution, conserve energy and create jobs. To win the tax benefit, a business must demonstrate the fiscal and environmental benefits of its project, including reduced environmental footprint and local job creation.

Cost to realize opportunity

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Edwards has implemented a robust, global construction strategy which ensures that all new and renovated buildings are constructed in a manner which minimizes environmental impact, including greenhouse gas emissions. This approach began in the mid-2010's, with improvements and expansions to our Irvine headquarters, and continues with momentum into the construction of our two newest manufacturing plants in Costa Rica and Ireland, as well as a multi-building expansion project that is underway in Irvine. Part of our global construction strategy includes pursuing Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) certification whenever feasible. To gain LEED certification, Edwards has incorporated sustainable design principles into our buildings including sustainable site selection, energy efficient lighting power and controls, energy-efficient equipment and appliances, renewable energy sources, low-emitting materials, alternative transportation provisions, recycled materials, water use reduction measures, and enhanced commissioning. In the past five years, Edwards has received LEED certification for two major construction projects and plans to pursue LEED certification for 3 additional projects which are scheduled for completion in 2020 and 2021. Edwards partners with our local governments, agencies and utilities to

ensure maximum benefit from public incentive programs. We are unable to disclose construction investment costs.

Comment

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

(C3.1) Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your organization’s strategy and/or financial planning?

Yes

C3.1b

(C3.1b) Does your organization intend to publish a low-carbon transition plan in the next two years?

	Intention to publish a low-carbon transition plan	Comment
Row 1	No, we do not intend to publish a low-carbon transition plan in the next two years	

C3.2

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

Yes, qualitative

C3.2a

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

Climate-related scenarios and models applied	Details
Other, please specify Edwards Internal Risk Analysis	Edwards has established an Enterprise Risk Council to guide the company risk management strategy. Led by our Vice President of Risk Management and comprised of key executive and senior leaders, the Council meets quarterly to conduct a systematic review and mitigation planning for strategic, operational, financial, regulatory, cybersecurity and climate-change risks. The Council periodically reports strategy, key findings and progress directly to the Edwards Board of Directors while considering the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) recommendations. Additionally, Edwards’ property insurer – a global leader in resiliency engineering and business continuity – periodically assesses each of Edwards manufacturing sites to help identify opportunities for continued property enhancements that help protect from climate-related risks.

	<p>In assessing climate-related risks, Edwards conducts formal analysis of the likelihood, potential consequence and required response related to various climate change scenarios impacts. Edwards In this assessment, Edwards considers both transition and physical risks to the Corporation in the short-term (1-2 year), medium term (2-5 year) and long-term (5-7 year) time frames. Short and medium-term time frames are consistent with Edwards target-setting process for annual and multi-year key operating drivers. The long-term time frame is consistent with our company strategic planning cycle.</p> <p>As part of our Business Continuity Planning strategy, tabletop reviews of various risk scenarios, including climate-related, are led by our Corporate Risk Management team on a periodic basis. These tabletop reviews are conducted at Corporate and site-levels and include cross-functional participation.</p> <p>Additionally, at a site-level, risks and opportunities associated with climate and environmental impact are assessed annually as part of our ISO 14001 Environmental Management Systems. Through our property loss prevention provider, risk modeling for all of our global manufacturing locations is completed. Third-party physical reviews of each manufacturing plant are conducted on a periodic risk-based schedule, and preparedness and prevention measures are implemented, as recommended by our property loss prevention provider.</p> <p>For example, in our Caribbean locations, the risk of extreme weather events such as hurricanes is determined to be a significant risk to operations. Therefore, in partnership with our property insurer, we have assessed the potential impact of seasonal hurricanes and tropical storms at these locations and made substantial improvements to our roofing structures, window shutters, loading dock doors and outside equipment in order to prevent or reduce potential damage to our facilities.</p>
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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	No	Edwards' medical device products (primarily heart valves) have low direct energy and emissions impact and the choice of materials from which they are constructed is limited and stringently regulated. Therefore, there is little opportunity to reduce environmental impacts in this area. However, we have initiated new measures to minimize

