QUALCOMM Inc.

2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2024

Word version

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

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10/01/2024, 07:16 pm

Contents

C1. Introduction

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

Select from:
☑ English

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

Select from:
☑ USD

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

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:
☑ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

Qualcomm is a global leader in the development and commercialization of foundational technologies for the wireless industry. Our technologies and products are used in mobile devices and other wireless products, including network equipment, broadband gateway equipment, consumer electronic devices and other connected devices. Our inventions have helped power the growth in smartphones, which have connected billions of people. We are a leader in 3G (third generation), 4G (fourth generation) and 5G (fifth generation) wireless technologies. 5G technology, in particular, can transform and positively impact industries across the globe by creating new products and processes that support environmental sustainability. With 5G, industries and organizations can increase their overall sustainability and competitive advantage by improving greenhouse gas emissions, water usage, pesticide usage, and energy consumption. Our technologies and products are also used in industry segments or applications beyond mobile, including automotive and internet of things (IoT) (which includes connectivity and networking, computing and fixed wireless broadband), among others. We derive revenues principally from sales of integrated circuit products and licensing of our intellectual property, including patents and other rights. We are organized on the basis of products and services and have three reportable segments. We conduct business primarily through our QCT (Qualcomm CDMA Technologies) semiconductor business and our QTL (Qualcomm Technology Licensing) licensing business. QCT develops and supplies integrated circuits and system software based on 3G/4G/5G and other technologies for use in mobile devices, wireless networks, broadband gateway equipment, consumer electronic devices, other devices used in IoT and automotive systems for telematics and infotainment. QTL grants licenses or otherwise provides rights to use portions of our intellectual property portfolio, which includes certain patent rights essential to and/or useful in the manufacture and sale of certain wireless

products. Our QSI (Qualcomm Strategic Initiatives) reportable segment makes strategic investments. We also have nonreportable segments, including Qualcomm Government Technologies or QGOV, our cloud AI inference processing initiative and other technology and service initiatives. Qualcomm for Good is our commitment to being a responsible corporate citizen. This means integrating sustainability into our business and using our breakthrough technologies to make the world a better place. Our priorities include four areas where we believe we can make the greatest impact and support the long-term success of our business: purposeful innovation, responsible business, our people, and STEM education. References in this response to "Qualcomm" may mean Qualcomm Incorporated, Qualcomm Technologies, Inc., and/or other subsidiaries or business units within the Qualcomm corporate structure, as applicable. Qualcomm is headquartered in San Diego, CA. Qualcomm's global real estate portfolio for fiscal year 2023, the period covered by the greenhouse gas data in this response, consists of approximately 15.7 million square feet of mostly office, lab and data center spaces worldwide, with approximately 5.8 million square feet in the United States locations and the remaining approximately 9.9 million square feet in international locations from sites that were active during the fiscal year. Qualcomm's FY23 greenhouse gas reporting to the Climate Registry is in alignment with the FY23 Qualcomm's Corporate Responsibility Report and other public disclosures. Qualcomm's FY23 includes the time period between September 25, 2022, through September 24, 2023. For more information, visit www.qualcomm.com. Corporate Blog: www.qualcomm.com/blog Twitter: www.twitter.com/qualcomm Facebook: www.facebook.com/qualcomm
[Fixed row]

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

	End date of reporting year	Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
	09/24/2023	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

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

35820000000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

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

[Fixed row]

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

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

QCOM

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ China
☑ Egypt
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ Israel
☑ Mexico
☑ Sweden
☑ Turkey
☑ Austria
☑ Ukraine
☑ Viet Nam
☑ Australia
☑ Indonesia
☑ Singapore
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Greece
☑ Belgium
☑ Finland
☑ Germany
☑ Ireland
☑ Romania
☑ Netherlands
☑ Saudi Arabia
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ Republic of Korea
☑ Hong Kong SAR, China

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

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

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 3 suppliers

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

As a primarily fabless manufacturer of semiconductor products, we have fully mapped the suppliers that provide manufacturing services or materials. During the design stage, appropriate manufacturing service suppliers and material suppliers are identified and qualified for each IC or module product. Tier 1 suppliers are fully mapped and many Tier 2 suppliers are mapped but not 100%. For our fabs, we are fully mapping and managing both direct and indirect suppliers, including service suppliers, and our Tier 2 suppliers are mapped for dedicated sectors (like minerals).
[Fixed row]

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

(1.24.1.1) Plastics mapping

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

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

Plastic uses for transportation have been periodically addressed over the years that resulted in reduction of plastics in packaging materials and use of recyclables. Qualcomm removed the use of halogenated flame retardants from plastics over a decade ago and made technical changes that eliminated the use of certain plastics from our IC products. Although the amount of plastics in our individual product is extremely small, we continue to explore reducing plastic compounds. We will explore the potential use of recycled plastics for transportation packaging that can also meet our vigorous technical requirements.
[Fixed row]

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

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

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

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

Qualcomm focuses on risks up to approximately five years for short-term. However, these timeframes may differ depending on risk or scenario.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

5

(2.1.3) To (years)

10

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

Qualcomm conducts physical and transition climate risk assessments looking out to 2030 and 2040.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

10

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

Select from:
☑ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

20

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

Our new SBTi-aligned goal extends to 2040 which is covered by this long-term horizon.
[Fixed row]

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

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

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

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both risks and opportunities	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations
☑ Upstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:
☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

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

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:
☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:
☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

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

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Internal company methods

Other

☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought

☑ Landslide

☑ Heat waves

☑ Cold wave/frost

☑ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons

☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

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

Chronic physical

☑ Heat stress

☑ Sea level rise

☑ Change in land-use

☑ Changing wind patterns

☑ Temperature variability

☑ Precipitation or hydrological variability

☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events

☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)

☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Policy

☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements

☑ Changes to national legislation

Market

☑ Changing customer behavior

☑ Uncertainty in the market signals

Reputation

☑ Impact on human health

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

☑ Stigmatization of sector

Technology

☑ Dependency on water-intensive energy sources

☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

We regularly conduct ESG materiality assessments. ESG materiality is determined by combining a risk's scores on a variety of business and environmental indices according to a proprietary weighting formula. A risk is considered to be material in part if it has a significant impact in any of these categories, and the magnitude of sustainability risks is considered with equal weight as the risk's importance to business success. We conduct CSA to evaluate the projected financial materiality of climate-related physical and transition risks in the regions where Qualcomm works. This process is completed on a recurring basis and the outputs are presented to Qualcomm's ESG Leadership Committee and ESG Working Group for consideration in our business strategy. Additionally, our Company's Business Resilience Program utilizes a threat risk assessment process to identify and evaluate risks on a regional basis that may affect the Company's resiliency. The threat risk assessment process ranks environmental, operational and man-made risks (including climate-related risks) considering on the likelihood and impact of an occurrence. Consultation with resilience leads is completed based on the potential size and scope of specific impacts. This process is similarly completed on a recurring basis, and the outputs are presented to the business resilience management teams. Qualcomm considers risks from this assessment within its detailed resilience planning framework. Note: The definition and use of "materiality" above is not the same materiality relevant in regulatory or other guidance used around the world, including but not limited for SEC purposes or as defined in the standards underlying EU's CSRD. In FY23, Qualcomm also conducted a second company-wide climate scenario analysis. This includes chronic risks from temperature and precipitation pattern changes and sea level rise as well as acute risks from inland/coastal flooding, drought, water stress, severe storms, and wildfire. Facility interviews were performed to assess level of resilience across our operations. These analyses were used to estimate potential financial impacts on our Company, our key suppliers and customers and our value chain. We are in the process of applying this analysis to identify any potential strategic changes that may be necessary or prudent to address the plausible risks and opportunities. While we identify upcoming risk and opportunity management priorities, in FY23, we continued to demonstrate leadership in efficient manufacturing. In our facilities, we make use reclaimed water instead of potable water for irrigation and our cooling plant systems, whenever possible. During our office construction efforts at our Bangalore sites, we developed an innovative solution to permanently recapture non-potable water sources including rainwater and pump it into the building's raw water tanks for industrial processes. Qualcomm is evaluating potential future risks from policy and legal, technology, market, and reputational risks as well as opportunities from resource efficiency, energy sourcing, new markets, products and services, and resilience. Qualcomm also manages climate-related transition risks by implementing energy and water efficiency programs in advance of potential future regulations or market conditions.

Row 2

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Water

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

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Local

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ WRI Aqueduct

Databases

☑ Regional government databases

Other

☑ External consultants

☑ Internal company methods

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought

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

☑ Glacial lake outburst

☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Chronic physical

☑ Water stress

☑ Sea level rise

☑ Groundwater depletion

☑ Declining water quality

☑ Water quality at a basin/catchment level

☑ Precipitation or hydrological variability

☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level

☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

☑ Rationing of municipal water supply

☑ Increased levels of environmental pollutants in freshwater bodies

Policy

☑ Limited or lack of river basin management

☑ Limited or lack of transboundary water management

☑ Mandatory water efficiency, conservation, recycling, or process standards

☑ Statutory water withdrawal limits/changes to water allocation

Reputation

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

☑ Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level

☑ Stigmatization of sector

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ NGOs

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Suppliers

☑ Local communities

☑ Indigenous peoples

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

As water sources around the world become increasingly stressed, we are acutely aware of the need to treat water as the precious resource it is. We prioritize assessing our water footprint and conserving water, particularly in California and in our manufacturing facilities, so that we act responsibly in areas that are perennially impacted by water challenges. To determine which risks and/or opportunities could have a substantive financial or strategic impact, potential risks are classified either as Company-level, when evaluated during the ESG materiality assessment process, or asset-level, when evaluated through CSA here or

Qualcomm's Business Resilience Program. Company-level risks: We regularly conduct ESG materiality assessments. ESG materiality is determined by combining a risk's scores on a variety of business and environmental indices according to a proprietary weighting formula. A risk is considered to be material in part if it has a significant impact in any of these categories, and the magnitude of sustainability risks is considered with equal weight as the risk's importance to business success. Asset-level risks: We conduct CSA to evaluate the projected financial materiality of climate-related physical and transition risks in the regions where Qualcomm works. This process is completed on a recurring basis and the outputs are presented to Qualcomm's ESG Leadership Committee and ESG Working Group for consideration in our business strategy. Additionally, our Company's Business Resilience Program utilizes a threat risk assessment process to identify and evaluate risks on a regional basis that may affect the Company's resiliency. The threat risk assessment process ranks environmental, operational and man-made risks (including climate-related risks) considering on the likelihood and impact of an occurrence. Consultation with resilience leads is completed based on the potential size and scope of specific impacts. This process is similarly completed on a recurring basis, and the outputs are presented to the business resilience management teams. Qualcomm considers risks from this assessment within its detailed resilience planning framework. At our manufacturing facilities, we conduct water audits to assess usage and share best practices between our locations. Additionally, we have an internal price for water that makes the real cost of water usage and water treatment transparent and evident. This facilitates a strong motivation to develop cost-effective and water efficient processes. At our Singapore manufacturing facility, we implemented numerous water savings projects. For example, we installed an innovative water saving technology known as Local Scrubber Drain (LSRD). This was a collaborative effort with Singapore's Public Utility Board to support the government's water conservation initiative. It has resulted in more than 200,000 cumulative cubic meters (m3) of additional annual water savings and an overall improvement of the plant water recovery rate from 24 percent to 50.5 percent.
[Add row]

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

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

Select from:
☑ No

(2.2.7.3) Primary reason for not assessing interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities

Select from:
☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(2.2.7.4) Explain why you do not assess the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities

Qualcomm generally expects to conduct an ESG materiality assessment every three years and respond to priorities based on that assessment. These interconnections were not identified as a material topic during the last assessment.

[Fixed row]

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

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

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

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

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

Locations with high or extremely high baseline water stress per the WRI Aqueduct tool

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

Select from:

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

[Fixed row]

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

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :qualitative assessment of importance to business success and importance to stakeholders

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Assessment of the size and scope of potential risks occurs at Qualcomm via ESG materiality assessments that are generally conducted every few years and such assessments determine which potential impacts Qualcomm considers to be substantive at the corporate level. Qualcomm considers a risk to be substantive financially or strategically if it is found to be material during the ESG materiality assessment process. During that process, risks are evaluated based on a combined score from two indices of importance: importance to business success and importance to stakeholders. Materiality is determined by combining a risk's scores on a variety of business and environmental indices according to a proprietary weighting formula. A risk is considered to be material in part if it has a significant impact in any of these categories, and the magnitude of sustainability risks are considered with equal weight as the risk's importance to business success.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :qualitative assessment of importance to business success and importance to stakeholders

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Assessment of the size and scope of potential risks occurs at Qualcomm via ESG materiality assessments that are generally conducted every few years and such assessments determine which potential impacts Qualcomm considers to be substantive at the corporate level. Qualcomm considers an opportunity to be substantive financially or strategically if it is found to be material during the ESG materiality assessment process. During that process, opportunities are evaluated based on a

combined score from two indices of importance: importance to business success and importance to stakeholders. Materiality is determined by combining an opportunity's scores on a variety of business and environmental indices according to a proprietary weighting formula. An opportunity is considered to be material in part if it has a significant impact in any of these categories, and the magnitude of sustainability opportunities are considered with equal weight as the opportunities importance to business success.
[Add row]

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

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

☑ Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) How potential water pollutants are identified and classified

Local authorities define the pollutants, and the thresholds, as well as the mode and frequency of water samples. When we have significant changes in production (e.g., change of volume, composition of wastewater or pollutants) we update the permit before the change is implemented.
[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Inorganic pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

High levels of total phosphorus in wastewater can stimulate plants in bodies of water to overgrow. As a result, oxygen deficiency or loss of animal life may occur. Fluoride can have negative effects on the environment and human health in high concentrations, such as acidification of soils and waters, damage to plants and animals, or impairment of bone and dental health. Other inorganic components show similar properties in high concentrations or may alter the waste water's pH value beyond threshold limits.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems

☑ Water recycling

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

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

For Qualcomm's manufacturing facilities, we utilize several actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts. Those include, for example, at our Munich site: Continuous Neutralization Treatment: Wastewater, not containing hazardous chemicals but with high or low pH-value is treated with base or acid to adjust the pH-value according to official requirements. The clear phase goes to the public sewer system. The water is weekly checked by analysis. DI water systems: Tap water is treated with ion exchangers to produce soft water. The soft water is filtered in reverse osmosis systems and EDI systems. At mixed bed ion exchangers, the anions and cations (e.g. metals) are extracted. Organics are destroyed in an additional UV treatment. The quality of the DI water is checked by continuous conductivity measurement.

Row 2

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Other synthetic organic compounds

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Organic halides released with wastewater diffuse into the water body's surrounding soil. Within the soil, the halo compounds resist degradation and often react with metal ions, resulting in non-degradable metal complexes, increasing soil toxicity and accumulating in the food chain of aquatic organisms.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems

☑ Water recycling

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

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

For Qualcomm's manufacturing facilities, we utilize several actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts. Those include, for example, at our Munich site: UV Treatment: Wastewater, containing complexing agents, is treated with chemicals and UV radiation to destroy the complexing agents in a batch treatment. The process is controlled by TOC measurement. After complete destruction of the complexing agents, the water goes to the public sewer system. DI water systems: Tap water is treated with ion exchangers to produce soft water. The soft water is filtered in reverse osmosis systems and EDI systems. At mixed bed ion exchangers, the anions and cations (e.g. metals) are extracted. Organics are destroyed in an additional UV treatment. The quality of the DI water is checked by continuous conductivity measurement.