		<p>packaging waste associated with our products, which has the impact of reducing indirect emissions. In 2019, Edwards completed five significant projects to achieve our goal of reducing packaging by 15% in targeted, high-volume commercial products, resulting in a total reduction of 150,000 kgs per year of packaging waste (based on current sales volumes) and resulting Scope 3 GHG emissions.</p>
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	<p>Edwards has recognized the risk of potential business interruption due to chronic physical climate-related changes such as changes in precipitation patterns, drought and wildfires. This pertains specifically to the potential for water scarcity and wildfires in water-stressed regions where Edwards facilities or critical suppliers are located. In order to address this risk and ensure supply chain resilience, Edwards has deployed operational redundancies in various global geographies as well as identifying multiple suppliers for critical materials and parts. For example, in the last five years, Edwards has added valve manufacturing capabilities and its supporting operations to Costa Rica, where previously valve manufacturing was established only in Irvine, California and Singapore. Edwards has also added redundant delivery systems manufacturing capabilities in Europe, where previously all manufacturing of delivery systems was in the US.</p> <p>In 2019, Edwards also launched an initiative to improve the efficiency of our supply chain transportation and distribution network to reduce overall miles-traveled of our products from point of manufacture to customers. This is an ongoing initiative and results are expected to be available in late 2021.</p> <p>Additionally, we continually assess our water-related risks which include higher cost of water, water shortages and rationing, fluctuations in water quality and unreliable water delivery in the case of drought or other climate-related changes. We then assess opportunities to mitigate these risks and reduce our overall environmental impact. Specific to water, we have identified the opportunity to reduce water consumption through the installation of water-efficient facility design, equipment and fixtures, install recycling or reuse systems where possible, and partner with local utility providers on water recycling programs.</p>
Investment in R&D	No	<p>Edwards' investment in R&D is directed towards advancing our life-saving medical device technologies. We have not</p>

		<p>altered our strategy with regards to R&D for climate-related reasons, as our medical device products (primarily heart valves) have low direct energy and emissions impact and the choice of materials from which they are constructed is limited and stringently regulated. Therefore, there is little opportunity to reduce environmental impacts in this area.</p>
Operations	Yes	<p>Edwards has recognized the climate-related opportunity to improve reputation and decrease cost of our overall operations by transitioning to energy efficient buildings. Edwards has implemented a construction strategy which focuses on low-environmental impact and LEED certification.</p> <p>Evidence of this is our latest investments to build energy efficient, LEED-certified facilities in Costa Rica and Ireland, where we are constructing our newest manufacturing plants, and in Irvine, where we are expanding our current headquarters campus. While we are already seeing the impact of these investments a significant improvement in renewable energy in 2020 versus 2018, it is expected that when these manufacturing plants come on-line and reach full capacity, our use of renewable energy will increase further and our reliance on fossil fuel-based energy will significantly decrease. We are estimating that by the year 2025, we will have doubled our renewable energy mix and between 30-40% of our total energy consumption will be from renewable sources.</p> <p>At our other global locations, we continuously look for opportunities to invest in renewable energy sources. For example, at our Dominican Republic plant where the local energy grid is primarily fossil fuel based, a PV panel installation is planned for late 2021 to increase the mix of renewable energy powering the facility. At our Irvine, CA headquarters we continue to add solar panels with every facility expansion project. At our Singapore and Puerto Rico manufacturing locations, although renewable energy opportunities are not as readily available due to local infrastructure constraints, we are continuously looking for opportunities to reduce overall energy consumption by investing and upgrading our existing facilities and manufacturing equipment.</p>

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	Indirect costs Capital expenditures Capital allocation Assets	<p>Edwards has implemented a global construction strategy which focuses construction-related capital investment towards low-environmental impact and "green" facility design. In the past five years, Edwards has received LEED certification for two major construction projects and plans to pursue LEED certification for 3 additional projects which are scheduled for certification in 2021.</p> <p>At a site-level, each Edwards manufacturing plant assesses its energy and emissions-related aspects, impacts, risks and opportunities annually as part of our ISO 14001 Environmental Management systems. Plants then incorporate appropriate energy efficiency, renewable energy and emissions reduction objectives into annual operating and capital investment plans. For example, in 2019 our Irvine manufacturing plant identified an opportunity for energy efficiency improvements and restored approximately 5,128 square meters of roofing with a reflective elastomeric coating, which is expected to result in a 20-25% reduction in energy used for building cooling. An additional 1,097 linear meters of insulation was replaced which will reduce energy used for heating and cooling an additional 10-15%. Also, in 2019 in Irvine, 108 energy-efficient LED lamps were installed to replace existing lighting. This project is expected to result in a 57% reduction in energy use for lighting in the areas where the LED lamps were installed.</p>

C3.4a

(C3.4a) Provide any additional information on how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy and financial planning (optional).

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

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

Intensity target

C4.1b

(C4.1b) Provide details of your emissions intensity target(s) and progress made against those target(s).

Target reference number

Int 1

Year target was set

2015

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)

Scope 1+2 (location-based)

Intensity metric

Other, please specify
metric tons CO₂e per USD of revenue

Base year

2015

Intensity figure in base year (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

0.0000125

% of total base year emissions in selected Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category) covered by this intensity figure

100

Target year

2020

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

0.01

Intensity figure in target year (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity) [auto-calculated]

0.0000124988

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

176

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

Intensity figure in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

0.0000105

% of target achieved [auto-calculated]

160,000

Target status in reporting year

Achieved

Is this a science-based target?

No, but we anticipate setting one in the next 2 years

Target ambition

Please explain (including target coverage)

We adopted a 2016-2020 intensity target of "0% change in Greenhouse Gas Emissions normalized by annual revenue, baseline 2015" in order to reflect comparisons with benchmark leaders in our industry and to keep pace with our fast changing and growing company. As part of our continuous improvement efforts, we have adopted an intensity target of 10% reduction in GHG emissions in the years 2021-2025, with 2020 as a baseline year. We are also considering the feasibility of adopting a science-based target.

Since our baseline was established in 2015, Edwards has grown approximately 76% while our actual GHG emissions have only increased 48%. We expect to continue this trend in normalized reduction as our operations expand in Costa Rica and Ireland, which both receive indirect energy from nearly 100% renewable energy sources.

(NOTE: In "target reduction from baseline year" field above, 0.01 was entered in place of 0.00 to avoid system auto calculation error)

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

2015

Target coverage

Company-wide

Target type: absolute or intensity

Intensity

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

Energy consumption or efficiency

GJ

Target denominator (intensity targets only)

Other, please specify

USD of revenue

Base year

2015

Figure or percentage in base year

0.0014

Target year

2020

Figure or percentage in target year

0.00135

Figure or percentage in reporting year

0.00135

% of target achieved [auto-calculated]

100

Target status in reporting year

Achieved

Is this target part of an emissions target?

This target, to maintain our energy intensity (while sustaining rapid company growth and the startup of multiple global manufacturing locations), is part of our overall Edwards Sustainability strategy. This is a standalone target which supports our GHG emissions reduction target.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Other, please specify

Reduction of fossil fuel energy impact on Climate Change

Please explain (including target coverage)

We adopted a 2016-2020 intensity target of "0% change in Energy Use normalized by annual revenue, baseline 2015" in order to reflect comparisons with benchmark leaders in our industry and to keep pace with our fast changing and growing company. As part

of our continuous improvement efforts, we have adopted an intensity target of 10% reduction in energy consumption in the years 2021-2025, with 2020 as a baseline year. We have also adopted a 35% renewable energy target .