Row 3

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Dissolved metals such as copper, nickel, ton, chrome, silver, molybdenum, tungsten, titanium

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Heavy metals can alter the physical and chemical properties of water bodies, which can lead to reduced water quality and impairment of water use. In addition, they can disrupt the biogeochemical cycles and functionality of ecosystems.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems

☑ Water recycling

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

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

For Qualcomm's manufacturing facilities, we utilize several actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts. Those include, for example, at our Munich site: Wastewater Treatment Systems, Batch Treatment System: Wastewater with high concentration of hazardous chemicals is treated with alkaline addition. The precipitated waste, containing the hazardous chemicals is separated with centrifuges. The precipitated waste goes to an external landfill for hazardous chemicals. The clear phase is pH-adjusted and goes to the public sewer system. The water is weekly checked by analysis. Continuous Flow Wastewater Treatment: Wastewater with low concentration of hazardous chemicals is treated with alkaline addition. The precipitated waste, containing the hazardous chemicals, is filtered out by ultrafiltration. The precipitated waste goes to an external landfill for hazardous chemicals. The clear phase is pH-adjusted and goes to the public sewer system. The water is weekly checked by analysis. DI water systems: Tap water is treated with ion exchangers to produce soft water. The soft water is filtered in reverse osmosis systems and EDI systems. At mixed bed ion exchangers, the anions and cations (e.g. metals) are extracted. Organics are destroyed in an additional UV treatment. The quality of the DI water is checked by continuous conductivity measurement.

Row 4

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Complexing agents

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Micro biodegradable pollutants can degrade slowly and pose a risk to the environment; concerns focus on the potential chronic aquatic toxicity

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems

☑ Water recycling

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

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

For Qualcomm's manufacturing facilities, we utilize several actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts. Those include, for example, at our Munich site: UV Treatment: Wastewater, containing complexing agents, is treated with chemicals and UV radiation to destroy the complexing agents in a batch treatment. The process is controlled by TOC measurement. After complete destruction of the complexing agents, the water goes to the public sewer system.
[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

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

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

☑ Environmental risks exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization

(3.1.3) Please explain

Qualcomm has considered certain inherent climate-related risks and has determined that there is not a material impact to our operations, revenues or expenditures. Our ESG materiality assessments determine which impacts Qualcomm considers to be material at the corporate level. These assessments evaluate a variety of climate-related risks to determine if they should be considered material to the company and evaluated further. Qualcomm also utilizes a risk assessment process, to identify and evaluate risks on a regional basis. These processes have not identified climate-related risks with the potential to have a material financial or strategic impact on the company. We continue to be proactive in implementing energy efficient systems, renewable energy projects, water conservation efforts, efficient, distributed generation technology and LEED construction. These investments reduce our energy demand and improve overall operating system efficiency thereby reducing our exposure to potential regulatory impacts. In FY23, Qualcomm conducted a second company-wide climate scenario analysis (CSA). We conducted a quantitative CSA of climate-related physical risks on 25 representative Qualcomm facilities and suppliers' facilities. We also performed a qualitative and quantitative analysis of climate-related transition risks and opportunities. These analyses were used to estimate potential financial impacts to our Company, our key suppliers and customers. The timeframes considered included the short term (present-day), medium term (2030) and long term (2040). We have concluded that the climate-related risks identified in our 2023 CSA are not material. Additionally, we conduct an annual Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) assessment to evaluate risks facing the company, including climate-change risks. The results of the ERM assessment and associated mitigation plans are reviewed by the company's executive leadership bi-annually. The internal qualitative and quantitative factors we review to determine materiality are reviewed annually in connection with the ERM assessment.

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

☑ Environmental risks exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization

(3.1.3) Please explain

We assess water risks at a global and local level using WRI Aqueduct. The combination of this tool with internal company knowledge and guidance from external consultants has helped us to better understand physical water risks in our operations as well as reputational/regulatory water risks. In FY23, Qualcomm updated water risk assessment for our sites globally to identify risk hotspots and prioritize water stewardship actions. In FY23, we also conducted a second company-wide CSA. Our CSA leveraged a quantitative analysis of climate-related physical risks on 25 representative Qualcomm facilities and suppliers' facilities. We also performed a qualitative and quantitative analysis of climate-related transition risks and opportunities. We looked at a variety of climate hazards including fluvial and coastal flooding, water stress, drought and more. These analyses were used to estimate potential financial impacts on our Company, our key suppliers and customers. The timeframes considered included the short term (present-day), medium term (2030) and long term (2040). We have concluded that the climate-related risks identified in our 2023 CSA are not material. For example, under both future scenarios, we analyzed the annual projected risk in the 2020s decade was less than 1 percent of Qualcomm's 2022 annual revenues. Additionally, we conduct an annual Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) assessment to evaluate risks facing the company, including climate-change risks. The results of ERM assessment and associated mitigation plans are reviewed by the company's executive leadership bi-annually. The internal qualitative and quantitative factors we review to determine materiality are reviewed annually in connection with the ERM assessment. Water is important, particularly in our supply chain because quality freshwater is necessary in our product manufacturing, Qualcomm does not believe there are material water risks to our business. Because semiconductor processing is water intensive, we work closely with suppliers that make our integrated-circuit products to promote efficient water use. Most of these suppliers are in Asia-Pacific region. In assessing supplier water risk, we've concluded that the majority are not situated in areas of water scarcity. Those that are in areas of water scarcity have robust water management programs in place. Our major suppliers provide us with information about their water usage and goals annually via Qualcomm's supplier environmental survey
[Fixed row]

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

	Water-related regulatory violations	Fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties	Comment
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Enforcement orders or other penalties but none that are considered as significant	*Stormwater prevention related*

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ California CaT - ETS

☑ EU ETS

☑ UK ETS

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

California CaT - ETS

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

33

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

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

01/01/2023

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/31/2023

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

0

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

26703

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

26703

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

☑ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

Pursuant to Section 95914 of the Cap-and-Trade Regulation, Qualcomm cannot disclose Cap-and-Trade auction participation information.

EU ETS

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

1

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

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

01/01/2023

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/31/2023

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

1000

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

0

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

910.32

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

☑ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

Aviation trading scheme compliance. Because our emissions were below 1,000 tonnes of CO2, no offsetting was required for 2023.

UK ETS

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

1

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

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

01/01/2023

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/31/2023

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

1000

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

0

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

1010.52

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

☑ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

Aviation trading scheme compliance. Although we exceeded the CO2 threshold, no offsetting was required because we did not have any eligible UK flights to, from, or within the UK, the EU, the EEA, or Switzerland to report in 2023.
[Fixed row]

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

We are committed to achieving net-zero GHG emissions across our value chain by 2040. As of 2023, our corporate GHG reduction targets have been approved by the SBTi. The steps we have taken reflect our belief in the urgency of action to limit global temperature rise to 1.5C and our commitment to emission cuts aligned with the latest climate science. We act in a manner consistent with the notion that climate change is a serious environmental, social and economic issue that calls for immediate and concerted action among all sectors of society. Qualcomm's goal to decarbonize operations includes reducing our natural gas consumption at our San Diego site. During fiscal year 2023, we decommissioned the first of three electricity cogeneration plants and entered into a long term PPA to replace the cogenerated electricity with renewable energy purchases. Qualcomm's strategy for complying with regulatory carbon trading systems is to follow all applicable guidance and directives issued by the systems. We also monitor regulatory developments to facilitate compliance with all applicable rules and regulations. For example, in California, we proactively collaborated with regulators to facilitate compliance by determining which of our California operations are subject to direct reporting to CARB under CaT regulation and which are exempt.

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

Climate change

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

☑ Opportunities exist, but none anticipated to have a substantive effect on organization

(3.6.3) Please explain

Qualcomm has considered certain inherent climate-related risks and has determined that there is not a material impact to our operations, revenues or expenditures. Our ESG materiality assessments determine which impacts Qualcomm considers to be material at the corporate level. These assessments evaluate a variety of climate-related risks to determine if they should be considered material to the company and evaluated further. Qualcomm also utilizes a risk assessment process, to identify and evaluate risks on a regional basis. These processes have not identified climate-related opportunities with the potential to have a material financial or strategic impact on the company. In FY23, Qualcomm conducted a second company-wide climate scenario analysis (CSA). We conducted a quantitative CSA of climate-related physical risks. We also performed a qualitative and quantitative analysis of climate-related transition risks and opportunities. These analyses were used to estimate potential financial impacts to our Company, our key suppliers and customers. The timeframes considered included the short term (present-day), medium term (2030) and long term (2040). We have concluded that the climate-related opportunities identified in our 2023 CSA were not material. Additionally, we conduct an annual Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) assessment to evaluate risks facing the company, including climate-change risks. The results of the ERM assessment and associated mitigation plans are reviewed by the company's executive leadership bi-annually. The internal qualitative and quantitative factors we review to determine materiality are reviewed annually in connection with the ERM assessment.

Water

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

☑ Opportunities exist, but none anticipated to have a substantive effect on organization

(3.6.3) Please explain

Qualcomm has considered certain inherent climate-related risks and has determined that there is not a material impact to our operations, revenues or expenditures. Our ESG materiality assessments determine which impacts Qualcomm considers to be substantive at the corporate level. These assessments evaluate a variety of climate-related risks to determine if they should be considered material to the company and evaluated further. Qualcomm also utilizes a risk assessment process, to identify and evaluate risks on a regional basis. These processes have not identified climate-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on the company. In FY23, Qualcomm conducted a second company-wide climate scenario analysis (CSA). We conducted a quantitative CSA of climate-related physical risks. We also performed a qualitative and quantitative analysis of climate-related transition risks and opportunities. These analyses were

used to estimate potential financial impacts to our Company, our key suppliers and customers. The timeframes considered included the short term (present-day), medium term (2030) and long term (2040). We have concluded that the climate-related opportunities identified in our 2023 CSA are not material. Additionally, we conduct an annual Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) assessment to evaluate risks facing the company, including climate-change risks. The results of the ERM assessment and associated mitigation plans are reviewed by the company's executive leadership bi-annually. The internal qualitative and quantitative factors we review to determine materiality are reviewed annually in connection with the ERM assessment.
[Fixed row]

C4. Governance

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

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

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

Select all that apply

☑ Executive directors or equivalent

☑ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

It is not a stand-alone policy but our Corporate Governance Principles and Practices related to Board of Directors integrate diversity with respect to gender, race and ethnicity, including individuals from underrepresented communities in to the Board Member criteria.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

QCOM Corporate Governance Principles and Practices.pdf

[Fixed row]

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

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☑ Board-level committee

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ Board Terms of Reference

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

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

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Governance Committee of our Board provides oversight on ESG matters not delegated to other Board committees, including ESG policies, programs and initiatives. The Audit Committee of our Board provides oversight of our ESG disclosure controls and procedures, as well as the Company's information technology (IT) security/cybersecurity policies, risk mitigation and recovery plans. Given the increased focus on ESG issues, in 2023, we strengthened and further consolidated our ESG committees and governance process. The ESG Leadership Committee, chaired by the Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO), provides guidance on global corporate responsibility issues, reviews progress on our goals, discusses risks and corresponding mitigation activities and provides oversight of external reporting. The ESG Leadership Committee is also responsible for ensuring that ESG continues to remain a visible component of our business strategy. It is composed of executives from Finance, Global Affairs, Human Resources (HR), Legal and other senior management representatives are periodically invited for updates, discussions and engagement. The CSO, on behalf of the Committee, reports to the Governance Committee of the Board at least two times a year. Our ESG Working Group is a cross-functional committee made up of business and functional leads who are responsible for the execution and coordination of activities, goals and key ESG issue areas. It integrates directives from the ESG Leadership Committee into company-wide programs, measures progress on achieving our goals and reports accomplishments and challenges. Our ESG Working Group includes managers and other subject matter experts from functions across the Company, including Cybersecurity, DEI, Health and Safety, Human Rights, Investor Relations, Legal, Operations, Supply Chain Management and STEM Education, among others. In 2023, it was expanded to include subject matter experts from key technology areas and manufacturing facilities. This change looks to create greater alignment with business development and ensure that all areas of the Company are represented to support timely and proper delivery of our overall ESG strategy and programming. The ESG issues overseen by the ESG Leadership Committee and ESG Working Group include climate change mitigation and adaptation, STEM education, DEI, supply chain sustainability including forced labor risks, social impact programs, human rights, health and safety, sustainability reporting, policy and regulation and

resource management, among others. Our ESG team, reporting to our Chief Sustainability Officer, coordinates the governance structure and drives overall ESG strategy for the Company. The team looks at risks, materiality, regulation, peer benchmarking and stakeholder expectations to define plans and facilitate progress.

Water

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

Select all that apply

☑ Board-level committee

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ Board Terms of Reference

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

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

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Governance Committee of our Board provides oversight on ESG matters not delegated to other Board committees, including ESG policies, programs and initiatives. The Audit Committee of our Board provides oversight of our ESG disclosure controls and procedures, as well as the Company's information technology (IT) security/cybersecurity policies, risk mitigation and recovery plans. Given the increased focus on ESG issues, in 2023, we strengthened and further consolidated our ESG committees and governance process. The ESG Leadership Committee, chaired by the Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO), provides guidance on global corporate responsibility issues, reviews progress on our goals, discusses risks and corresponding mitigation activities and provides oversight of external reporting. The ESG Leadership Committee is also responsible for ensuring that ESG continues to remain a visible component of our business strategy. It is composed of executives from Finance, Global Affairs, Human Resources (HR), Legal and other senior management representatives are periodically invited for updates, discussions and engagement. The CSO, on behalf of the Committee, reports to the Governance Committee of the Board at least two times a year. Our ESG Working Group is a cross-functional committee made up of business and functional leads who are responsible for the execution and coordination of activities, goals and key ESG issue areas. It integrates directives from the ESG Leadership Committee into company-wide programs, measures progress on achieving our goals and reports accomplishments and challenges. Our ESG Working Group includes managers and other subject matter experts from functions across the Company, including Cybersecurity, DEI, Health and Safety, Human Rights, Investor Relations, Legal, Operations, Supply Chain Management and STEM Education, among others. In 2023, it was expanded to include subject matter experts from key technology areas and manufacturing facilities. This change looks to create greater alignment with business development and ensure that all areas of the Company are represented to support timely and proper delivery of our overall ESG strategy and programming. The ESG issues overseen by the ESG Leadership Committee and ESG Working Group include climate change mitigation and adaptation, STEM education, DEI, supply chain sustainability including forced labor risks, social impact programs, human rights, health and safety, sustainability reporting, policy and regulation and resource management, among others. Our ESG team, reporting to our Chief Sustainability Officer, coordinates the governance structure and drives overall ESG strategy for the Company. The team looks at risks, materiality, regulation, peer benchmarking and stakeholder expectations to define plans and facilitate progress. [Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues

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

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Other

☑ Other, please specify **:**Experience or education in climate/environmental policy, corporate sustainability, or related fields, including climate risk management. Training in an environmental subject by a certified organization (e.g., ESG Certification from Competent Boards)

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues

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

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Other

☑ Other, please specify **:**Experience or education in climate/environmental policy, corporate sustainability, or related fields, including climate risk management. Training in an environmental subject by a certified organization (e.g., ESG Certification from Competent Boards)

[Fixed row]

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

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue	Explain why your organization does not have management-level responsibility for environmental issues
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Rich text input [must be under 2500 characters]*
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Rich text input [must be under 2500 characters]*
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	*N/A*

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Other

☑ Other, please specify **:**The CFO provides overarching guidance on ESG matters, including climate-related issues, holds the highest management-level position on the ESG Leadership Committee and is part of Qualcomm's Executive team.