Since our baseline was established in 2015, Edwards has grown approximately 76% while our actual energy use has only increased 69%. We expect to continue this trend in normalized reduction as we continue our strategy towards LEED construction and energy efficiency improvements at each of our global manufacturing plants.

C4.3

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

Yes

C4.3a

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

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation		
To be implemented*	1	
Implementation commenced*	2	
Implemented*	1	
Not to be implemented		

C4.3b

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

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings
Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

Scope(s)

Scope 1
Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

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

Payback period

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

>30 years

Comment

LEED facility construction (including energy-efficient building HVAC) for Costa Rica manufacturing facility

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings
Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

Scope(s)

Scope 1
Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

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

Payback period

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

>30 years

Comment

LEED facility construction (including energy-efficient building HVAC) for Irvine Corporate headquarters campus expansion project

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings
Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

Scope(s)

Scope 1
Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

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

Payback period

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

>30 years

Comment

LEED facility construction (including energy-efficient building HVAC) for Ireland manufacturing facility

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption
Solar PV

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

Scope(s)

Scope 2 (location-based)
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

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

Payback period

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

21-30 years

Comment

Installation of solar PV panel system at Dominican Republic manufacturing facility

C4.3c

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

Method	Comment
Internal finance mechanisms	Capital investments are made in alignment with our Corporate Aspirations, long-term strategy and annual objectives. In order to ensure alignment, all capital investments and requests must undergo a rigorous review and approval process. In our Global Supply Chain business, which includes all manufacturing, sourcing and distribution operations, capital requests are reviewed by a committee which includes Edwards' Vice President of Worldwide Engineering and Technical Services, who has direct responsibility for the worldwide EHS and Facilities Engineering function. The VP of Worldwide Engineering and Technical Services ensures Edwards' investments are aligned to Edward's short, medium and long-term climate-related and emissions reduction targets.

C4.5

(C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products or do they enable a third party to avoid GHG emissions?

No

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Provide your base year and base year emissions (Scopes 1 and 2).

Scope 1

Base year start

January 1, 2015

Base year end

December 31, 2015

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5,446

Comment

Our 2015 base year consists of 5,446 MT Scope 1 emissions from natural gas, propane, diesel fuel and gasoline for on-site vehicles; includes global manufacturing and non-manufacturing regional offices (owned and rented).

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

January 1, 2015

Base year end

December 31, 2015

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

25,723

Comment

Our 2015 base year consists of 25,723 MT Scope 2 emissions from electricity purchased from utility providers or generated on-site. The scope includes all global manufacturing and non-manufacturing regional offices (owned and rented).

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

market-based not calculated for baseline year 2015 but was calculated for 2019 reporting year

C5.2

(C5.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

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

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

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)

14,416

Comment

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

C6.3

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

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based

31,845

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

31,799

Comment

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, not yet calculated

Please explain

Emissions from Edwards purchased goods and services are not yet calculated.

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Please explain

Emissions from Edwards capital goods are not yet calculated.

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

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

All fuel-and-energy related activities are already included in Scope 1 or Scope 2 calculations

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Please explain

Emissions from Edwards upstream transportation and distribution is not yet calculated.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Please explain

Emissions from Edwards waste generated in operations is not yet calculated.

Business travel

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO₂e

9,828

Emissions calculation methodology

GHG Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard, emissions factors provided by Travel Management Partner

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

100

Please explain

To calculate emissions from business travel, we verify employee travel records through our travel management partner. Over 99% of Edwards business travel is by air. Approximately 65% of this air travel is in the North America region. The majority of Edwards business travel by rail occurs in Europe. Travel in all global regions decreased significantly due to the global pandemic and travel restrictions.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO₂e

21,436

Emissions calculation methodology

GHG Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard, emissions factors provided by DEFRA 2019 and Transportation Energy Data Book (Edition 38)

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

0

Please explain

To calculate emissions from employee commuting, we estimate employee commuting choices through the use of questionnaires, sales team mileage reimbursement reports, Edwards commuting program registrations (e.g. onsite electric vehicle charging station records, employee ridership programs, MetroLink accounts) and parking lot surveys. Employee commuting includes employee daily travel to and from the normal workplace. Daily mileage logged by our sales teams and field-based clinicians is also included in our employee commuting data. For employee commuting, nearly 40% of our employees

travel to work in alternative, more energy-efficient modes of transportation such as by bus, carpool or vanpool, hybrid and electric vehicle, motorcycle, bicycle or other means. Bus commuters make up approximately 29% of our global workforce. Edwards is proud to provide and sponsor dedicated bus services to our employees at our three largest manufacturing plants in Singapore, Costa Rica and the Dominican Republic. Our bus services provide rides to approximately 3,800 employees to and from work. This effort reduces single car commuting by almost 55,000,000 kilometers each year.

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Edwards has no upstream leased assets.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Please explain

Emissions from Edwards downstream transportation and distribution is not yet calculated.

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Edwards primary product is heart valves which are implanted into patients. Emissions from resulting from Edwards product lines are not significant relative to other aspects of Edwards business operations.

Use of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Edwards primary product is heart valves which are implanted into patients. Emissions from resulting from Edwards product lines are not significant relative to other aspects of Edwards business operations.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Edwards primary product is heart valves which are implanted into patients. Emissions from resulting from Edwards product lines are not significant relative to other aspects of Edwards business operations.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Edwards has no downstream leased assets.

Franchises

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Edwards has no franchises.

Investments

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

All Edwards investments are included in Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions calculations.

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

No other upstream sources.

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

No other downstream sources.

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

0.0000105

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

46,262

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

4,386,000,000

Scope 2 figure used

Location-based

% change from previous year

109

Direction of change

Increased

Reason for change

Due to impacts of COVID, revenue remained steady between 2019 and 2020 with minimal growth. Meanwhile, Edwards operations continued to expand in support of our business strategy with a ramp up of our newest manufacturing facility in Costa Rica, a campus expansion at our Irvine headquarters, and new construction in Ireland.

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

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

No

C7.2

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

Country/Region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
United States of America	4,968
Puerto Rico	7,246
Dominican Republic	106
Singapore	365
Costa Rica	392
Ireland	367
Australia	25
Austria	11
Belgium	14
Brazil	13
Canada	18
China	73
Colombia	3
Czechia	99
Denmark	0
Finland	0
France	18
Germany	32
Greece	5
India	33
Israel	208
Italy	14
Japan	187
Republic of Korea	19
Malaysia	21
Mexico	7
Netherlands	10
Norway	0
Poland	2
Portugal	3
Russian Federation	0
South Africa	13
Spain	22
Sweden	6

Switzerland	78
Thailand	12
Turkey	3
United Arab Emirates	4
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	11
Taiwan, Greater China	0

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)
Medical device manufacturing	13,381
Regional sales and administration	1,035

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)	Purchased and consumed electricity, heat, steam or cooling (MWh)	Purchased and consumed low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling accounted for in Scope 2 market-based approach (MWh)
United States of America	9,461	9,632	39,153	0
Puerto Rico	2,177	2,177	2,978	0
Dominican Republic	6,545	6,545	12,519	0
Costa Rica	21	21	8,816	0
Ireland	516	0	1,374	1,358
Australia	169	169	226	0
Austria	17	17	102	0
Belgium	23	25	132	0
Brazil	14	14.4	124	0
Canada	23	23	164	0