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:

☑ Half-yearly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Chief Financial Officer (CFO) reports directly to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO). The CFO provides overarching guidance on environmental, social and governance (ESG) matters, including climate-related issues. This position has these responsibilities because it holds the highest management-level position on the Corporate Responsibility Leadership Committee and is part of Qualcomm's Executive team.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Other

☑ Other, please specify **:**The CFO provides overarching guidance on ESG matters, including climate-related issues, holds the highest management-level position on the ESG Leadership Committee and is part of Qualcomm's Executive team.

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:
☑ Half-yearly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Chief Financial Officer (CFO) reports directly to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO). The CFO provides overarching guidance on environmental, social and governance (ESG) matters, including climate-related issues. This position has these responsibilities because it holds the highest management-level position on the Corporate Responsibility Leadership Committee and is part of Qualcomm's Executive team.
[Add row]

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

	Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue	Please explain
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ No, and we do not plan to introduce them in the next two years	*Qualcomm does not offer any monetary incentives related to climate change issues.*
Water	*Select from:* ☑ No, and we do not plan to introduce them in the next two years	*Qualcomm does not offer any monetary incentives for water-related issues.*

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

We believe that climate change is a serious environmental, social, and economic threat that calls for immediate and concerted action among all sectors of society. Our EHS policy highlights our commitment to minimize our environmental footprint by preventing pollution, reducing our consumption of resources on a per capita

basis, and consuming and disposing of materials in a responsible and sustainable manner. For our suppliers, our Supplier Code of Business Conduct covers environmental and climate-related expectations. The code states that across all business functions, Participants recognize that environmental responsibility is integral to producing world-class products. Participants shall identify the environmental impacts and minimize adverse effects on the community, environment, and natural resources, while safeguarding the health and safety of the public. Qualcomm's 2023 Corporate Responsibility Report details its commitment to net zero emissions.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to net-zero emissions

Additional references/Descriptions

☑ Recognition of environmental linkages and trade-offs

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

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Qualcomm_Environment_Health_and_Safety_Policy.pdf

Row 2

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Qualcomm recognizes that water is a limited natural resource that is critical to our company, the communities where we operate and life on the planet. It is our intention to identify opportunities to optimize water efficiency, foster ongoing, transparent communication with our stakeholders and strive to continuously improve our water management practices. Our commitment to water stewardship is embodied in our Corporate Responsibility Policy, Environment, Health, and Safety (EHS) Policy, The Qualcomm Way: Our Code of Business Conduct and our Supplier Code of Conduct; all of which are available on our website. For our suppliers, our Supplier Code of Business Conduct states that across all business functions, Participants recognize that environmental responsibility is integral to producing world-class products. For water specifically, suppliers shall implement a water management program that documents, characterizes, and monitors water sources, use and discharge; seeks opportunities to conserve water; and controls channels of contamination. All wastewaters shall be characterized, monitored, controlled, and treated as required prior to discharge or disposal. Participants shall conduct routine monitoring of the performance of its wastewater treatment and containment systems to ensure optimal performance and regulatory compliance.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Water-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to reduce water consumption volumes

☑ Commitment to reduce water withdrawal volumes

☑ Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action

Additional references/Descriptions

☑ Acknowledgement of the human right to water and sanitation

☑ Recognition of environmental linkages and trade-offs

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

Select all that apply

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

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Qualcomm_Environment_Health_and_Safety_Policy.pdf
[Add row]

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

☑ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)

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

☑ The Climate Pledge

☑ UN Global Compact

☑ Other, please specify **:**Business Ambition for 1.5C

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

Qualcomm has joined the Business Ambition for 1.5 campaign led by the SBTi, in partnership with the UN Global Compact and the We Mean Business coalition. Business Ambition for 1.5C was launched to drive the adoption of science-based targets in line with the most ambitious goal of the Paris Agreement -1.5C. The Business Ambition for 1.5C campaign is the world’s largest and fastest-growing group of companies committed to taking urgent climate action aligned with 1.5C and net-zero. The success of the campaign and the growing urgency for action as per the latest climate science, led the SBTi to launch a new strategy - making 1.5C-aligned targets the new standard. Also, hundreds of companies have committed through the campaign to reach science-based net-zero emissions by no later than 2050, supporting the SBTi in the development of its Net-Zero Standard. https://sciencebasedtargets.org/resources/files/Business-Ambition-FAQ.pdf Qualcomm is a signatory of the Climate Pledge, a commitment to reach net-zero carbon emissions by 2040. Signatories agree to three areas of action: Regular reporting, carbon elimination, and credible offsets. https://www.theclimatepledge.com/us/en/the-pledge/About Qualcomm is a participant of the UN Global Compact, the world’s largest corporate sustainability initiative. Participants voluntarily pledge to: • Operate responsibly, in alignment with universal sustainability principles • Take actions that support the society around you • Commit to the effort from your organization’s highest level, pushing sustainability deep into your DNA • Report annually on your ongoing efforts • Engage locally where you have a presence https://unglobalcompact.org/participation/join/commitment The Semiconductor Climate Consortium is focused on the challenges of climate change and works to speed industry value chain efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in member company operations and in other sectors of our value chain. We believe that the collaboration of our member companies, with our accumulated knowledge and innovative technology, can accelerate solutions to the most pressing problems. Working together, we will work to address and solve issues no one company can do alone. About the Semiconductor Climate Consortium Focused on overcoming emissions challenges facing the semiconductor value chain, the Semiconductor Climate Consortium (SCC) was formed based on the principles of collaboration, ambition and transparency. SCC working groups are working to establish more accurate emissions reporting, measure the value chain’s progress and accelerate the development of sustainability solutions. An outgrowth of the SEMI Sustainability Initiative, the SCC has more than 90 members. https://www.semi.org/en/industry-groups/semiconductor-climate-consortium New Energy Collaborative Aims to Accelerate Creation of Low-Carbon Energy Access in Asia-Pacific for the Semiconductor Climate Consortium Aiming to reduce global semiconductor ecosystem carbon emissions, SEMI and the Semiconductor Climate Consortium (SCC) have created the Energy Collaborative (EC) to understand and clear roadblocks to the installation of low-carbon energy sources in the Asia-Pacific region. The EC, a collective of industry leaders, aims to provide a consolidated view of priorities for low-carbon energy in the region. https://www.semi.org/en/news-media-press-releases/semi-press-releases/new-energy-collaborative-aims-to-accelerate-creation-of-low-carbon-energy-access-in-asia-pacific-for-the-semiconductor-climate-consortium
[Fixed row]

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

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

Select all that apply

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

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

Qualcomm_Announces_Goal_to_Achieve_Net_Zero_by_2040.pdf

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ Non-government register

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

California Climate Registry: https://theclimateregistry.org/members/qualcomm-inc-2/ ID Number N/A

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

Conversations with our key stakeholders are important to aligning our corporate responsibility strategy, priorities and efforts with the current needs of our business and with the expectations of the people, organizations and communities that have an interest in our Company. Our stakeholders include our employees, investors, customers, suppliers, governments and communities where we operate, including civil society and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). We are committed to transparency in our engagements with stakeholders to develop trusted and constructive relationships. We continually seek ways to better communicate and obtain feedback on a variety of topics. In relation to climate change and environmental sustainability, we follow the same approach as other relevant and key public policy topics: We engage in policy discussions with governments, organizations and industries around the world to advocate for policies that promote innovation, protect and foster new ideas in mobile communication and accelerate the deployment of 5G. We are committed to helping policymakers at all levels understand our business model and role as an ecosystem enabler. This includes showcasing how our technologies, our business model and our role as a driver of technology transformation can support communities, governments and other stakeholders in a transition towards a more sustainable future.
[Fixed row]

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

	Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to
Row 1	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

☑ Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

Responsible Business Alliance

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

We're a Full Member of the Responsible Business Alliance (RBA) and require all our semiconductor manufacturing suppliers to adopt either the RBA Code of Conduct or a similar code. The RBA Code of Conduct, which serves as our Supplier Code of Conduct and The Qualcomm Way: Our Code of Business Conduct, have been cornerstones of our commitment to the RBA and responsible supply chain management for many years. By leveraging RBA tools and resources to complement our supply chain management program, we can focus on conformance to high standards among all of our suppliers in relation to labor issues, health and safety, the environment, ethics, and management systems. This supports RBA and its mission-related to climate change. Additionally, Qualcomm's Vice President of Quality and Reliability served on the RBA Board of Directors and lent leadership through the RBA Leadership Circle.

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

45000

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

Qualcomm is a member of the RBA as it is one of the world's largest industry coalitions dedicated to corporate social responsibility in global supply chains.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Industry Organization

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

SEMI Semiconductor Climate Consortium Energy Collaborative

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

The Energy Collaborative (EC) is a joint initiative created by SEMI, a global association of electronics and semiconductor design and manufacturing companies, and the Semiconductor Climate Consortium. The initiative aims to reduce global semiconductor ecosystem carbon emissions, and its mandate is to understand and clear any regulatory and market-based roadblocks in the way of installing and procuring low-carbon energy (LCE) sources[1] in the Asia–Pacific region. The EC, which is a collective of industry leaders, aims to provide a comprehensive view on priority actions to clear the roadblocks for LCE in the region. The members of the EC include Applied Materials, Advanced Micro Devices (AMD), Advanced Semiconductor Engineering (ASE), ASML, Breakthrough Energy, GlobalFoundries, Google, JSR Corporation, Lam Research, Macquarie Group, Micron, Microsoft, NXP Semiconductors, Qualcomm, Samsung Electronics, TotalEnergies, and Taiwan

Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Limited (TSMC). The companies sponsoring the EC will anchor the collective's work to engage broad stakeholders across the semiconductor and clean energy ecosystems in the Asia–Pacific regions [1] The term "low-carbon energy" in this paper refers to technologies that produce low or zero greenhouse-gas emissions while operating—including, but not limited to, solar photovoltaic (PV), wind, hydroelectric, geothermal, biomass and biofuel, tidal, wave, and nuclear technology, and clean hydrogen and its derivatives.

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

50000

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

Qualcomm engages with SCC EC to advocate for decarbonization of energy grid in APAC region

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

[Add row]

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In mainstream reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Governance

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Strategy

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

All

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Qualcomm FY23 10K.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

N/A

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ TCFD

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy

☑ Governance

☑ Emission targets

☑ Other, please specify **:Other metrics**

☑ Emissions figures
☑ Risks & Opportunities

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

All

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

2023-qualcomm-corporate-responsibility-report.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

N/A

Row 3

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:
☑ In mainstream reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change
☑ Water

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:
☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Governance

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Strategy

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

All

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Qualcomm FY23 Proxy Statement.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

N/A
[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

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

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:
☑ Every three years or less frequently

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:
☑ Every three years or less frequently
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ No SSP used

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 2.0ºC - 2.4ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2022

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ Other, please specify :2022

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

☑ Number of ecosystems impacted

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

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

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Level of action (from local to global)

☑ Global targets

☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Direct interaction with climate

☑ On asset values, on the corporate

☑ Perception of efficacy of climate regime

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The quantitative assessment focused on 25 representative facilities and suppliers, as selected by Qualcomm, that represent a mix of operations and business functions, are geographically diverse, and have exposure to a variety of potential climate change hazards. The adaptive capacity of five of these assets (as selected by Qualcomm) was evaluated in a resilience assessment to assess the ability of each asset to change, adapt, and continue to function in a changing climate.. The

data for the hazard metrics come from a standard ensemble of climate models and emissions scenarios—the Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) emissions scenarios—were developed for use in IPCC assessments and were used in the physical scenario assessment. Qualcomm used RCP scenario RCP4.5 to assess potential future potential exposure to physical climate change risks. RCP4.5 represents a lower greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions future with fewer physical impacts from climate change and is aligned with the Paris Agreement's ambition to limit global temperature rise to 2C or less. RCP4.5 is consistent with global warming of 2.4C by 2100 (range 1.7C to 3.2C). The analysis was based on publicly available data sets developed using methods that have undergone scientific peer review and identified the top physical climate change risks to each asset and a range of associated financial impacts. The Climate Service quantifies the direct financial impacts caused by climate change in a metric known as Modeled Average Annual Loss (MAAL); this is the sum of climate-related expenses, decreased revenue, and/or business interruption. It is reported annually for each decadal period in the assessment. Asset-level resilience measures in place to reduce risks (e.g., insurance, climate resilience planning) are not accounted for in the modeling. Therefore, MAAL may be overestimated. The inputs to the fractional risk calculation are the location, type, and value of each of the selected 25 assets. The fractional risk reflects the climate-related change in the level of hazard exposure of an asset over time relative to a historical baseline. Each hazard is associated with a specific metric, which defines how the hazard is measured and expressed (i.e., Extreme Temperatures – Annual frequency of daily maximum temperature above the 90th percentile, as compared to the baseline period (1950-1999) at the asset's location).

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Qualcomm performs a TCFD-aligned, qualitative scenario analysis to identify physical climate change risks to four select facilities and a supplier. For each facility, Qualcomm evaluates present and future exposure and vulnerability to physical climate risks. This includes chronic risks from temperature and precipitation pattern changes and sea level rise as well as acute (event-driven) risks from inland flooding, coastal flooding, drought, water stress, severe storms, and wildfire. Qualcomm used the Shared Socioeconomic Pathways scenarios in its analysis of physical climate risks. The scenarios RCP4.5 (Middle of the Road) and RCP8.5 (Fossil-fueled Development) were used to evaluate the Qualcomm portfolio's exposure to climate change risks under a broad range of potential futures. The scenarios are not forecasts or predictions and have no likelihood or probability associated with them. RCP8.5 (Fossil-fueled Development): RCP8.5 represents a very high GHG emissions future with increasing GHG emissions from the present through 2100 and greater physical impacts from climate change. In this scenario, CO2 emissions roughly double from current levels by 2050 and global warming reaches 4.4C by 2100. This scenario provides a view of the upper end of the range of potential climate change impacts on Qualcomm's facilities and business. The resilience assessment revealed that most of our facilities have an understanding of climate-related hazards and have a high-risk tolerance and adaptive capacity to these hazards.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ IEA NZE 2050

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 2.0ºC - 2.4ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2022

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ Other, please specify :2022

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Finance and insurance

☑ Cost of capital

☑ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer attention to impact

☑ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

☑ Impact of nature service delivery on consumer

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Political impact of science (from galvanizing to paralyzing)

☑ Level of action (from local to global)

☑ Global targets

☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Relevant technology and science

☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

☑ Data regime (from closed to open)

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The International Energy Agency (IEA) develops and updates the World Energy Outlook (WEO) scenarios, which are widely used transition scenarios that the TCFD recommends. IEA uses scenarios to explore and models to look at changes in emissions from energy sources. While these scenarios and models provide useful trajectories of future emissions, they do not directly model the resulting climate changes from those emission trajectories (e.g., temperature changes or other climate changes). For the quantitative climate scenario analysis, Qualcomm used the IEA WEO 2022 Net Zero Emissions by 2050 Scenario (NZE). NZE is a normative IEA scenario that shows a pathway for the global energy sector to achieve net-zero CO2 emissions by 2050, with advanced economies reaching net-zero emissions before others do. TCFD recommends that organizations describe how resilient their strategies are to climate-related risks and opportunities and consider a transition to a low-carbon economy that is consistent with a 2C or lower scenario. NZE is a Paris Agreement-aligned 1.5C scenario that meets TCFD recommendations to use a

2C or lower scenario. IEA provides comprehensive energy-related data at the global level. During the quantitative transition risk assessment, in the absence of relevant transition data from IEA, WSP used Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS), Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and NZE scenarios' data. NDCs include all pledged targets, even if not yet backed up by implemented effective policies. The NZE 2050 scenario limits global warming to 1.5C through stringent climate policies and innovation, reaching global net-zero CO2 emissions around 2050. Some jurisdictions, such as the United States, Europe, United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, and Japan, reach net zero emissions for all GHGs.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Qualcomm performs a transition scenario analysis to identify potential climate-related risks and business opportunities arising from the transition towards a low carbon economy. Consistent with TCFD recommendations, Qualcomm evaluates actual and future risks from policy and legal, technology, market, and reputational risks as well as opportunities from resource efficiency, energy sourcing, new markets, products and services, and resilience. Qualcomm's transition analysis relied on the assumptions and outputs of climate policy scenarios developed by the International Energy Agency (IEA) and described in its 2022 World Energy Outlook. Qualcomm used the IEA's Net Zero Emissions by 2050 Scenario (NZE) and Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS) to span a broad range of future climate-related outcomes. Transition scenario drivers include demographics, economics, technological innovation, regulation, and policy. Parameter and assumptions used in the scenario analysis for STEPS include CO2 emissions reach a plateau in the mid-2020s and thereafter fall slowly through 2050; EU carbon price reaches 90/ton by 2050; STEPS reflects current policy settings based on IEA's sector-by-sector assessment of the specific policies that governments have in place and specific policy initiatives under development. Parameter and assumptions used in the scenario analysis for NZE include the world reaches global net zero CO2 emissions by 2050; Carbon prices reach 250/ton by 2050 in all advanced economies; Immediate global deployment of all available clean and efficient energy technologies; All governments significantly strengthen and then successfully implement their energy and climate policies.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ No SSP used

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 4.0ºC and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2022

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ Other, please specify :2022

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

☑ Number of ecosystems impacted
☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)
☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Level of action (from local to global)
☑ Global targets
☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Direct interaction with climate

☑ On asset values, on the corporate
☑ Perception of efficacy of climate regime

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The quantitative assessment focused on 25 representative facilities selected by Qualcomm, that represent a mix of operations and business functions, are geographically diverse, and have exposure to a variety of potential climate change hazards. The adaptive capacity of five of these assets (as selected by Qualcomm) was evaluated in a resilience assessment to assess the ability of each asset to change, adapt, and continue to function in a changing climate. While the adaptive capacity of only five assets was evaluated, the key findings and recommendations presented herein may be relevant for other Qualcomm facilities as the company works to enhance its resilience to the physical impacts of climate change. The data for the hazard metrics come from a standard ensemble of climate models and emissions scenarios—the Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) emissions scenarios—were developed for use in IPCC assessments and were used in the physical scenario assessment. Qualcomm used RCP scenarios RCP8.5 to assess potential future potential exposure to physical climate change risks. RCP8.5 represents a higher GHG emissions future with increasing GHG emissions through 2100 and greater physical impacts from climate change. RCP8.5 is consistent with global warming of 4.3C by 2100 (range 3.2C to 5.4C). The analysis was based on publicly available data sets developed using methods that have undergone scientific peer review and identified the top physical climate change risks to each asset and a range of associated financial impacts. The Climate Service quantifies the direct financial impacts caused by climate change in a metric known as Modeled Average Annual Loss (MAAL); this is the sum of climate-related expenses, decreased revenue, and/or business interruption. It is reported annually for each decadal period in the assessment. Asset-level resilience measures in place to reduce risks (e.g., insurance, climate resilience planning) are not accounted for in the modeling. Therefore, MAAL may be overestimated. The inputs to the fractional risk calculation are the location, type, and value of each of the selected 25 assets. The fractional risk reflects the climate-related change in the level of hazard exposure of an asset over time relative to a historical baseline. Each hazard is associated with a specific metric, which defines how the hazard is measured and expressed (Extreme Temperatures – Annual frequency of daily maximum temperature above the 90th percentile).

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Qualcomm performs a TCFD-aligned, qualitative scenario analysis to identify physical climate change risks to its four facilities and a supplier. For each facility, Qualcomm is evaluating present and future exposure and vulnerability to physical climate risks. This includes chronic risks from temperature and precipitation pattern changes and sea level rise as well as acute (event-driven) risks from inland flooding, coastal flooding, drought, water stress, severe storms, and wildfire. The scenarios RCP4.5 and RCP8.5 are used to evaluate the Qualcomm portfolio's exposure to climate change risks under a broad range of potential futures. The scenarios are not forecasts or predictions and have no likelihood or probability associated with them. RCP8.5 (Fossil-fueled Development): RCP8.5 represents a very high GHG emissions future with increasing GHG emissions from the present through 2100 and greater physical impacts from climate change. In this scenario, CO2 emissions roughly double from current levels by 2050 and global warming reaches 4.4C by 2100. This scenario provides a view of the upper end of the range of potential climate change impacts on Qualcomm's facilities and business.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ IEA STEPS (previously IEA NPS)

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 2.5ºC - 2.9ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2022

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ Other, please specify :2022

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Finance and insurance

☑ Cost of capital

☑ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer attention to impact

☑ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

☑ Impact of nature service delivery on consumer

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Political impact of science (from galvanizing to paralyzing)

☑ Level of action (from local to global)

☑ Global targets

☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Relevant technology and science

☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

☑ Data regime (from closed to open)

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The International Energy Agency (IEA) develops and updates the World Energy Outlook (WEO) scenarios, which are widely used transition scenarios that the TCFD recommends. IEA uses scenarios to explore and models to look at changes in emissions from energy sources. While these scenarios and models provide useful trajectories of future emissions, they do not directly model the resulting climate changes from those emission trajectories (e.g., temperature changes or other climate changes). For the quantitative climate scenario analysis, Qualcomm used the Stated Policy Scenario (STEPS). STEPS provides a more conservative benchmark for the future because it does not take it for granted that governments will reach all announced goals. Instead, it takes a more granular, sector-by-sector look at what has been put in place to reach these and other energy-related objectives, taking into account not just existing policies and measures but also those that are under development. STEPS explores a plausible future climate scenario in which there is no major additional steer toward a low-carbon future from policymakers, as opposed to NZE, which explores a plausible future climate scenario in which more stringent policies are introduced. For example, under STEPS, the price of carbon is modeled to be less than the price in the NZE scenario. Combined with the NZE scenario, STEPS provides a full range of climate-related policy outcomes. The general climate scenario analysis takes an in-depth and top-down approach—from identifying key transition risks and opportunities facing the semiconductor industry to determining the most relevant transition risks and opportunities for Qualcomm. Factoring into the semiconductor sectoral background with a customized methodology that best suits Qualcomm's fabless business model has been the guiding principle for the entire climate risk assessment process.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Qualcomm performs a transition scenario analysis to identify potential climate-related risks and business opportunities arising from the transition towards a low carbon economy. Consistent with TCFD recommendations, Qualcomm evaluates actual and future risks from policy and legal, technology, market, and reputational risks as well as opportunities from resource efficiency, energy sourcing, new markets, products and services, and resilience. Qualcomm's transition analysis relied on the assumptions and outputs of climate policy scenarios developed by the International Energy Agency (IEA) and described in its 2022 World Energy Outlook. Qualcomm used the IEA's Net Zero Emissions by 2050 Scenario (NZE) and Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS) to span a broad range of future climate-related outcomes. Transition scenario drivers include demographics, economics, technological innovation, regulation, and policy. Parameter and assumptions used in the scenario analysis for STEPS include CO2 emissions reach a plateau in the mid-2020s and thereafter fall slowly through 2050; EU carbon price reaches 90/ton by 2050; STEPS reflects current policy settings based on IEA's sector-by-sector assessment of the specific policies that governments have in place and specific policy initiatives under development. Parameter and assumptions used in the scenario analysis for NZE include the world reaches global net zero CO2 emissions by 2050;

Carbon prices reach 250/ton by 2050 in all advanced economies; Immediate global deployment of all available clean and efficient energy technologies; All governments significantly strengthen and then successfully implement their energy and climate policies.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

☑ WRI Aqueduct

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Chronic physical

☑ Reputation

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

☑ 2080

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

☑ Number of ecosystems impacted

☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision

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

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Level of action (from local to global)

☑ Global targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Qualcomm uses the WRI Aqueduct tool to assess operation water stress at our facilities. Aqueduct 4.0 has 13 water risk indicators that identify quantity, quality, and reputational concerns. According to WRI, their Aqueduct tool uses the PCR-GLOBWB2 model to project sub-basin water supply, demand, stress, depletion, and variability using CMIP6 climate forcings for 2030, 2050, and 2080 under the following scenarios: business-as-usual SSP 3 RCP 7.0, optimistic SSP 1 RCP 2.6, and pessimistic SSP 5 RCP 8.5.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Qualcomm uses WRI Aqueduct on every two years to assess water availability and quality parameters at the river basin level, including the percent of water withdrawn from water stressed areas. The combination of the use of this tool with internal company knowledge and guidance from external consultants has helped us better understand physical water risks in our operations, including our supply chain. We will continue our risk assessment on an annual basis and will re-evaluate potential impacts in 2024.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scenario analysis has not influenced our business processes

Water

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scenario analysis has not influenced our business processes

[Fixed row]

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

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

☑ No, but we are developing a climate transition plan within the next two years

(5.2.15) Primary reason for not having a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**We are planning to develop this next year.

(5.2.16) Explain why your organization does not have a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world

Qualcomm does not currently have a transition plan developed. However, in fiscal year 2022, we announced our plans to achieve net-zero global emissions for Scopes 1, 2 and 3 by 2040 and committed to the Science Based Targets initiative's (SBTi) Business Ambition for 1.5C. These goals reflect our belief that environmental sustainability is extremely important, with significant social and economic benefits that require collective action and leadership from our Company and other corporate citizens. We have an SBTi-aligned and approved pathway to reduce our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions. In line with our commitments, our strategy to achieve net-zero includes transitioning to renewable energy in our top operational footprint regions via long-term Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs), decarbonizing our operations through the replacement of high global warming potential gases in our manufacturing processes and reducing natural gas usage at our San Diego,

California, headquarters. We also joined the Climate Pledge, a cross-sector community of companies committed to be net-zero by 2040 — 10 years ahead of the Paris Agreement's goals. We conducted our first company-wide climate scenario analysis in 2020. And in FY23, we updated our company-wide climate scenario analysis, including a quantitative CSA of climate-related physical risks and a qualitative and quantitative analysis of climate-related transition risks and opportunities. These analyses were used to estimate potential financial impacts to our Company, our key suppliers and customers. The timeframes considered included the short term (present-day), medium term (2030) and long term (2040). This CSA will help inform our climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5C world over the next two years as we prepare for implementing our net zero strategy and work to align with future regulatory requirements.
[Fixed row]

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

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

Select from:
☑ No
[Fixed row]

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

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition
	Select from: ☑ No, but we plan to in the next two years

[Fixed row]

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

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

0

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

1

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

-40

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

30

(5.9.5) Please explain

There was no significant CAPEX spent on water projects in FY23. Our global water-related OPEX decreased from the previous reporting year primarily due to a partial year reduction in manufacturing operations and increased use of reclaimed water, which is a lower cost than potable water. Also, a small portion of the water savings in FY23 can be attributed to the optimization of processes and reduction of idle water usage. We anticipate water related OPEX to increase moving forward as manufacturing operations continue to ramp back up.
[Fixed row]

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

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Environmental externality priced
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Carbon

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Environmental externality priced
		☑ Water

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

☑ Shadow price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

☑ Drive energy efficiency

☑ Drive low-carbon investment

☑ Incentivize consideration of climate-related issues in decision making

☑ Incentivize consideration of climate-related issues in risk assessment

☑ Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

☑ Alignment to scientific guidance

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

Carbon price used for the RF360 manufacturing operations is taken from German Institute for Economic Research (DIW)

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

☑ Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

☑ Evolutionary

(5.10.1.9) Indicate how you expect the price to change over time

The carbon price creates an assumed cost per ton of carbon emissions with an annual rate increase per year, with the objective of changing our internal behavior toward low carbon innovation.

(5.10.1.10) Minimum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

100

(5.10.1.11) Maximum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

100

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

Select all that apply

☑ Capital expenditure

☑ Operations

☑ Opportunity management

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, for some decision-making processes, please specify **:**Used for cost-benefit analysis of investments/measures to justify decisions made at our fab sites

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

30

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

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

(5.10.2) Provide details of your organization’s internal price on water.

Row 1

(5.10.2.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

☑ Shadow price

(5.10.2.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

☑ Conduct cost-benefit analysis

☑ Drive water-related investment

☑ Drive water efficiency

(5.10.2.3) Factors beyond current market price are considered in the price

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.10.2.4) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**Public water/wastewater fees; Chemical consumption water preparation and wastewater treatment; Maintenance; Cost of water analyses

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

Taking costs from below and dividing by consumption to get a realistic price from 1 m³ of water

(5.10.2.6) Stages of the value chain covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(5.10.2.7) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

☑ Uniform

(5.10.2.9) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

☑ Static

(5.10.2.11) Minimum actual price used (currency per cubic meter)

0.6

(5.10.2.12) Maximum actual price used (currency per cubic meter)

6.82

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

Select all that apply

☑ Operations

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, for some decision-making processes, please specify **:**Development of new technologies, planning and upscaling of production, projects with resource savings.

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

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

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

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Water

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

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ Unknown

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

We assess our Top 8 primary manufacturing suppliers via our annual climate change survey for metrics related to greenhouse gases and water. We do not define any substantive threshold.