China	422	422	674	0
Colombia	4	4	29	0
Czechia	459	559	914	0
Denmark	0	1	2	0
Finland	0	0	2	0
France	12	9	168	0
Germany	125	217	298	0
Greece	25	28	46	0
India	220	220	305	0
Israel	1,068	1,068	1,917	0
Italy	44	65	133	0
Japan	903	903	1,722	0
Republic of Korea	96	96	178	0
Malaysia	128	128	197	0
Mexico	29	29	62	0
Netherlands	42	51	96	0
Norway	0	0	2	0
Poland	53	68	75	0
Portugal	10	9	29	0
Russian Federation	1	1	4	0
South Africa	108	108	120	0
Spain	58	90	199	0
Sweden	1	2	59	0
Switzerland	21	24	719	0
Thailand	51	51	107	0
Turkey	13	13	27	0
United Arab Emirates	24	24	36	0
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	26	39	103	0
Taiwan, Greater China	21	24	719	0

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 CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Medical device manufacturing	27,457	27,112
Regional sales and administration	4,389	4,686

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?

Increased

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	1,000	Decreased	2	Increases in renewable energy from Costa Rica and Ireland manufacturing operations ($-1000/46200$) x 100 = -2
Other emissions reduction activities				
Divestment				
Acquisitions				
Mergers				
Change in output	3,000	Increased	6	New manufacturing process introduced at Singapore plant, addition of new large cleanroom facility at Dominican Republic plant ($3000/46200$) x 100 = 6

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?

Market-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	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	No

Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Yes
--	-----

C8.2a

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

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	HHV (higher heating value)	0	67,583	67,583
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity		26,755	69,529	96,284
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy		0		0
Total energy consumption		26,755	137,112	163,867

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

C8.2c

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

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Diesel

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

6,661

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

6,661

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Emission factor

2.59411

Unit

kg CO2e per liter

Emissions factor source

DEFRA 2019

Comment

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Natural Gas

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

26,892

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

26,892

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Emission factor

2

Unit

kg CO2e per m3

Emissions factor source

DEFRA 2019

Comment

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Propane Liquid

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

58,590

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration

58,590

Emission factor

1.5226

Unit

kg CO2e per liter

Emissions factor source

DEFRA 2019

Comment

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Motor Gasoline

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

96

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

96

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Emission factor

2.20904

Unit

kg CO2e per liter

Emissions factor source

DEFRA 2019

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	8,754	8,754	0	0
Heat	96	96	0	0
Steam	26,892	26,892	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 emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in C6.3.

Sourcing method

Standard product offering by an energy supplier supported by energy attribute certificates

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling

Ireland

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

1,358

Comment

100% electricity supplied by utility to Ireland manufacturing plant is renewable energy

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	No third-party verification or assurance