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

Select from:

☑ None

Water

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Basin/landscape condition

☑ Dependence on water

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ Unknown

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

We assess our top 8 primary manufacturing suppliers using WRI's Aqueduct Tool but do not currently define any substantive threshold.

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

Select from:

☑ None

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

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

☑ Procurement spend

☑ Product lifecycle

☑ Regulatory compliance

☑ Strategic status of suppliers

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

For supplier engagement relating to environmental issues Qualcomm first prioritizes its primary semiconductor manufacturing suppliers. These suppliers are responsible for the procurement of most of the raw materials used in the production of our integrated circuits. They perform the manufacturing and assembly, and most of the testing, of our integrated circuits based primarily on our proprietary designs and test programs.

Water

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Material sourcing

☑ Procurement spend

☑ Product lifecycle

☑ Regulatory compliance

☑ Strategic status of suppliers

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

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

For supplier engagement relating to environmental issues Qualcomm first prioritizes its primary semiconductor manufacturing suppliers. These suppliers are responsible for the procurement of most of the raw materials used in the production of our integrated circuits. They perform the manufacturing and assembly, and most of the testing, of our integrated circuits based primarily on our proprietary designs and test programs.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

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

(5.11.5.3) Comment

As a full member of the Responsible Business Alliance, we have adopted the Responsible Business Alliance (RBA) Code of Conduct as our supplier code of conduct, and we expect all (100%) of our suppliers to act in accordance with this code. The RBA Code promotes safe working conditions, freely chosen labor, responsible environmental operations, and ethical business practices, among other important principles. The requirement to comply with our Supplier Code of Conduct is specified in our contracts with suppliers and/or through our purchase order terms and conditions

Water

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

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

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

(5.11.5.3) Comment

As a full member of the Responsible Business Alliance (RBA), Qualcomm abides by the requirements of the Code of Conduct. Thus, we require implementation of a water management program that documents, characterizes, and monitors water sources, use and discharge. We require seeking opportunities to conserve water and controlling channels of contamination. All wastewater is to be characterized, monitored, controlled, and treated as required prior to discharge or disposal. Suppliers need to conduct routine monitoring of the performance of wastewater treatment and containment systems to ensure optimal performance and regulatory compliance. [Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Environmental disclosure through a non-public platform

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ First-party verification

☑ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline

☑ On-site third-party audit

☑ Supplier self-assessment

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

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

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

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

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

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Select from:

☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**Supplier non-conformances are discovered during the RBA VAP audit and are addressed via the VAP corrective action process

(5.11.6.12) Comment

As a full member of the Responsible Business Alliance, we have adopted the Responsible Business Alliance (RBA) Code of Conduct as our supplier code of conduct, and we expect all (100%) of our suppliers to act in accordance with this code. The RBA Code promotes safe working conditions, freely chosen labor, responsible environmental operations, and ethical business practices, among other important principles. The requirement to comply with our Supplier Code of Conduct is specified in our contracts with suppliers and/or through our purchase order terms and conditions

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Environmental disclosure through a non-public platform

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ First-party verification
☑ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline
☑ On-site third-party audit
☑ Supplier self-assessment

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

Select from:
☑ 76-99%

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

Select from:
☑ 76-99%

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

Select from:
☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:
☑ 100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply
☑ Other, please specify **:**Supplier non-conformances are discovered during the RBA VAP audit and are addressed via the VAP corrective action process

(5.11.6.12) Comment

As a full member of the Responsible Business Alliance, we have adopted the Responsible Business Alliance (RBA) Code of Conduct as our supplier code of conduct, and we expect all (100%) of our suppliers to act in accordance with this code. The RBA Code promotes safe working conditions, freely chosen labor, responsible

environmental operations, and ethical business practices, among other important principles. The requirement to comply with our Supplier Code of Conduct is specified in our contracts with suppliers and/or through our purchase order terms and conditions
[Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:
☑ Adaptation to climate change

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

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

Financial incentives
☑ Provide financial incentives for suppliers increasing renewable energy use

Information collection
☑ Collect climate transition plan information at least annually from suppliers
☑ Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers
☑ Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers

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

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply
☑ Tier 1 suppliers

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

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

Select from:
☑ 76-99%

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

Select from:
☑ 51-75%

(5.11.7.8) Number of tier 2+ suppliers engaged

10

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

The 90% spend Tier 1 suppliers were informed about Qualcomm's net-zero commitment and requested collaboration opportunities for GHG emissions reductions. We also asked for 90% spend Tier 1 suppliers to provide GHG reduction goals, target progress, and emissions data. The renewable energy financial incentives were provided to one Tier 1 and 10 Tier 2 suppliers in Taiwan in 2021-2022 to create an impetus for their own investment into renewable energy.

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

Select from:
☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement **:**Latest version of the environmental section of the RBA Code of Conduct

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Total water withdrawal volumes reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

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

Financial incentives

☑ Provide financial incentives to encourage progress against water withdrawal targets

Information collection

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

Innovation and collaboration

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

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

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

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(5.11.7.8) Number of tier 2+ suppliers engaged

10

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

On an annual basis, we assess current and future water risks at the global and local levels, using the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct tool. The combination of the use of this tool with internal Company knowledge and guidance from external consultants has helped us to better understand physical water risks in our operations, including our supply chain. Annually, we survey our direct manufacturing suppliers and receive water use and GHG metrics that allow us to set benchmarks and strategize future corporate responsibility initiatives. These suppliers have shown effectiveness in many areas of corporate responsibility, particularly in product environmental governance and resource management. Many of these suppliers have set targets for reducing water consumption and mitigating GHG emissions, and we work alongside them to, where possible, help them achieve their goals.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement **:**Latest version of the environmental section of the RBA Code of Conduct

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

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

Other

☑ Other, please specify **:**Educate and share information about your products and relevant certification schemes (i.e. Energy STAR)

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ Unknown

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

We provide all of our customers with our GHG emissions, water usage, and climate change strategies via our annual corporate responsibility reporting materials, thus 100% of our customers by number was reported. We also respond to our customers’ individual inquiries for GHG emissions and water usage information. The percentage of our Scope 3 emissions that this engagement represents is not calculated because we do not use customer specific information.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Qualcomm provides information to all of our customers through our annual Corporate Responsibility Report. The objective of this information sharing is to enhance our reputation and achieve competitive advantage. The Corporate Responsibility report includes our measures of success and extensive information regarding our performance and progress within our material corporate responsibility issues. The report provides all our customers with information into: GHG Emissions, goals and reduction efforts, water usage, as well as climate-related goals and our long-term sustainability vision. Through the report, we also disclose and share the percentage

of suppliers who completed the Responsible Business Alliance Self-Assessment Questionnaire (SAQ), and the percentage of suppliers that provide GHG emissions use data to Qualcomm.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify **:**Local communities

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

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

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ Unknown

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

In India, approximately 35 million people do not have access to clean water, and 678 million people lack access to proper sanitation facilities. Current issues include severe water scarcity, polluted surface water, and limited access to piped water systems. Nimble Vision, winner of the 2021 Qualcomm Design in India Challenge, is supporting farmers, communities, and industries, with water conservation efforts, energy, and financial resources through extensive automation and data analytics powered by IoT and AI. Nimble Vision developed the Ni-The Water Saviour equipment to help all the Indians to conserve the water and bring behavior change in water usage

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Currently, Nimble Vision's IoT platform is operational in Bengaluru, Delhi, Hyderabad, Kalaburagi, Horandau and Jakarta. Ni-The Water Saviour is a smart IoT solution that acts as a conventional pump controller, water meter, and quality monitor. Actionable analytics on water availability, consumption, leakage, and quality are provided to decision-makers. In addition, other solutions automate water process and system diagnostics, and make manholes and sewage treatment plants smart. Nimble Vision's solution uses the EC25 module of Quectel, based on Qualcomm MDM9207 LTE modem. The chip supports computing, connectivity, and helps monitor the sensors and control the motor-pump state. Nimble Vision is upgrading the solution to leverage Cavli-C10QMS, a made in India product and incorporating 5G connectivity modules for enhanced functionality. Early results show that awareness on water usage and availability empower communities to reduce water wastage, detect leaks, and automate water distribution, ultimately saving 30% to 50% of water consumption and related energy usage. Manhole blockages with geo location are helping to identify the blockages in real time. More than 200 individual homes, 20 Apartment societies, and 1 Municipality are benefiting from Ni-The Water Saviour – totaling 4 billion liters of water conserved.
[Add row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

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

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

Qualcomm aligns its reporting with the operational control approach. This approach allows us to account for comprehensive inclusion of inventory assets.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

Qualcomm aligns its reporting with the operational control approach. This approach allows us to account for comprehensive inclusion of inventory assets.
[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

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

Select from:
☑ No

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

	Has there been a structural change?
	Select all that apply ☑ No

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ The Climate Registry: General Reporting Protocol

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

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:

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

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:

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

(7.3.3) Comment

Qualcomm reports and calculates emissions using The Climate Registry's Carbon Footprint Registry Program and applies all available supplier-specific factors available and applicable to Qualcomm operations. Where supplier-specific factors are not available, Qualcomm relies on factors provided in the Carbon Footprint Registry Program.
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/28/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

112479.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Qualcomm's Scope 1 emissions include stationary combustion sources (diesel fuel used in generators, natural gas for heating, LPG for cooking, and natural gas in San Diego's cogeneration plant, mobile combustion sources (jet fuel used in company owned jets, and gasoline and diesel fuel in company owned and leased vehicles), process emissions sources (SF6 in their wafer manufacturing process along with other GWP gases and fugitive emissions source (refrigerants from HVAC units)). In Qualcomm's Sustainability platform Qualcomm's emissions profile includes the factor sets from the TCR GHG Reporting Protocol which are used to calculate GHG emissions as applicable.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/28/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

245077

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Electricity is used across Qualcomm's portfolio to power operations (e.g., lights, computers, manufacturing processes, equipment, etc.). Consumption data is provided through SDG&E, Cass, and the International Qualcomm Real Estate and Facilities team (QREF). Any other electricity data is estimated using the United States Energy Information Administration (EIA) intensity factors for electricity and natural gas for commercial buildings energy consumption. The intensity metrics are based on the Energy Information Administration's Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey. In Qualcomm's Sustainability platform Qualcomm's emissions profile

includes the factor sets from the TCR GHG Reporting Protocol which are used to calculate GHG emissions as applicable. Location-Based method for calculating the Indirect Emissions associated with the generation of electricity purchased by an organization reflects the average emissions intensity of the grid in which the user draws from.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/28/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

203047.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Electricity is used across Qualcomm's portfolio to power operations (e.g., lights, computers, manufacturing processes, equipment, etc.). Consumption data is provided through SDG&E, Cass, and the International Qualcomm Real Estate and Facilities team (QREF). Any other electricity data is estimated using the United States Energy Information Administration (EIA) intensity factors for electricity and natural gas for commercial buildings energy consumption. The intensity metrics are based on the Energy Information Administration's Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey. In Qualcomm's Sustainability platform Qualcomm's emissions profile includes the factor sets from the TCR GHG Reporting Protocol which are used to calculate GHG emissions as applicable. Market-Based method for calculating the Indirect Emissions associated with the generation of electricity purchased by an organization reflects emissions from electricity that companies have purposefully chosen. Emission Factors are derived from Contractual Instruments that Qualcomm has purchased through various electricity or product providers.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/28/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1557695

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Corporate-wide expense and activity data was obtained and mapped to corresponding industry sectors and then multiplied by cradle-to-gate emission factors by sector from ecoinvent 3.5 (2018) and EPA Supply Chain GHG Emission Factors for US Industries and Commodities, Metadata (2018 USD). Sectors already included in Scope 1 and Scope 2 (such as electricity purchases) and other Scope 3 categories (such as Upstream T&D) were removed to prevent double counting. Global warming potentials (GWPs) are from the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report, 100-year average. Semiconductor supplier data obtained by calculating Qualcomm's portion from supplier's reported emissions using supplier's revenue and Qualcomm's spend amount. Overall, these suppliers represent approx. 65% of category 1 emissions.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/28/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

195342.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Corporate-wide expense data was obtained and mapped to corresponding industry sectors and then multiplied by cradle-to-gate emission factors by sector from EPA Supply Chain GHG Emission Factors for US Industries and Commodities, Metadata (2018 USD). Sectors already included in Scope 1 and Scope 2 (such as electricity purchases) and other Scope 3 categories (such as Upstream T&D) were removed to prevent double counting.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/28/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

66222.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions related to the production or transportation of fuels or energy, not already captured in Scope 1 or 2. Utilized data sourced from the TCR extract (Scope 1 and 2 data extract) data that outlined US and International fuel use.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/28/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

36235.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Logistic data for QCT, including RF360, operations were provided by internal tracking system. Air distances based on starting and ending airport codes. Mobile freight distances estimated based typical shipping distance to or from airport and from airport to customer (average). Used EPA Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks emission factors.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/28/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1465.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Qualcomm waste data was provided for hazardous and non-hazardous waste. For each waste type, totals for landfilled and recycled wastes were provided to calculate emissions from each waste disposal. Emissions for waste were calculated using EPA, Office of Resource Conservation and Recovery Documentation for Greenhouse Gas Emission and Energy Factors used in the Waste Reduction Model (WARM).

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/28/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12746.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emission totals were provided by Qualcomm's travel agency for most of Qualcomm's air travel, car rental, and hotel stays. Data collected includes USD spend per category and number of flights, car rentals, and hotel stays. Additional distance-based data was collected on vehicle rental reimbursements. Once all data was collected, the most recent EPA and DEFRA emission factors were applied appropriately.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/28/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

27650.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The total number of employees at Qualcomm was provided per country and/or region along with employee badge-in information. Published regional commuting guidance was applied to number of employees commuting per region, mode of commute, distance traveled per employee and mode of commute, and number of commuting days. Emission factors from The Climate Registry were applied to the total global sum of miles driven by car and motorcycle for car and motorcycle emissions. Emission factors from EPA Climate Leaders for bus and rail travel were applied to for bus and rail travel.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/28/2020

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Qualcomm does not have any upstream leased assets to evaluate for Scope 3 emissions. Based on our operational approach to greenhouse gas reporting, any upstream assets would be captured in our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions reporting.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/28/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

24

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Logistic data for QCT, including RF360, operations were provided by internal tracking system. Air distances based on starting and ending airport codes. Mobile freight distances estimated based typical shipping distance to or from airport and from airport to customer (average). Used EPA Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks emission factors.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/28/2020

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Qualcomm's emissions from the processing of sold products have been determined to be di-minimis.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/28/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

850375.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Based on industry research, Qualcomm estimated the power consumption (kWh) per processor in our devices and the device's typical lifetime. Electricity emission factors are world-average values from IEA. Total number of chips sold was provided by Qualcomm.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/28/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4503.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The Scope 3 emissions associated with the end-of-life treatment of sold product are evaluated using the percent of devices that are sent to landfills or recycled based on industry research. Using the estimated weight of Qualcomm processors and an estimate of the amount of Qualcomm processors sold for FY 2020, the weights of Qualcomm products determined for landfill and recycle were estimated. EPA emissions factors were then applied.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/28/2020

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Qualcomm’s emissions from downstream leased assets have been determined to be di-minimis

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/28/2020

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Qualcomm does not have a franchise model and therefore, does not evaluate franchise-related Scope 3 emissions.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/28/2020

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Qualcomm's emissions from investments have been determined to be di-minimis.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A
[Fixed row]

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

Reporting year

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

80589

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Qualcomm's Scope 1 emissions include stationary combustion sources (diesel fuel used in generators, natural gas for heating, LPG for cooking, and natural gas in San Diego's cogeneration plant, mobile combustion sources (jet fuel used in company owned jets, and gasoline and diesel fuel in company owned and leased vehicles), process emissions sources (SF6 in their wafer manufacturing process along with other GWP gases and fugitive emissions source (refrigerants from HVAC units)). In Qualcomm's Sustainability platform Qualcomm's emissions profile includes the factor sets from the TCR GHG Reporting Protocol which are used to calculate GHG emissions as applicable.
[Fixed row]

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

Reporting year

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

318994

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

157293

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Electricity is used across Qualcomm's portfolio to power operations (e.g., lights, computers, manufacturing processes, equipment, etc.). Consumption data is provided through SDG&E, Cass, and the International Qualcomm Real Estate and Facilities team (QREF). Any other electricity data is estimated using the United States Energy Information Administration (EIA) intensity factors for electricity and natural gas for commercial buildings energy consumption. The intensity metrics are based on the Energy Information Administration's 2018 Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey updated for 2023. In Qualcomm's Sustainability platform Qualcomm's emissions profile includes the factor sets from the TCR GHG Reporting Protocol which are used to calculate GHG emissions as applicable. A Market-Based method for calculating the Indirect Emissions associated with the generation of electricity purchased by an organization reflects emissions from electricity that companies have purposefully chosen. Emission Factors are derived from Contractual Instruments that Qualcomm has purchased through various electricity or product providers.
[Fixed row]

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

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

3796564

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Hybrid method

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

87

(7.8.5) Please explain

Company-wide expense and activity data was obtained and mapped to corresponding industry sectors and then multiplied by cradle-to-gate emission factors by sector from ecoinvent 3.5 (2018) and EPA Supply Chain GHG Emission Factors for US Industries and Commodities, Metadata (2018 USD). Sectors already included in Scope 1 and Scope 2 (such as electricity purchases) and other Scope 3 categories (such as Upstream T&D) were removed to prevent double counting. Global warming potentials (GWPs) are from the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report, 100-year average. Semiconductor supplier data obtained by calculating Qualcomm's portion from supplier's reported emissions using supplier's revenue and Qualcomm's spend amount. Overall, these suppliers represent approx. 65% of Scope 3 emissions.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

83228

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Company-wide expense data was obtained and mapped to corresponding industry sectors and then multiplied by cradle-to-gate emission factors by sector from EPA Supply Chain GHG Emission Factors for US Industries and Commodities, Metadata (2018 USD). Sectors already included in Scope 1 and Scope 2 (such as electricity purchases) and other Scope 3 categories (such as Upstream T&D) were removed to prevent double counting.

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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

82068

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Fuel-based method

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

97

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions related to the production or transportation of fuels or energy, not already captured in Scope 1 or 2. Utilized data sourced from the TCR extract (Scope 1 and 2 data extract) data that outlined US and International fuel use.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

22650

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Logistic data for QCT, including RF360, operations were provided by internal tracking system. Air distances based on starting and ending airport codes. Mobile freight distances estimated based typical shipping distance to or from airport and from airport to customer (average). Used EPA (2023) Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks: 1990-2021 emission factors.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

2365

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Waste-type-specific method

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

79

(7.8.5) Please explain

Qualcomm waste data was provided for hazardous and non-hazardous waste totals for FY 2023. For each waste type, totals for landfilled and recycled wastes were provided to calculate emissions from each waste disposal. Emissions for waste were calculated using EPA, Office of Resource Conservation and Recovery (2023) Documentation for Greenhouse Gas Emission and Energy Factors used in the Waste Reduction Model (WARM). Factors from tables provided in the Management Practices Chapters and Background Chapters. WARM Version 16. Additional data provided from EPA, WARM-16 Background Data.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

24770

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

☑ Fuel-based method

☑ Distance-based method

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

98

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emission totals were provided by Qualcomm's travel agency for most of Qualcomm's air travel, car rental, and hotel stays. Data collected includes USD spent per category and number of flights, car rentals, and hotel stays. Additional distance-based data was collected on vehicle rental reimbursements. Once all data was collected, the most recent EPA and DEFRA emission factors were applied appropriately.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

30074

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

The total number of employees at Qualcomm was provided per country and/or region along with employee badge-in information. Published regional commuting guidance was applied to number of employees commuting per region, mode of commute, distance traveled per employee and mode of commute, and number of commuting days. Emission factors from The Climate Registry were applied to the total global sum of miles driven by car and motorcycle for car and motorcycle emissions. Emission factors from EPA Climate Leaders for bus and rail travel were applied to for bus and rail travel.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Qualcomm does not have any upstream leased assets to evaluate for Scope 3 emissions. Based on our operational approach to greenhouse gas reporting, any upstream assets would be captured in our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions reporting.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

66

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Logistic data for QCT, including RF360, operations were provided by internal tracking system. Air distances based on starting and ending airport codes. Mobile freight distances estimated based typical shipping distance to or from airport and from airport to customer (average). Used EPA (2023) Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks: 1990-2021 emission factors.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Qualcomm's emissions from the processing of sold products have been determined to be di-minimis.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

1025305

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**Based on industry research, estimated power consumption (kWh) per processor in a mobile device and mobile device's typical lifetime. Electricity emission factors are world-average values from IEA. Total number of chips sold was provided by Qualcomm.

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Based on industry research, Qualcomm estimated the power consumption (kWh) per processor in a mobile device and the mobile device's typical lifetime. Electricity emission factors are world-average values from IEA. Total number of chips sold was provided by Qualcomm.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

2994

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Waste-type-specific method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

The Scope 3 emissions associated with the end-of-life treatment of sold product are evaluated using the percent of devices that are sent to landfills or recycled based on industry research. Using the estimated weight of Qualcomm processors and an estimate of the amount of Qualcomm processors sold for FY 2023, the weights of Qualcomm products determined for landfill and recycle were estimated. EPA emissions factors were then applied.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Qualcomm's emissions from downstream leased assets have been determined to be di-minimis.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Qualcomm does not have a franchise model and therefore, does not evaluate franchise-related Scope 3 emissions.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Qualcomm's emissions from investments have been determined to be di-minimis.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not evaluated

(7.8.5) Please explain

N/A

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not evaluated

(7.8.5) Please explain

N/A
[Fixed row]

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

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	*Select from:* ☑ No third-party verification or assurance

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

Qualcomm-Worldwide-Fiscal-2023-GHG-Verification-Statement.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Pgs. 1- 2

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ The Climate Registry's General Verification Protocol (also known as California Climate Action Registry (CCAR))

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:
☑ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

1-2

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ The Climate Registry's General Verification Protocol (also known as California Climate Action Registry (CCAR))

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☑ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

Qualcomm-Worldwide-Fiscal-2023-GHG-Verification-Statement.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

1-2

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ The Climate Registry's General Verification Protocol (also known as California Climate Action Registry (CCAR))

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Select from:
☑ Decreased

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

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15622

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

5.9

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Qualcomm's investments in renewable energy help to reduce energy consumption, reduce building operating expenses and minimize greenhouse gas emissions. In 2023, we reduced our QP cogeneration plant operations and entered into a long term PPA with our electricity provider for 38,000 megawatt-hours of 100% renewable energy to replace the cogenerated electricity, thereby reducing our Scope 1 emissions by approximately 12,418 tCO2e. Previously, in 2021, we signed a long term PPA with our electricity provider which enabled us to secure approximately 115,000 megawatt-hours of 100% renewable energy annually to power our headquarters campus in San Diego, reducing our Scope 2 GHG emissions. These activities are part of our strategic plan to decarbonize our operations and procure 100% renewable energy for our headquarters campus in San Diego. This year, our solar PPA in Bangalore, India, contributed to our emissions reductions by about 17,500 tCO2e, similar to last year. For our new leases in Noida and Bangalore, India, we negotiated long-term supplies of wind and solar energy. On a yearly basis, we continue to procure market instruments and negotiate agreements that reflect our commitment to utilizing renewable energy. For several Bangalore sites, we've renewed contracts for wind, solar and hydro energy supplies, including environmental attributes to enable us to claim renewable energy at those sites. In Hyderabad and at our manufacturing locations in Wuxi, China and Munich, Germany, we continue to procure the necessary market instruments to enable us to claim renewable energy that keeps us on track to meet our goals. The 5.9% decrease in emissions attributed to increased renewable energy consumption.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11554

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

4.4

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Qualcomm has implemented a number of more efficient building systems across its facilities portfolio. Qualcomm improved a number of building systems across its facilities portfolio to improve energy efficiency, resulting in emissions reductions. The FY23 improvement projects include equipment operation optimization and adoption of new technologies resulting in more than 5,418 megawatt-hours of energy savings per year and a reduction of 3,028 tCO2e. Also, in FY23, we introduced a zero-emission replacement gas for SF6 into our manufacturing chamber cleaning processes which reduced emissions by 3,686 tCO2e. Other Scope 1 process gas emission reductions were due to reduction in manufacturing operations for several months.

Divestment

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

This is not applicable to Qualcomm's operations.

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

This is not applicable to Qualcomm's operations.

Mergers

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

This is not applicable to Qualcomm's operations.

Change in output

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

This is not applicable to Qualcomm's operations.

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

This is not applicable to Qualcomm's operations.

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

This is not applicable to Qualcomm's operations.

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

This is not applicable to Qualcomm's operations.

Unidentified

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

This is not applicable to Qualcomm's operations.

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:
☑ Market-based

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

Select from:
☑ No

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ CO2

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

62992.71

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ CH4

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

143

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ N2O

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

903

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 4

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ HFCs

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

3186

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 5

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ PFCs

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

1837

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 6

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ SF6

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

5311

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 7

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ NF3

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

6216

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
[Add row]

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

Australia

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

6

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

6

Austria

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

97

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

97

Belgium

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

7

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

7

Brazil

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

52

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

52

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

101

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

47

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

47

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

584

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

62196

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

26144

Egypt

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

1

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

1

Finland

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

76

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

76

France

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

55

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

54

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8857

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

19249

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

7947

Greece

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

1

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

1

Hong Kong SAR, China

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

9

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

9

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1988

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

113195

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

34950

Indonesia

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

52

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

52

Ireland

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

381

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

381

Israel

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

4589

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

4589

Italy

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

54

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

52

Japan

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

216

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

215

Mexico

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

19

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

19

Netherlands

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

254

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

254

Republic of Korea

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

916

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

916

Romania

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

168

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

168

Saudi Arabia

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

1

Singapore

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6005

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

47935

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

47935

Spain

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

5

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

5

Sweden

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

205

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

206

Taiwan, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1

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

15961

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

15961

Turkey

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

1

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

1

Ukraine

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

22

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

22

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

225

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

3087

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

3087

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

62824

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

50081

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

13979

Viet Nam

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

56

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

56
[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply
☑ By activity

(7.17.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Process/Fugitive*	*14299*
Row 3	*Mobile Sources*	*6082*
Row 4	*Stationary Combustion*	*57103*
Row 5	*Refrigerant*	*3105*

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ By activity

(7.20.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Purchased cooling*	*150*	*150*
Row 3	*Purchased electricity*	*317787*	*156086*
Row 4	*Purchased heating*	*1057*	*1057*

[Add row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

80589

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

318994

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

167293

(7.22.4) Please explain

Qualcomm reports emissions as one consolidated accounting group

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

Qualcomm reports emissions as one consolidated accounting group
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:
☑ No

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

Select from:
☑ More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

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

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

337100

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

337100

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

311541

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

252727

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

564268

Consumption of purchased or acquired heat

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

10322.46

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

10322.46

Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

13167

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

13167

Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

5177.2

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

5177.2

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

572

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

572

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

312113

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

618493.66

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

930606.66
[Fixed row]

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

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	*Select from:*

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
	☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

27691

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

309783

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

40033

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

269376

Total fuel

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

337474

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

40033

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

269376
[Fixed row]

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

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

85799

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

85799

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

572

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

572

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

1973

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

1973

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

37489

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

37489

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0
[Fixed row]

(7.30.14) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in 7.7.

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ India

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

3765

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ Contract

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

Select from:
☑ India

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

N/A

Row 2

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ India

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

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

20645

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ Contract

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

Select from:
☑ India

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

2018

(7.30.14.10) Comment

10-year PPA with 100% renewable energy attributes owned by Qualcomm

Row 3

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ India

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

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

5683

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ Contract

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

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Annual PPAs with 100% renewable energy attributes owned by Qualcomm

Row 4

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ China

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

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

47003

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ Contract

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

Select from:
☑ China

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Green Supplemental Agreement with China Utility Company

Row 5

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Solar and wind

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

149586

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

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

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2020

(7.30.14.10) Comment

10-year PPA with 100% renewable energy attributes owned by Qualcomm

Row 6

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

61315

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

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

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

N/A

Row 7

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

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

23545

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ I-REC

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

Select from:
☑ France

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

N/A
[Add row]

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

Australia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

7

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

0

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

3

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

0

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

10.00

Austria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

446

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

0

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

205

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

0

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

651.00

Belgium

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

36

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

0

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

16

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

0

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

52.00

Brazil

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

259

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

0

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

132

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

0

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

391.00

Canada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1720

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

0

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

8

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

0

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

1728.00

China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

67758

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

408

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

13741

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

0

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

81907.00

Eygpt

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2

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

0

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

1

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

0

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

3.00

Finland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

390

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

0

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

179

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

0

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

569.00

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

677

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

0

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

311

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

0

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

988.00

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

38514

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

0

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

10409

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

0

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

48923.00

Greece

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

1.00

Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

12

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

0

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

6

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

0

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

18.00

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

131845

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

153

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

0

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

0

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

131998.00

Indonesia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

69

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

0

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

31

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

0

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

100.00

Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

887

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

887.00

Israel

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6268

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

0

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

69

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

0

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

6337.00

Italy

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

133

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

0

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

59

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

0

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

192.00

Japan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

429

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

0

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

202

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

0

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

631.00

Mexico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

45

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

0

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

21

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

0

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

66.00

Netherlands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

556

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

0

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

255

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

0

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

811.00

Republic of Korea

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1709

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

0

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

95

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

0

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

1804.00

Romania

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

335

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

0

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

154

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

0

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

489.00

Saudi Arabi

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1

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

0

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

1

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

0

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

2.00

Singapore

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

95484

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

95484.00

Spain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

18

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

0

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

8

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

0

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

26.00

Sweden

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5065

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

0

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

207

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

0

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

5272.00

Taiwan, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

20700

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

0

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

137

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

0

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

20837.00

Turkey

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2

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

0

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

1

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

0

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

3.00

Ukraine

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

41

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

0

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

19

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

0

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

60.00

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6952

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

6952.00

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

183776

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

85238

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

2333

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

0

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

271347.00

Viet Nam

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

131

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

0

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

60

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

0

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

191.00
[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.0000066

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

237882

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:
☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

35820000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

11

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in renewable energy consumption

☑ Change in revenue

(7.45.9) Please explain

Qualcomm's continued investment in renewable energy certificate purchases led to a decrease in emissions. However, revenues decreased from FY22.

Row 2

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.0152

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

237882

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ square foot

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

15692634

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:
☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

10

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply
☑ Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.45.9) Please explain

Qualcomm's continued investment in renewable energy certificate purchases led to a decrease in emissions.
[Add row]

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

Select all that apply
☑ Absolute target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ No, but we are reporting another target that is science-based

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

09/28/2014

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

09/27/2014

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

121977

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

246550

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

0.000

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

368527.000

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

100

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

100

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

100

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

30

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

257968.900

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

100

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

100

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

200.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

333.15

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Our GHG goal represents a company-wide absolute target related to both Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions: Our goal is a 30 percent reduction in absolute Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions from our global operations, compared to a 2014 baseline, by 2025.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

To voluntarily reduce GHG emissions in line with Paris Agreement

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

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

Our three-part emissions mitigation strategy to meet our target includes transitioning to renewable energy in our top operational footprint regions via long term Power Purchase Agreements (PPA), decarbonizing our operations through the replacement of high global warming potential gases in our manufacturing processes and reducing natural gas usage at our San Diego, California headquarters. Our goal is to utilize a minimal amount of Renewable Energy Credits (RECs) and carbon offsets for residual emissions. In 2021, we signed a 10-year renewable energy agreement with Shell Energy North America (US), L.P. (Shell Energy). The deal provides for us to secure approximately 115,000 megawatt-hours of 100% renewable energy annually to power our headquarters campus in San Diego, reducing our Scope 2 GHG emissions. The rate of progress is variable – the rate of progress towards the target is observed to change from year to year. In FY22, Qualcomm began extensive planning for the decommissioning of their natural gas cogeneration plants, with the first of the three plants going offline as of April 2023. Through 2023, we've reduced our Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by over 35% compared to a 2014 baseline, and we achieved The Climate Registry's (TCR) Climate Registered Platinum status for our annual verified GHG emissions reporting.

Row 2

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

QUAL-USA-001-OFF_Target Validation Report.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

09/28/2020

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

09/27/2020

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

112479

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

203047

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

0.000

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

315526.000

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

100

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

100

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

100.0

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

50

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

157763.000

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

100

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

100

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

200.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

199.87

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In 2022, we set three, new long-term GHG reduction goals, which supplement the Company's existing 2025 GHG reduction strategy and are validated by the Science Based Targets initiative's (SBTi) Business Ambition for 1.5 C: Previous goal: • To reduce absolute Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 30% by 2025 from a 2014 base year. New goals: • To reduce absolute Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 50% by 2030 from a 2020 base year. • To reduce absolute Scope 3 GHG emissions by 25% by 2030 from 2020 base year. • To reach net-zero greenhouse gas emissions across the value chain by 2040.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

To voluntarily reduce GHG emissions in line with Paris Agreement

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

Our three-part emissions mitigation strategy to meet our target includes transitioning to renewable energy in our top operational footprint regions via long term Power Purchase Agreements (PPA), decarbonizing our operations through the replacement of high global warming potential gases in our manufacturing processes and reducing natural gas usage at our San Diego, California headquarters. Our goal is to utilize a minimal amount of Renewable Energy Credits (RECs) and carbon offsets for residual emissions. In 2021, we signed a 10-year renewable energy agreement with Shell Energy North America (US), L.P. (Shell Energy). The deal provides for us to secure approximately 115,000 megawatt-hours of 100% renewable energy annually to power our headquarters campus in San Diego, reducing our Scope 2 GHG emissions. The rate of progress is variable – the rate of progress towards the target is observed to change from year to year. In FY22,Qualcomm began extensive planning for the decommissioning of their natural gas cogeneration plants, with the first of the three plants going offline as of April 2023. Through 2023, we've reduced our Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by over 24% compared to a 2020 baseline, and we achieved The Climate Registry's (TCR) Climate Registered Platinum status for our annual verified GHG emissions reporting.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

Row 3

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 3

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

QUAL-USA-001-OFF_Target Validation Report.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

09/28/2020

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3, Category 2 – Capital goods

☑ Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel

☑ Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting

☑ Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products

☑ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services

☑ Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste generated in operations

☑ Scope 3, Category 12 – End-of-life treatment of sold products

☑ Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Scope 3, Category 9 – Downstream transportation and distribution

☑ Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1557696

(7.53.1.15) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

195342

(7.53.1.16) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

66222

(7.53.1.17) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

36235

(7.53.1.18) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1465

(7.53.1.19) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

12739

(7.53.1.20) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

27652

(7.53.1.22) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

24

(7.53.1.24) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

850375

(7.53.1.25) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

4503

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

2752253.000

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

2752253.000

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.36) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.37) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.38) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.39) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.40) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.41) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.43) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.45) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.46) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

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

100

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

100.0

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

24

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

2091712.280

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.60) Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.61) Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.62) Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.63) Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.64) Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.65) Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.67) Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.70) Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1000.000

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

1000.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

416.52

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In 2022, we set three, new long-term GHG reduction goals, which supplement the Company's existing 2025 GHG reduction strategy and are validated by the Science Based Targets initiative's (SBTi) Business Ambition for 1.5 C: Previous goal: • To reduce absolute Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 30% by 2025 from a 2014 base year. New goals: • To reduce absolute Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 50% by 2030 from a 2020 base year. • To reduce absolute Scope 3 GHG emissions by 25% by 2030 from 2020 base year. • To reach net-zero global greenhouse gas emissions across the value chain by 2040.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

To voluntarily reduce GHG emissions in line with Paris Agreement

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

For Scope 3, we continue to refine our methodology to move away from spend-based calculations, and we are developing a strategy to engage a larger portion of our supply chain to gather more accurate and actionable data. We believe in helping our suppliers build greater knowledge of corporate responsibility issues, such as human rights, responsible minerals sourcing and selecting less harmful substances for manufacturing. We share our knowledge through on-site visits, business meetings, written communication and other efforts. In 2023, for example, we worked with several of our primary semiconductor manufacturing suppliers in Taiwan to discuss Qualcomm's net zero commitment, opportunities for deploying renewable energy and projects to realize GHG emission reductions. Also, we completed our Taiwan Sustainability Collaboration Project that aimed to help suppliers add renewable energy capacity and which led suppliers to add up to 300 percent in additional funding for their renewable energy commitments.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

Row 4

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 4

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

QUAL-USA-001-OFF_Target Validation Report.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

09/28/2020

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3, Category 2 – Capital goods

☑ Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel

☑ Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting

☑ Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products

☑ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services

☑ Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste generated in operations

☑ Scope 3, Category 12 – End-of-life treatment of sold products

☑ Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Scope 3, Category 9 – Downstream transportation and distribution

☑ Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

09/27/2020

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

112479

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

203047.0

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1557695.0

(7.53.1.15) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

195342.0

(7.53.1.16) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

66222

(7.53.1.17) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

36235.0

(7.53.1.18) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1465.0

(7.53.1.19) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

12746.0

(7.53.1.20) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

27650.0

(7.53.1.22) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

24.0

(7.53.1.24) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

850375.0

(7.53.1.25) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

4503.0

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

2752257.000

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

3067783.000

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

100

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

100

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100.0

(7.53.1.36) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

100.0

(7.53.1.37) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

100.0

(7.53.1.38) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100.0

(7.53.1.39) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

100.0

(7.53.1.40) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

100.0

(7.53.1.41) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

100.0

(7.53.1.43) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100.0

(7.53.1.45) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100.0

(7.53.1.46) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100.0

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

100.0

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

100.0

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

100

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

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

100

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

100

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.60) Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.61) Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.62) Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.63) Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.64) Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.65) Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.67) Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.70) Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1000.000

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

1200.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

99.96

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In 2022, we set three, new long-term GHG reduction goals, which supplement the Company's existing 2025 GHG reduction strategy and are validated by the Science Based Targets initiative's (SBTi) Business Ambition for 1.5 C: Previous goal: • To reduce absolute Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 30% by 2025 from a 2014 base year. New goals: • To reduce absolute Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 50% by 2030 from a 2020 base year. • To reduce absolute Scope 3 GHG emissions by 25% by 2030 from 2020 base year. • To reach net-zero greenhouse gas emissions across the value chain by 2040. List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

To voluntarily reduce GHG emissions in line with Paris Agreement

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

For Scope 3, we continue to refine our methodology to move away from spend-based calculations, and we are developing a strategy to engage a larger portion of our supply chain to gather more accurate and actionable data. We believe in helping our suppliers build greater knowledge of corporate responsibility issues, such as

human rights, responsible minerals sourcing and selecting less harmful substances for manufacturing. We share our knowledge through on-site visits, business meetings, written communication and other efforts. In 2023, for example, we worked with several of our primary semiconductor manufacturing suppliers in Taiwan to discuss Qualcomm's net zero commitment, opportunities for deploying renewable energy and projects to realize GHG emission reductions. Also, we completed our Taiwan Sustainability Collaboration Project that aimed to help suppliers add renewable energy capacity and which led suppliers to add up to 300 percent in additional funding for their renewable energy commitments.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ Net-zero targets

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

09/28/2021

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☑ Abs2

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

09/27/2030

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.54.3.7) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

QUAL-USA-001-OFF_Target Validation Report.pdf

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

No exclusions. Target goal date is fiscal year 2030 which ends in 2030.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

Reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 50% by FY2030 from a FY2020 base year.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

☑ No, we do not plan to mitigate emissions beyond our value chain

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

The net zero targets were developed with the assistance of our external consultant. Once our targets were drafted, we reviewed them and their projected cost with our finance, legal, and sustainability teams. Final review and approval was granted by our CFO and several other C-Suite executives before engaging SBTi for validation.

Row 2

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ NZ2

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

09/28/2021

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☑ Abs3

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

09/27/2030

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.54.3.7) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

QUAL-USA-001-OFF_Target Validation Report.pdf

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)
☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Immaterial and/or irrelevant Scope 3 categories were excluded with SBTi's approval. Target goal date is fiscal year 2030 which ends in 2030.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

Reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions 25% by FY2030 from a FY2020 base year.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:
☑ No, we do not plan to mitigate emissions beyond our value chain

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:
☑ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

The net zero targets were developed with the assistance of our external consultant. Once our targets were drafted, we reviewed them and their projected cost with our finance, legal, and sustainability teams. Final review and approval was granted by our CFO and several other C-Suite executives before engaging SBTi for validation.

Row 3

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ NZ3

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

09/28/2021

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☑ Abs4

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

09/27/2030

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.54.3.7) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

QUAL-USA-001-OFF_Target Validation Report.pdf

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1
☑ Scope 2
☑ Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)
☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)
☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)
☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)
☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Immaterial and/or irrelevant Scope 3 categories were excluded with SBTi's approval. Target goal date is fiscal year 2030 which ends in 2030.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

Reach net-zero greenhouse gas emissions across the value chain by FY2040.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

☑ No, we do not plan to mitigate emissions beyond our value chain

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

☑ No, we do not plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

No set strategy for residual emissions outside of the planned purchase of carbon removals prior to 2040.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

The net zero targets were developed with the assistance of our external consultant. Once our targets were drafted, we reviewed them and their projected cost with our finance, legal, and sustainability teams. Final review and approval was granted by our CFO and several other C-Suite executives before engaging SBTi for validation.
[Add row]

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	*0*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*0*	*0*
Implementation commenced	*13*	*2902*
Implemented	*21*	*3026*
Not to be implemented	*0*	*`Numeric input*

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Other, please specify :Building Energy Management Systems, Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning (HVAC), Lighting

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

3028

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

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

545000

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

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Our building energy efficiency projects include equipment operation optimization and adoption of new technologies resulting in more than 3,000 MWh of energy savings per year.
[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for energy efficiency

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Our strategy to achieve our environmental commitments consists of a 2 million dollar investment that includes several key actions: • Utilizing renewable energy in our top operational footprint regions via long-term power purchase agreements (PPAs). • Limiting emissions in our operations through the replacement of high global warming potential gases in our manufacturing processes, to the extent feasible. • Reducing natural gas usage at our San Diego headquarters in California. • Working with key suppliers to develop collaborative initiatives to facilitate emissions reductions.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities

(7.55.3.2) Comment

We have also implemented 15 energy saving projects across our manufacturing facilities in 2023. The projects include energy efficiency improvement, equipment operation optimization and adoption of new technologies resulting in more than 3,000 MWh of energy savings per year. At our San Diego headquarters, for example, we have just invested more than 2 million in upgrades to our on-site solar infrastructure, and in Wuxi, we added on-site solar capacity resulting in energy savings of more than 400 MWh per year.

Row 4

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Internal price on carbon

(7.55.3.2) Comment

We have also continued our implementation of internal carbon pricing across our three manufacturing facilities. This carbon price creates an assumed cost per ton of carbon emissions with an annual rate increase per year, with the objective of changing our internal behavior toward low carbon innovation. Our efforts have earned us several recognitions, such as being included in the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Green Power Partnership Top 30 Tech & Telecom ranking, as well as

achieving Climate Registered Platinum status from The Climate Registry for setting GHG reduction goals, obtaining verification of our GHG emissions and reporting on our annual progress.
[Add row]

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

Select from:
☑ No

(7.79) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:
☑ No

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:
☑ No

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:
☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We monitor the total volume of water withdrawals by monitoring water meters and utility bills with monthly frequency.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We routinely monitor and measure water withdrawal for 97% of our owned and leased global facilities. This consists primarily of water for industrial processes, manufacturing processes and employee sanitation and hygiene.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We monitor the total volume of water withdrawals by monitoring water meters and utility bills with monthly frequency.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We routinely monitor and measure water withdrawal for 97% of our owned and leased global facilities. This consists primarily of water for industrial processes, manufacturing processes and employee sanitation and hygiene.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We monitor water quality with monthly frequency by reviewing data from local municipality annual water quality reports. Cooling tower and manufacturing water withdrawal is regularly sampled, monitored and treated.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We routinely monitor and measure the quality of water withdrawals for more 97% of our owned and leased global facilities. This consists primarily of water for both manufacturing, industrial processes, and employee sanitation and hygiene.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Cooling tower and manufacturing water withdrawal and discharge is measured via meters on an ongoing basis and is discharged to the local water department's sewer system along with 100% of water withdrawals for employee sanitation and hygiene purposes.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We routinely monitor and measure water discharges for 99% of our owned and leased global facilities, on a frequency determined by local regulations. This consists primarily of water for manufacturing, industrial processes, and employee sanitation and hygiene.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Cooling tower and manufacturing water withdrawal and discharge is measured via meters on an ongoing basis and is discharged to the local water department's sewer system along with 100% of water withdrawals for employee sanitation and hygiene purposes.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We routinely monitor and measure water discharges for 99% of our owned and leased global facilities, on a frequency determined by local regulations. This consists primarily of water for manufacturing, industrial processes and employee sanitation and hygiene.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Cooling tower and manufacturing water withdrawal and discharge is measured via meters on an ongoing basis and is discharged to the local water department's sewer system along with 100% of water withdrawals for employee sanitation and hygiene purposes.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We routinely monitor and measure water discharges for 99% of our owned and leased global facilities, on a frequency determined by local regulations. This consists primarily of water for manufacturing, industrial processes and employee sanitation and hygiene. Cooling tower and manufacturing water withdrawal and discharge is measured via meters on an ongoing basis and is discharged to the local water department's sewer system along with 100% of water withdrawals for employee sanitation and hygiene purposes.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Cooling tower and manufacturing water discharge quality is routinely monitored, measured, and treated to maintain required standards.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We routinely monitor and measure water discharges for 99% of our owned and leased global facilities, on a frequency determined by local regulations. This consists primarily of water for manufacturing, industrial processes and employee sanitation and hygiene. Cooling tower and manufacturing water discharge quality is routinely monitored, measured and treated to maintain required standards. Our manufacturing locations and campus in Bangalore (owned buildings) have onsite STP or pretreatment processes and thus monitor effluent parameters.

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Weekly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

At our manufacturing facilities, we regularly monitor, measure, and pre-treat our water to comply with local required standards.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Our manufacturing processes lead to discharging wastewater with phosphor, mainly from our etching-processes which use phosphoric acid. In Munich, we monitor to ensure our concentrations are lower than 50 mg/l, a threshold set by the municipality. Our discharge is designated for a sewer where it is treated with other municipal sewage waste before being discharged into a body of water. We do not have pesticides or nitrates in our operations.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Qualcomm measures the temperature of water discharge with meters.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Qualcomm routinely monitors and measures the temperature of water discharged from its facilities as required by law using meters.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Qualcomm's water consumption is measured as water used for irrigation and water evaporated from cooling towers.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We routinely monitor and measure water consumption for 97% of our owned and leased global facilities, on a frequency determined by local regulations. The majority of this consumption occurs at facilities accounting for approximately 47% of Qualcomm's global square footage and is related to industrial process cooling tower usage and irrigation.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Recycled water is measured and monitored at a monthly frequency at our San Diego and Singapore campuses using meters for cooling towers and irrigation.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We routinely monitor and measure recycled water for more than 80% of our owned and leased global facilities.

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:
☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

As part of the Qualcomm EHS Code of Practice, Qualcomm continuously utilizes self-inspections and external audits to assure that its facilities comply with applicable health and safety standards, to include fully functioning WASH facilities for all employees

(9.2.4) Please explain

Qualcomm provides access to fully functioning water supply, adequate sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services to all its employees and staff.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

1903

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Our measured and reported municipal supply water consists of both potable and recycled water. From FY22 to FY23, we saw a 735 megaliter decrease in water withdrawals. We anticipate withdrawals to be commensurate with production increases over time while we continue to audit processes to ensure that we are able to implement efficiencies wherever possible. We've reduced our potable water use by more than 80 million gallons and continue to work towards using recycled water through our reclaimed water system. In San Diego, which has a semi-arid climate and gets 12 inches of rain, on average, per year, we reached an agreement with the City of San Diego to expand purple pipe and bring reclaimed water to more of our buildings for industrial (cooling towers) and irrigation use. These improvements help reduce our dependency on potable water and increase resiliency in our business operations as reclaimed water is not impacted by drought restrictions. Our ongoing effort is recognized by the Mayor and Council of the City of San Diego, who awarded Qualcomm with a certificate for our active participation in the "Guaranteed Water for Industry Program". This program acknowledges companies that have implemented industry set best management for potable water conservation. As a certified water customer in this program, Qualcomm is guaranteed an uninterruptible supple of water in the event of a drought situation and will maximize the use of reclaimed water to the extent possible in our operations, thus increasing our resiliency to drought at our headquarters operations in San Diego. Total withdrawals equal total discharges plus total consumption.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

1367

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

From FY22 to FY23, we saw a 681 megaliter decrease in total discharges. We anticipate discharges to be commensurate with production increases over time while we continue to audit processes to ensure that we are able to implement efficiencies wherever possible. Total discharge equals total withdrawals subtracted by total consumption.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

536

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

From FY22 to FY23, we saw a 54 megaliter decrease in total consumption. This decrease is primarily attributable to a partial year reduction in manufacturing processes. We anticipate total consumption to adjust based on production changes and efforts to reduce consumption in the future. Total consumption equals total withdrawals subtracted by total discharge.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.2.4.2) Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

729

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

38.31

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

☑ WRI Aqueduct

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

Qualcomm uses WRI Aqueduct on an annual basis to assess water availability and quality parameters at the river basin level, including the percent of water withdrawn from water stressed areas. All facilities in "High" or "Extremely High" baseline water stress areas were included in the reported value. We are only able to supply data based on the location of facilities because we do not currently track water by utility company. The amount of potable water required, has slightly decreased from the previous reporting year; therefore, the amount of water withdrawn from water-stressed areas has remained about the same. The combination of the use of this tool with internal company knowledge and guidance from external consultants has helped us better understand physical water risks in our operations, including our supply chain. We will continue our risk assessment on an annual basis and will re-evaluate potential impacts in 2024.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

This source is not relevant to Qualcomm because we do not withdraw any fresh surface water. We anticipate future withdrawal volumes from fresh surface water will remain the same as we currently have no plans to withdraw fresh surface water.

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

This source is not relevant to Qualcomm because we do not withdraw any brackish surface water/seawater. We anticipate future withdrawal volumes from brackish surface water/seawater will remain the same as we currently have no plans to withdraw brackish surface water/seawater.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

This source is not relevant to Qualcomm because we do not withdraw any groundwater from renewable or non-renewable sources. We anticipate future withdrawal volumes from groundwater will remain the same as we currently have no plans to withdraw groundwater from either renewable or non-renewable sources.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

This source is not relevant to Qualcomm because we do not withdraw any groundwater from renewable or non-renewable sources. We anticipate future withdrawal volumes from groundwater will remain the same as we currently have no plans to withdraw groundwater from either renewable or non-renewable sources.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

This source is not relevant to Qualcomm because we do not withdraw any produced/process water. We anticipate future withdrawal volumes from produced/process water will remain the same as we currently have no plans to withdraw produced/process water.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1903

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

This source is relevant to Qualcomm because we withdraw 100% of our water from third party sources. Our measured and reported municipal supply water consists of both potable and recycled water. From FY22 to FY23, we saw a 735 megaliter decrease in water withdrawals from third party sources. We anticipate withdrawals to be commensurate with production increases over time while we continue to audit processes to ensure that we are able to implement efficiencies wherever possible. From 2016 to 2023, we reduced potable water usage by 112 million gallons in San Diego. We increased our usage of reclaimed water by 75 million gallons during the same timeframe. Reclaimed water now comprises 80% of the total water used in our San Diego operations. The TF WAF process in our fab is responsible for about 35 % of our wastewater discharge. The loading of this process declined by 50 %, what equates round about 60 megaliters. This and carried out water saving projects cause the gap between FY22 and 23.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

This destination is not relevant for Qualcomm because we do not discharge any water to fresh surface water. We do not anticipate that Qualcomm will discharge to fresh surface water in the foreseeable future.

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

This destination is not relevant for Qualcomm because we do not discharge any water to brackish surface water/seawater. We do not anticipate that Qualcomm will discharge to brackish surface water/seawater in the foreseeable future.

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

This destination is not relevant for Qualcomm because we do not discharge any water to groundwater. We do not anticipate that Qualcomm will discharge to groundwater in the foreseeable future.

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1367

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Much lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

This source is relevant to Qualcomm because we withdraw, and discharge, 100% of our water from, and to, third party sources. Our measured and reported municipal supply water consists of both potable and recycled water. This increase is primarily due to production line expansion of our RFFE modules and RF filter products. From FY22 to FY23, we saw a 681 megaliter decrease in total discharges. We anticipate total discharges to third-party destinations to remain the same in the future.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.9) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Treatment not necessary/applicable

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Treatment not necessary/applicable

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

548

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 31-40

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

This year we have refined our methodology to be more detailed, including the creation of sankey diagrams for each manufacturing facility to inform more accurate water accounting. Munich: UV-wet-oxidation including neutralization: Elimination of complexing agent. • Batch-precipitation incl. neutralization, ion exchange and centrifugation: Elimination of (heavy) metals, phosphorous and fluoride. • Continuous-flow-precipitation incl. neutralization, ion exchange and centrifugation: Elimination of (heavy) metals, phosphor and fluoride. • Neutralization: Adjusting pH-value. • Applicable law/by-law: § 58 WHG and AbwV, Appendix 40 and 54; Treatment of sawing and grinding water during the manufacturing process via filtration and centrifugation to separate undissolved particles. Applicable law/by-law for Munich facilities: §58 WHG and AbwV, appendix 40 Singapore: Local authority requirement for trade effluent discharge to sewer line. All wastewater streams end up in the WWTP for pH neutralization. Our processes do not cause the water quality to have much variability, and regular lab testing is done to ensure the water discharged to public sewer meets the parameters stated in the regulations. Treatment of sawing and grinding water during the manufacturing process via filtration and centrifugation to separate undissolved particles. Wuxi: Treat the wastewater from recycle system and cleaning machine with sedimentation.

Discharge to the natural environment without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Treatment not necessary/applicable

Discharge to a third party without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

819

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 61-70

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Water used in cooling towers, rinsing water-tanks, toilets and other employee uses is discharged to sewer line without treatment in our facilities, including wastewater from regeneration of Deionized (DI) water plants. Wastewater for regenerations of soft water-plants and wastewater of cooling-units.

Other

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Treatment not necessary/applicable
[Fixed row]

(9.2.10) Provide details of your organization's emissions of nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and other priority substances to water in the reporting year.

(9.2.10.1) Emissions to water in the reporting year (metric tons)

0.62

(9.2.10.2) Categories of substances included

Select all that apply

☑ Phosphates

(9.2.10.4) Please explain

Emissions are representative of total phosphor discharge in FY23 in our Munich manufacturing facility. In Munich, we discharge wastewater with a phosphor (total) – concentration of lower than 50 mg/l to the sewer, a municipal limit-value. We do not discharge directly into a river or lake. We discharge directly into the sewer, which will be treated with other wastewater from the city Munich in a municipal sewage treatment plant before finally being discharged into a body of water. Our onsite treatment is therefore more like a pre-treatment to make things easier for the municipal sewage treatment plant. The phosphate mainly comes from our etching-processes in which we are using phosphoric acid.
[Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ No, we have assessed this value chain stage but did not identify any facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.4) Please explain

In Qualcomm's FY23 CSA, we selected 25 representative sites across Qualcomm's direct operations and select direct semiconductor manufacturing suppliers. We have concluded that the climate-related risks and opportunities identified in our 2023 CSA are not material. In FY23, we also evaluated water related risks for all sites using the WRI Aqueduct Tool and annually our emergency operations team performs risk assessments for key sites. No substantive risks were identified.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ No, we have assessed this value chain stage but did not identify any facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.4) Please explain

In our FY23 CSA we reviewed 25 representative sites across Qualcomm's direct operations and select direct semiconductor manufacturing suppliers. We have concluded that the climate-related risks and opportunities identified in our 2023 CSA are not material. In FY23, we also evaluated water-related risks for our major suppliers using the WRI Aqueduct Tool. No substantive risks were identified.
[Fixed row]

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

	Revenue (currency)	Total water withdrawal efficiency	Anticipated forward trend
	35820000000	*18822911.19*	*Future efficiency will be commensurate with production increases and revenue increases*

[Fixed row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

	Products contain hazardous substances
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(9.13.1) What percentage of your company's revenue is associated with products containing substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

Row 1

(9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:

☑ Annex XVII of EU REACH Regulation

(9.13.1.2) % of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list

Select from:

☑ Less than 10%

(9.13.1.3) Please explain

Qualcomm maintains a prohibited and restricted Substance List which applies to all products, components, materials and preparations that end up in Qualcomm final products including packing materials intended to be sent to the end customer. The list identifies substances which are either prohibited, restricted, or declarable if present in Qualcomm products as defined in international regulations, laws or directives and/or customer's requirements related to human health and environmental concerns. Qualcomm products meet the substance restriction requirements of EU RoHS Directive 2011/65/EU and (EU)2015/863, EU ELV Directive 2000/53/EC, REACH (EC) No. 1907/2006 Annex XVII Restricted substances; REACH (EC) No. 1907/2006 Article 59(10) Substances of Very High Concern; REACH (EC) No. 1907/2006 Annex XIV Authorization list substances; and, GADSL Prohibited Substances (P)
[Add row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

	Products and/or services classified as low water impact	Primary reason for not classifying any of your current products and/or services as low water impact	Please explain
	Select from: ☑ No, but we plan to address this within the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ Important but not an immediate business priority	*While our 5G technologies enable a range of low water impact solutions, we do not currently classify our technologies themselves as low water impact.*

[Fixed row]

(9.15) Do you have any water-related targets?

Select from:

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

(9.15.3) Why do you not have water-related target(s) and what are your plans to develop these in the future?

(9.15.3.1) Primary reason

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Evaluating the results of our assessments and establishing internal water efficiency monitoring metrics to help guide and evaluate water ambition beyond two year timeline

(9.15.3.2) Please explain

As water sources around the world become increasingly stressed, we are acutely aware of the need to treat water as precious resource it is. We prioritize assessing our water footprint and conserving water. In our facilities, we make our greatest gains in water conservation by using reclaimed water instead of potable water for irrigation and cooling plant systems, whenever possible. Also, at our Singapore manufacturing facility, we implemented numerous water savings projects in 2023. For example, we installed an innovative water saving technology known as Local Scrubber Drain (LSRD). This was a collaborative effort with Singapore's Public Utility Board to support the government's water conservation initiative. It has resulted in more than 200,000 cumulative cubic meters of additional annual water savings and

an overall improvement of the plant water recovery rate from 24% - 50.5%. These improvements help reduce our dependency on potable water and increase resiliency in operations. Across our manufacturing facilities, we conduct water audits to continuously access usage and share best practices between our locations. At this time, we are continuing to evaluate the results of our assessments and establishing internal water efficiency monitoring metrics to help guide the development of water-related ambitions. We anticipate this evaluation and monitoring process to occur beyond the established two year limit, as we look to set meaningful and impactful ambitions across operations.
[Fixed row]

C10. Environmental performance - Plastics

(10.1) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?

	Targets in place
	Select from: ☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next 2 years.

[Fixed row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party	Primary reason why other environmental information included in your CDP response is not verified and/or assured by a third	Explain why other environmental information included in your CDP response is not verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: ☑ No, but we plan to obtain third-party verification/assurance of other environmental information in our CDP response within the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ Not an immediate strategic priority	*Now that we have our Science Based Targets validated, we're planning on getting other environmental information assured within the next 2 years.*

[Fixed row]

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

(13.2.1) Additional information

In 10.1, ORS is showing our current response as "No, but we plan to within the next two years." Our response is "No, and we do not plan to within the next two years."
[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Chief Financial Officer

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:
☑ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)
[Fixed row]

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.

Select from:
☑ No