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

 Apex GHG Verification Statement 2020.pdf

Page/ section reference

Pages 1 & 2

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

 Apex GHG Verification Statement 2020.pdf

Page/ section reference

Pages 1 & 2

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

 Apex GHG Verification Statement 2020.pdf

Page/ section reference

Pages 1 & 2

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.2

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

No, but we are actively considering verifying within the next two years

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

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

No, and we do not anticipate being regulated in the next three years

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

C12.1a

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

Type of engagement

Compliance & onboarding

Details of engagement

Climate change is integrated into supplier evaluation processes

% of suppliers by number

100

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

100

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

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

At Edwards we recognize a strong partnership with our suppliers can add strength to our EHS commitments to maintain compliance, prevent injuries and reduce pollution. As such, we incorporate EHS considerations in both our supplier and contractor programs commensurate to the overall EHS impacts and risks their products and services may present while doing business with Edwards. At Edwards, we include both Regulated Suppliers and Non-Regulated Suppliers in our global environment and safety programs. Regulated Suppliers: Our Regulated Suppliers are those companies who have more direct involvement and potential risk to Edwards business operations, security and reputation. These suppliers typically support our manufacturing and regulated business activities, such as supplying manufacturing components or having direct access to our information technology for financial, business operations or research & development activities. Regulated Suppliers also include our direct suppliers who supply parts or materials for our manufacturing operations. They are responsible for helping Edwards meet requirements for material disclosure programs such as California Proposition 65, REACH, RoHS, Conflict Minerals, Environmental Packaging, Chemical Stewardship and Lifecycle Design. Non-Regulated Suppliers: Non-Regulated Suppliers include suppliers and contractors who do not fall under the category of Regulated Supplier. This group is largely comprised of indirect suppliers that provide materials and services which are not directly incorporated into our medical device products, such as office equipment, computer equipment, janitorial, security, cafeteria services and various employee services and conveniences. Although some of our indirect suppliers provide only materials, many also provide onsite services to each of our locations. EHS performance of indirect suppliers providing onsite services is managed through the EHS program at each location, as these suppliers often have a direct impact on the EHS performance at the individual site level.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Our supplier screening program was launched in 2018. At the program onset, 26,631 existing suppliers were passed through our Level 1 screening. Since then, an additional 7,864 new suppliers have undergone Level 1 screening and 465 Direct Suppliers or high-spend Indirect Suppliers have completed our Level 2 DDQ evaluation.

Comment

C12.3

(C12.3) Do you engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence public policy on climate-related issues through any of the following?

Trade associations

C12.3b

(C12.3b) Are you on the board of any trade associations or do you provide funding beyond membership?

No

C12.3f

(C12.3f) What processes do you have in place to ensure that all of your direct and indirect activities that influence policy are consistent with your overall climate change strategy?

Edwards is a member of AdvaMed, a trade association which advocates globally for the highest ethical standards and patient access to safe, effective and innovative medical technologies that save and improve lives. AdvaMed's membership has reached over 400 members and more than 80 employees with a global presence in countries including Europe, India, China, Brazil, and Japan. AdvaMed promotes competitive policies that foster the highest ethical standards, rapid product approvals, appropriate reimbursement, and access to international markets. Advamed's mission is to achieve healthier lives and healthier economies around the world, consistent with Edwards overall Sustainability strategy. In alignment with this approach, Edwards ensures its interests, including those related to environment, health, safety and climate, are represented through Advamed.

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

 2019 EHS Report FINAL.pdf

Page/Section reference

See page 27 for GHG Emissions section of hte report

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

C15. 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.

C15.1

(C15.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Sr. Manager, EHS	Environmental, health and safety manager

SC. Supply chain module

SC0.0

(SC0.0) If you would like to do so, please provide a separate introduction to this module.

SC0.1

(SC0.1) What is your company's annual revenue for the stated reporting period?

	Annual Revenue
Row 1	4,386,000,000

SC0.2

(SC0.2) Do you have an ISIN for your company that you would be willing to share with CDP?

Yes

SC0.2a

(SC0.2a) Please use the table below to share your ISIN.

	ISIN country code (2 letters)	ISIN numeric identifier and single check digit (10 numbers overall)
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Row 1	US	28176E1082
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SC1.1

(SC1.1) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

SC1.2

(SC1.2) Where published information has been used in completing SC1.1, please provide a reference(s).

SC1.3

(SC1.3) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Allocation challenges	Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges
Customer base is too large and diverse to accurately track emissions to the customer level	
Managing the different emission factors of diverse and numerous geographies makes calculating total footprint difficult	
Diversity of product lines makes accurately accounting for each product/product line cost ineffective	

SC1.4

(SC1.4) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

No

SC1.4b

(SC1.4b) Explain why you do not plan to develop capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers.

SC2.1

(SC2.1) Please propose any mutually beneficial climate-related projects you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

SC2.2

(SC2.2) Have requests or initiatives by CDP Supply Chain members prompted your organization to take organizational-level emissions reduction initiatives?

No

SC4.1

(SC4.1) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

No, I am not providing data

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I am submitting to	Public or Non-Public Submission
I am submitting my response	Investors	Public

Please state the main reason why you are declining to respond to your customers

Request not received directly from customers

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms