

C0. Introduction

C0.1

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

Zebra Technologies Corporation is a global leader providing Enterprise Asset Intelligence (“EAI”) solutions in the Automatic Identification and Data Capture (“AIDC”) industry. The AIDC market consists of mobile computing, data capture, radio frequency identification devices (“RFID”), barcode printing, and other automation products and services. The Company’s solutions are proven to help our customers and end-users achieve their critical business objectives, including improved operational efficiency, optimized workflows, increased asset utilization, and better customer experiences.

We design, manufacture, and sell a broad range of AIDC products, including: mobile computers, barcode scanners and imagers, RFID readers, specialty printers for barcode labeling and personal identification, real-time location systems, related accessories and supplies, such as labels and other consumables, and software applications. We also provide a full range of services, including maintenance, technical support, repair, managed and professional services, as well as cloud-based subscriptions. End-users of our products, solutions and services include retail and e-commerce, transportation and logistics, manufacturing, healthcare, hospitality, warehouse and distribution, energy and utilities, government, public safety, education, and banking enterprises around the world. We provide our products and services globally through a direct sales force and extensive network of channel partners. As of December 31, 2020, we provide products and services in approximately 180 countries, with 128 facilities and approximately 8,800 employees worldwide.

Through innovative application of our technologies, we are leading an evolution of the traditional AIDC market into EAI, which encompasses solutions that sense information from enterprise assets, including packages moving through a supply chain, equipment in a factory, workers in a warehouse, and shoppers in a store. Data from enterprise assets, including status, location, utilization, and preferences, is then analyzed to provide actionable insights. Finally, with the benefits of mobility, these insights can be delivered to the right user at the right time to drive more effective actions. As a result, our solutions and technologies enable enterprises to “sense, analyze, and act” more effectively to improve operational effectiveness and achieve critical business objectives.

The evolution of the AIDC market is being driven by strong underlying secular trends in technology. These trends include the internet of things (“IoT”), cloud-based data analytics, mobility, as well as artificial intelligence and automation. The IoT enables an exchange of information among a proliferation of smart, connected devices. Newer solutions, which include these smart, connected devices, capture a much broader range of information than is possible with traditional AIDC solutions and communicate this information in real-time. Cloud computing and expanded data analytics are allowing enterprises to make better business decisions through improved timeliness and visibility to information and workflows. While traditional AIDC solutions sporadically capture limited amounts of data and populate static enterprise systems, EAI solutions continuously analyze real-time data from many sources to generate actionable insights. The continued rapid growth of mobile devices and application software are also significantly expanding mobile computing use cases in the enterprise. With this expanded mobility, end-users can consume or act upon dynamic enterprise data and information anytime and anywhere. Computer vision solutions, which enable the automatic extraction and understanding of useful information from a digital image or video, are also driving the expansion of intelligent automation, which leverages our sense-analyze-act framework to improve workflows with or without a human operator.

C0.2

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

	Start date	End date	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years	Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing emissions data for
Reporting year	January 1 2020	December 31 2020	No	<Not Applicable>

C0.3

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

- Argentina
- Australia
- Austria
- Bangladesh
- Brazil
- Canada
- Chile
- China
- Czechia
- Germany
- Hungary
- India
- Israel
- Italy
- Japan
- Malaysia
- Mexico
- Netherlands
- Norway
- Philippines
- Poland
- Russian Federation
- Singapore
- Spain
- Switzerland
- Taiwan, Greater China
- Turkey
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- United States of America
- Viet Nam

C0.4

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

USD

C0.5

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

Financial control

C1. Governance

C1.1

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

Yes

C1.1a

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

Position of individual(s)	Please explain
Board-level committee	Zebra's Board of Directors oversee ESG (Environmental, Social & Governance) risks and opportunities. The focus ESG areas for Zebra include, but are not limited to, climate, resource conservation, and human capital management. The Board receives a quarterly briefing on ESG matters. More details regarding the Board oversight are available in the 2021 Proxy Statement disclosure on Zebra's website.

C1.1b

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

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Scope of board-level oversight	Please explain
Scheduled – some meetings	Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing and guiding risk management policies	<Not Applicable>	Zebra has established a cross-functional Sustainability Council with executive sponsorship to advance ESG efforts. The executive sponsor is the Chief Legal Officer and Corporate Secretary (CLO). The CLO and the Sustainability Council brief the Board on ESG, including climate as a regularly scheduled agenda item at least annually. The Board also receives a quarterly briefing on ESG topics.

C1.2

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

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)	Reporting line	Responsibility	Coverage of responsibility	Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	<Not Applicable>	Managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	As important matters arise
Chief Financial Officer (CFO)	<Not Applicable>	Managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	As important matters arise
Other C-Suite Officer, please specify (Chief Legal Officer and Corporate Secretary)	<Not Applicable>	Managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	Quarterly
Environmental, Health, and Safety manager	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	As important matters arise
Other, please specify (VP Finance (Investor Relations))	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	As important matters arise
Sustainability committee <i>The Zebra Sustainability Council is a cross-functional internal working group.</i>	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	Quarterly
Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C1.2a

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

We leverage our cross-functional Sustainability Council team to drive innovation and collaboration in reducing carbon emissions, assessing climate-related risks and opportunities, and accelerating circular economy products and services, among other initiatives. The functional areas are responsible for ESG performance, including climate. The newly-created position of Director, Sustainability & Social Responsibility, along with VP-Finance (Investor Relations), provides ESG program oversight and reporting to stakeholders. The Sustainability Council meets with the Executive Leadership team quarterly to review progress.

Zebra’s climate initiatives include, but are not limited to, energy reduction in partnership with the U.S. Department of Energy Better Plants program and a commitment to pursue science-based targets for carbon reduction in collaboration with Science Based Targets initiative (“SBTi”) across all operations and the supply chain. Scope 3 emissions account for 99%+ of Zebra’s carbon footprint. We obtained carbon emissions data from all our top Tier 1 direct suppliers for the last three years, completed external verification of Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions, and assessed climate-related risks/opportunities with scenario analysis using The Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (“TCFD”) framework.

Zebra’s resource conservation initiatives include, but are not limited to, waste reduction, circular economy product innovation with certified refurbished devices, eco-packaging and sustainable product design. Zebra established a Green Product Council in 2020 to drive sustainable products and packaging initiatives. We utilize Lean Six Sigma tools to jointly develop manufacturing processes with our suppliers and drive continual improvement through smart digitization to reduce both waste and cost.

C1.3

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

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	No, not currently but we plan to introduce them in the next two years	All executive leaders have performance goals related to driving ESG program operationalization against three priorities (climate, resource conservation, human capital management), including establishing metrics and reporting. We plan to introduce innovation awards to recognize sustainability initiatives.

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

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

Yes

C2.1a

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

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	0	1	
Medium-term	2	4	
Long-term	5	10	

C2.1b

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

At the enterprise-level, we define "substantive" risks as having a high impact and high level of vulnerability for Zebra. We further prioritize the substantive risks based on the criteria below.

Primary Risks:

Significant Risks have the potential to have the greatest adverse impact on the Zebra business objectives. These risks require the highest degree of leadership attention and control.

Secondary Risks:

Secondary risks have the potential to have a moderate adverse impact on the Zebra business objectives. These risks also require leadership attention and control, but to a lesser degree than significant risks. We focus on preparedness and also assess cumulative impacts/frequency.

Emerging Risks:

Emerging Risks have a lower level of potential impact than Primary and Secondary Risks. We focus on the effectiveness of existing controls and identify ways to improve efficiency while keeping a watchful eye on changes to the risk or environment.

At the operational level, we have business continuity critical risk management practices to ensure preparedness and resiliency, focusing on the tactical elements.

Given the high degree of complexity and uncertainty associated with climate-related risks, we utilized scenario analysis to gain better insights for preparedness at both the tactical and enterprise-level for climate-related risk management.

C2.2

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

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations
Upstream
Downstream

Risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment

Annually

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process

We utilize climate scenario analysis as outlined in the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosure's (TCFD) Technical Supplement: The Use of Scenario Analysis in Disclosure of Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities, June 2017. Zebra's scenario analysis focuses on the range of uncertainty, encompassing a well below 2 °C specific warming level and a level of 4 °C, by the end of the century consistent with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) recommendations.

C2.2a

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

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	Current standards on energy efficiency, eco-product ratings, etc., are key considerations in climate-related risk assessments because product use emissions account for roughly 50% of Zebra's total carbon footprint. The cross-functional Green Product Council helps Zebra stay proactive and agile in the face of changing regulations.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	With Scope 1 and 2 emissions accounting for less than 1% of the total carbon footprint, Zebra is less exposed to the direct impacts of emerging carbon tax policies under the gradual or rapid transition risk climate scenarios. Zebra's transportation & distribution Scope 3 emissions account for less than 10% of the total carbon footprint, and there is some exposure from potential indirect freight-related carbon tax in the future. There is also uncertainty in determining Zebra's exposure to second-order impacts from climate transition risk policies in the future.
Technology	Relevant, always included	In the transition to a low-carbon economy, Zebra has more opportunities than risks. As a provider of Enterprise Asset Intelligence technology solutions, Zebra is well-positioned to help its customers with better data visibility and actionable insights to lower costs and emissions in their operations. Hence, technology is a key consideration in the transition to a low-carbon on-demand economy and climate-related risk assessment.
Legal	Relevant, sometimes included	Increased climate-related disclosures generally correlate with increased legal risks, and hence legal considerations are relevant in climate-related risk assessments.
Market	Relevant, always included	We foresee a correlation between heightened climate awareness and the demand for circular economy products & enterprise asset intelligence solutions that provide real-time operational visibility. Hence, the market is a key consideration in the climate-related risk assessment.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	Climate performance is key to our reputation among stakeholders, including employees, customers, suppliers and investors. We are committed to science-based carbon targets and collaborating with SBTi.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	Acute physical risks related to climate change are a critical consideration.
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	Chronic physical risks related to climate change are a critical consideration in the long term esp. in in Southeast Asia, where many Zebra suppliers are located.

C2.3

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

No

C2.3b

(C2.3b) Why do you not consider your organization to be exposed to climate-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

	Primary reason	Please explain
Row 1	Risks exist, but none with potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on business	Zebra has critically examined climate hazard level, exposure, and vulnerability at each of its key locations within its functional areas, including operations, engineering, distribution, supplier concentration (direct and indirect), and customer concentration in its climate scenario analysis. Zebra analyzed a well below 2 °C and a 4 °C scenario to assess the range of potential climate risks to its footprint. Zebra has identified flooding as its most prominent climate hazard within the next 20-30 years, in examining the 2 °C scenario, and sees flooding potentially impacting lower lying areas of Southeast Asia where Zebra suppliers have a physical presence. Climate assessment shows that risks exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on business in the next 5-10 years, the typical time horizon for Zebra's long-term risk assessment. Note: There is considerable uncertainty in climate modeling extreme typhoon events combined with rising sea levels. The interplay is not well understood in the scientific community. Given the uncertainty, we are engaging with our key suppliers in that region to understand better how they manage climate-related risks.

C2.4

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

Yes

C2.4a

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

Identifier

Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Downstream

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

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

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for circular economy products and services.

Company-specific description

Zebra Technologies' Circular Economy Program provides an opportunity to create a revenue stream while reducing direct material costs over time. Zebra Technologies recently introduced a Circular Economy Program, which promotes sustainability through the buy-back of select Zebra-branded mobile computing devices, sale or rental of Zebra-certified refurbished devices, and recycling services for devices no longer in use. The program reduces the environmental impact of standard product lifecycles in the supply chains of both Zebra and its customers. It is comprised of the Zebra Device Buy-Back Program, Zebra Certified Refurbished Device Sales and Rental Programs, and Zebra Recycling Services.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Unknown

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure**Cost to realize opportunity****Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation****Comment****Identifier**

Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Downstream

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

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

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for Enterprise Asset Intelligence products and solutions. Zebra has recently launched the cross-functional Green Products Council to accelerate the creation of greener products and clean technology solutions that aid in the transition to a low-carbon on-demand economy.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

Unknown

Magnitude of impact

Unknown

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure**Cost to realize opportunity****Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation****Comment**

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

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

Yes

C3.1b

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

	Intention to publish a low-carbon transition plan	Intention to include the transition plan as a scheduled resolution item at Annual General Meetings (AGMs)	Comment
Row 1	Yes, in the next two years	No, we do not intend to include it as a scheduled AGM resolution item	Zebra is not carbon-intensive and has low Scope 1 & 2 emissions. We use the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) as a guide in identifying material issues in our hardware industry sector. According to SASB, GHG emissions are not likely a material issue in our industry. Hence, the low-carbon transition plan as a scheduled resolution item at Annual General Meetings (AGMs) may not be necessary. Based on the 2020 carbon emissions data, Scope 3 accounts for 99+% of Zebra's carbon footprint. The emissions related to the use of sold products, purchased goods, and transportation account for approximately 90% of our Scope 3. Zebra's low-carbon transition plan includes a commitment to science-based targets, supplier engagement to reduce emissions related to purchased goods, product innovations to reduce energy during the use phase, and identifying ways to mitigate freight-related emissions. Also, as a provider of Enterprise Asset Intelligence technology solutions, Zebra is focused on helping its customers with better data visibility & actionable insights to lower costs and carbon emissions in their operations. Although Scope 1 & 2 emissions are low, Zebra is collaborating with the U.S. Department of Energy on the Low Carbon Pilot initiative to find innovative ways to reduce emissions further and also improve climate resiliency at the same time in its operations.

C3.2

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

Yes, qualitative

C3.2a

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

Climate-related scenarios and models applied	Details
RCP 8.5	Zebra's scenario analysis focuses on the range of uncertainty, encompassing a well below 2 °C specific warming level and a level of 4 °C, by the end of the century. Included RCP 8.5 in the scenario analysis. Zebra assessed risk levels by looking out to 2080-2100 under a 4 °C scenario, analyzing increased flood hazard levels quantitatively, and assessing other hazards qualitatively.
RCP 2.6	Included RCP 2.6 in the scenario analysis. Rationale: The "well below 2 °C" case aligns roughly with the objective of the Paris Agreement and the IPCC's RCP 2.6 scenario, since it is the only RCP that limits the increase in temperature to below 2 °C. Climate scientists think of RCP 2.6 as the peak and decline scenario of global warming, where impacts peak between 2040 and 2050, and then begin to decline. Climate scientists see the 4 °C scenario as a case of continued warming, which aligns with the IPCC RCP 8.5 scenario (frequently thought of as the "business-as-usual" case with respect to continued greenhouse gas emissions). Climate studies frequently use projections based on RCP8.5 as the worse-case scenario with more severe impacts in 2080-2100. Because we don't know how humanity will respond to reduce or mitigate greenhouse gas emissions in the coming decades, and therefore how much warming will occur, we think it's important to consider how each scenario could impact our operations, and be able to describe the level of climate risk that may emerge or intensify.

C3.3

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

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Evaluation in progress	Evaluating innovative clean technology solutions that aid in the transition to a low-carbon on-demand economy.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Evaluation in progress	Integrating climate in our supplier engagement strategy to reduce both carbon emissions and vulnerability to physical risks from climate change.
Investment in R&D	Evaluation in progress	Identifying investments in building innovative new products and solutions, such as our small office home office (SOHO) market's first end-to-end solution consisting of a label printer, software and eco-friendly label cartridges made from potato starch.
Operations	Evaluation in progress	Ongoing capital investments to drive energy efficiency in operations, climate resiliency, and low-carbon pilot initiatives in partnership with the U.S. Department of Energy.

C3.4

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

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Revenues Direct costs	See C3.3

C3.4a

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

We are working with outside experts/scientists to understand climate modeling uncertainty and integrate climate risks in long-term business decision-making. Because CO2 in the atmosphere persists for a very long time, we acutely understand the need to drive carbon emissions urgently. Climate scientists told us carbon reduction in the next 30 years is critical to limiting global warming to below 2 °C by the end of the century. This drove our decision to commit to science-based targets, and we are engaging with our suppliers to do the same.

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

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

No target

C4.1c

(C4.1c) Explain why you did not have an emissions target, and forecast how your emissions will change over the next five years.

	Primary reason	Five-year forecast	Please explain
Row 1	We are planning to introduce a target in the next two years		We are working with SBTi to set science-based carbon emission targets.

C4.2

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

No other climate-related targets

C4.3

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

Yes

C4.3a

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

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	2	
To be implemented*	1	
Implementation commenced*	3	
Implemented*	7	
Not to be implemented	1	

C4.3b

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

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Building Energy Management Systems (BEMS)
--------------------------------	---

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

Scope(s)

Scope 2 (location-based)

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

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

Payback period

Please select

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Please select

Comment

Energy efficiency projects include LED lighting, high efficiency HVAC replacements, building envelope upgrades, air compressor upgrades, etc.

C4.3c

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

Method	Comment
Dedicated budget for energy efficiency	

C4.5

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

Yes

C4.5a

(C4.5a) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products or that enable a third party to avoid GHG emissions.

Level of aggregation

Group of products

Description of product/Group of products

E.g., Zebra Intelligent Edge Solutions (e.g., SmartPack™, SmartLens®, Zebra MotionWorks®) and Circular Economy Products help to drive operational efficiency

Are these low-carbon product(s) or do they enable avoided emissions?

Avoided emissions

Taxonomy, project or methodology used to classify product(s) as low-carbon or to calculate avoided emissions

Please select

% revenue from low carbon product(s) in the reporting year

% of total portfolio value

<Not Applicable>

Asset classes/ product types

<Not Applicable>

Comment

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

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

Scope 1

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

TBD

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

TBD

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

TBD

C5.2

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

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

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

US EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership: Direct Emissions from Stationary Combustion Sources

US EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership: Direct Emissions from Mobile Combustion Sources

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

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

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2100

Start date

<Not Applicable>

End date

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Stationary Source Fuel Combustion: GHG emissions from stationary source fuel combustion were calculated following the WRI/WBCSD's GHG Protocol: Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard ("Protocol" hereafter). Total GHG emissions are reported in metric tons of CO2 equivalent, excluding biogenic CO2 emissions and independent of any GHG trades. This section employed the "Fuel Analysis Method" for estimating GHG emissions from stationary combustion sources. First, primary data were obtained for the quantity of fuel combusted for each fuel type (natural gas and diesel). Second, the quantity combusted data were multiplied to appropriate emissions factors to calculate associated Scope 1 GHG emissions. These emissions factors are sourced from EPA's Emission Factors Hub, April 2021. Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment: GHG emissions from refrigeration and air conditioning equipment were calculated following the WRI/WBCSD's GHG Protocol: Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard ("Protocol" hereafter). Total GHG emissions are reported in metric tons of CO2 equivalent, independent of any GHG trades. This section employed the "Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment Screening" method for estimating GHG emissions from refrigeration and air conditioning equipment. First, data were obtained for the quantity of refrigerant loss from installation, operation, and/or disposal for each refrigerant type (R22, R410A, R134A, R404). Second, the quantity of refrigerant loss data were multiplied by appropriate emissions factors to calculate associated Scope 1 GHG emissions. These emissions factors are sourced from Global Warming Potential Values for 100-year time horizon, IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5).

C6.2

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

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

Scope 2, market-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment

C6.3

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

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based

10600

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

9400

Start date

<Not Applicable>

End date

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Market-based: GHG emissions from purchased electricity were calculated following the WRI/WBCSD's GHG Protocol: Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard ("Protocol" hereafter). Supplier-specific market-based Scope 2 emission factor were obtained from Zebra's major operating facilities. The electricity consumption data were multiplied to the provided emissions factors to calculate associated market-based Scope 2 emissions. For the European sites that do not use 100% renewable energy, country-specific residual mix emission factors are applied to calculate associated Scope 2 emissions. For the US sites, the regional or national residual mix factor factors are obtained from 2021 Green-e® Residual Mix Emissions Rates (2019 Data) and applied to calculate associated Scope 2 emissions. Location-based: GHG emissions from purchased electricity were calculated following the WRI/WBCSD's GHG Protocol: Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard ("Protocol" hereafter). Total GHG emissions are reported in metric tons of CO2 equivalent, independent of any GHG trades. First, primary data were obtained for the amount of electricity purchased. If the electricity was purchased within the US, the appropriate Emissions and Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID) subregion was also selected. Second, the purchased electricity data were multiplied to appropriate emissions factors to calculate associated Scope 2 GHG emissions. The emissions factors for the United States are sourced from EPA's eGRID, April 2021. The emission factors for other countries are extracted from most recent International Energy Agency (IEA) electricity emission factors.

C6.4

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

No

(C6.5) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.**Purchased goods and services****Evaluation status**

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

536400

Emissions calculation methodology

GHG emissions from purchased goods and services were calculated following the WRI/WBCSD's GHG Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard ("Protocol" hereafter). Total GHG emissions are reported in metric tons of CO2 equivalent, excluding biogenic CO2 emissions and independent of any GHG trades. For direct and indirect spend, major inputs were identified based on the Comprehensive Environmental Data Archive (CEDA) U.S. version 6, a detailed, environmentally-extended input-output database. The base year of CEDA database was 2018, however it is updated to 2019, which was the most up-to-date inflation/deflation information available by the time of compilation. Data were obtained for the consumption expenditure of the key inputs identified. The expenditure data are multiplied to appropriate CEDA factors to calculate associated scope 3 GHG emissions. For Zebra's Tier 1 suppliers, co-located data centers and 3rd party distribution centers, data on the amount of energy consumption (electricity and natural gas usage) during the reporting year were collected and multiplied by the corresponding scope 3 GHG emission factor from US EPA Emission Hub and IEA electricity emission factors.

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners**Please explain****Capital goods****Evaluation status**

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

28200

Emissions calculation methodology

GHG emissions from capital goods were calculated following the WRI/WBCSD's GHG Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard ("Protocol" hereafter). Total GHG emissions are reported in metric tons of CO2 equivalent, excluding biogenic CO2 emissions and independent of any GHG trades. First, major capital goods categories were identified. Second, consumption expenditure data for the major capital goods identified were applied to the Comprehensive Environmental Data Archive (CEDA) to calculate associated scope 3 GHG emissions. The base year of CEDA database was 2018, however it is updated to 2019, which was the most up-to-date inflation/deflation information available by the time of compilation.

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

GHG emissions from capital goods were calculated following the WRI/WBCSD's GHG Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard ("Protocol" hereafter). Total GHG emissions are reported in metric tons of CO2 equivalent, excluding biogenic CO2 emissions and independent of any GHG trades. First, major capital goods categories were identified. Second, consumption expenditure data for the major capital goods identified were applied to the Comprehensive Environmental Data Archive (CEDA) to calculate associated scope 3 GHG emissions. The base year of CEDA database was 2018, however it is updated to 2019, which was the most up-to-date inflation/deflation information available by the time of compilation.

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

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

2200

Emissions calculation methodology**Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners****Please explain**

GHG emissions were calculated following the WRI/WBCSD's GHG Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard ("Protocol" hereafter). Total GHG emissions are reported in metric tons of CO2 equivalent, excluding biogenic CO2 emissions and independent of any GHG trades. Primary data were obtained for the amount of natural gas, diesel, and electricity that are not included in Scope 1 and 2. Third-party provided emission factors were then applied to the primary data. Third-party provided emissions data include country-specific upstream GHG emissions by Ecoinvent version 3, U.S. EPA Lifecycle Greenhouse Gas Results, and the Comprehensive Environmental Data Archive (CEDA). Country-specific transmission and distribution (T&D) losses for electricity were obtained from IEA database library.

Upstream transportation and distribution**Evaluation status**

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

95800

Emissions calculation methodology**Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners****Please explain**

GHG emissions were calculated following the WRI/WBCSD's GHG Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard ("Protocol" hereafter). Emissions were calculated using average ton-mile and applying the emissions factor as appropriate (Defra or U.S. EPA).

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

100

Emissions calculation methodology

GHG emissions were calculated following the WRI/WBCSD's GHG Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard ('Protocol' hereafter). Total GHG emissions are reported in metric tons of CO2 equivalent, excluding biogenic CO2 emissions and independent of any GHG trades. Data on the amount of waste during the reporting year were collected and multiplied to the corresponding scope 3 GHG emission data from US EPA's WARM model.

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

Please explain

Business travel

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

2200

Emissions calculation methodology

GHG emissions from business travel were calculated following the WRI/WBCSD's GHG Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard ('Protocol' hereafter). Total GHG emissions are reported in metric tons of CO2 equivalent, excluding biogenic CO2 emissions and independent of any GHG trades. For reimbursement of private vehicle use, fuel price and average fuel efficiency was used to convert \$ reimbursement to miles traveled, which is then converted to GHG emissions using US EPA's emissions factors of passenger cars. Air travel emissions were pulled from the corporate travel platform.

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

Please explain

Employee commuting

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

2500

Emissions calculation methodology

GHG emissions from employee commuting were calculated following the WRI/WBCSD's GHG Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard ('Protocol' hereafter). Total GHG emissions are reported in metric tons of CO2 equivalent, excluding biogenic CO2 emissions and independent of any GHG trades. It is estimated that the average one-way commuting distance is 15 miles. 90% of employees will commute via cars; the rest 10% will take public transportation (bus and subway). For passenger cars, bus and subway, GHG emission factors for passenger car (in kg CO2e per passenger-km) from US EPA directly applied.

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

Please explain

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

6000

Emissions calculation methodology

GHG emissions from upstream leased asset were calculated following the WRI/WBCSD's GHG Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard ('Protocol' hereafter). Total GHG emissions are reported in metric tons of CO2 equivalent, excluding biogenic CO2 emissions and independent of any GHG trades. Primary data were collected for the amount of electricity and natural gas on leased real estate sites. Emission factors for natural gas and electricity source are applied to the relevant consumption volumes to calculate an overall emission estimate for this category. For electricity, GHG emission factors are sourced from EPA's eGRID (April 2021) and International Energy Agency (IEA) electricity emission factors. For natural gas, GHG emission factors are sourced from EPA's Emission Hub (April 2021).

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

Please explain

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

63600

Emissions calculation methodology

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

Please explain

Based on customer-paid and 3rd party managed shipments as a % of upstream transportation and distribution emissions.

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Zebra's products and services do not generate GHG emissions from further processing or transformation. Therefore, this category is not relevant.

Use of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

727900

Emissions calculation methodology

GHG emissions for use of sold products were calculated following the WRI/WBCSD's GHG Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard. Total GHG emissions are reported in metric tons of CO2 equivalent, excluding biogenic CO2 emissions and independent of any GHG trades. Primary data were obtained for the amount of electricity needed for the use of sold products, breakdown by country. GHG emissions were calculated for each country by applying the appropriate emissions factor to the electricity consumption. Emission factors of electricity are sourced from EPA's eGRID (April 2021) and International Energy Agency (IEA) electricity emission factors.

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

Please explain

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

100

Emissions calculation methodology

GHG emissions from end-of-life treatment of sold products were calculated following the WRI/WBCSD's GHG Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard ("Protocol" hereafter). Total GHG emissions are reported in metric tons of CO2 equivalent, excluding biogenic CO2 emissions and independent of any GHG trades. Data on the type and amount of sold products under each end-of-life management options are estimated, assuming 80% of sold products would be recycled. EPA's WARM database was used for GHG emissions from various end-of-life management options applicable to the sold products. Material types include hard copy devices, electronic peripherals, portable electronic devices. End-of-life management options include landfill and recycling. The amount of waste generated were multiplied to the corresponding scope 3 GHG emission data.

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

Please explain

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Screening assessment determined that GHG emissions from downstream leased assets does not constitute a material component of the overall GHG emissions.

Franchises

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Zebra does not have any franchises.

Investments

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

The level of investment activity is very small, and a screening analysis based on the GHG protocol determined that investment is unlikely to constitute a material contribution to the overall GHG emissions.

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

N/A

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

N/A

C6.7

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

No

C6.10

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

Intensity figure

0.0000026

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

11500

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

4448000000

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

Direction of change

<Not Applicable>

Reason for change

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

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

Yes

C7.1a

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

Greenhouse gas	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)	GWP Reference
CO2	1600	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
HFCs	500	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

C7.2

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

Country/Region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
----------------	--------------------------------------

C7.3

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

By activity

C7.3c

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

Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Natural Gas Combustion	1522
Diesel use	32
Refrigerant loss	498

C7.5

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

Country/Region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)	Purchased and consumed electricity, heat, steam or cooling (MWh)	Purchased and consumed low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling accounted for in Scope 2 market-based approach (MWh)
North America	8835	7825		
Europe	763	574		
Asia Pacific (or JAPA)	1015	1015		

C7.6

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

By activity

C7.6c

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

Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Purchased Electricity	10600	9400

C7.9

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

This is our first year of reporting, so we cannot compare to last year

C8. Energy

C8.1

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

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

C8.2

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

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

C8.2a

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

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	Please select			
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	23949	820	24769
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>			

C8.2b

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

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	No

C8.2c

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

C8.2e

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

Sourcing method

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

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

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

Netherlands

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

820

Comment

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

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

C10. Verification

C10.1

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

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

C10.1a

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

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

Zebra CDP Verification Statement 2020.pdf

Page/ section reference

Relevant standard

Please select

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1b

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

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 market-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

Page/ section reference

Relevant standard

Please select

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1c

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

Scope 3 category

Please select

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

Page/section reference

Relevant standard

Please select

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.2

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

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

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

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

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

C11.2

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

No

C11.3

(C11.3) Does your organization use an internal price on carbon?
No, and we do not currently anticipate doing so in the next two years

C12. Engagement

C12.1

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

- Yes, our suppliers
- Yes, our customers
- Yes, other partners in the value chain

C12.1a

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

Type of engagement

Engagement & incentivization (changing supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

Other, please specify (Focused on Tier I Direct Supplier Engagement (Ongoing))

% of suppliers by number

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

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

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Reduce our Scope 3 emissions from purchased goods and services

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Ongoing

Comment

We are integrating climate in our supplier engagement strategy & scorecard to reduce: (a) carbon emissions and (b) the vulnerability to physical risks from climate change. Actions include (i) collecting carbon-related information for the last three years from all our direct suppliers, (ii) assessing opportunities for emissions reduction, including goals and strategy, (iii) encouraging suppliers to adopt science-based targets, and (iv) evaluating climate-related physical risk management practices.

C12.1b

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

Type of engagement

Collaboration & innovation

Details of engagement

Other, please specify (Collaboration & use cases)

% of customers by number

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

Portfolio coverage (total or outstanding)

<Not Applicable>

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

Many of our customers have science-based targets for carbon reduction. They inspire us to pilot innovative solutions like the circular economy program for devices that reduce both cost & emissions while improving productivity.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Ongoing

C12.1d

(C12.1d) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with other partners in the value chain.

We work with partners/climate experts/scientists to learn more about climate risk modeling and apply those insights to drive business decisions and carbon target setting.

C12.3

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

Trade associations

C12.3b

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

No

C12.3f

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

We are engaged in and members of various trade associations to learn and contribute to the development of voluntary climate/greenhouse gas standards and to stay informed on emerging regulations and policy issues on low-carbon transition scenarios.

C12.4

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

Publication

In other regulatory filings

Status

Complete

Attach the document

Zebra CDP Verification Statement 2020.pdf

2021 Proxy Statement.pdf

Page/Section reference

Content elements

Governance

Strategy

Comment

We communicated climate-related priorities to our stakeholders in our 2021 SEC Proxy Statement. We routinely engage with our investors regarding ESG, including climate.

C15. Signoff

C-FI

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

C15.1

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

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Director Sustainability & Social Responsibility	Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

SC. Supply chain module

SC0.0

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

Zebra Technologies Corporation is a global leader providing Enterprise Asset Intelligence (“EAI”) solutions in the Automatic Identification and Data Capture (“AIDC”) industry. The AIDC market consists of mobile computing, data capture, radio frequency identification devices (“RFID”), barcode printing, and other automation products and services. The Company’s solutions are proven to help our customers and end-users achieve their critical business objectives, including improved operational efficiency, optimized workflows, increased asset utilization, and better customer experiences.

We design, manufacture, and sell a broad range of AIDC products, including: mobile computers, barcode scanners and imagers, RFID readers, specialty printers for barcode labeling and personal identification, real-time location systems, related accessories and supplies, such as labels and other consumables, and software applications. We also provide a full range of services, including maintenance, technical support, repair, managed and professional services, as well as cloud-based subscriptions. End-users of our products, solutions and services include retail and e-commerce, transportation and logistics, manufacturing, healthcare, hospitality, warehouse and distribution, energy and utilities, government, public safety, education, and banking enterprises around the world. We provide our products and services globally through a direct sales force and extensive network of channel partners. As of December 31, 2020, we provide products and services in approximately 180 countries, with 128 facilities and approximately 8,800 employees worldwide.

Through innovative application of our technologies, we are leading an evolution of the traditional AIDC market into EAI, which encompasses solutions that sense information from enterprise assets, including packages moving through a supply chain, equipment in a factory, workers in a warehouse, and shoppers in a store. Data from enterprise assets, including status, location, utilization, and preferences, is then analyzed to provide actionable insights. Finally, with the benefits of mobility, these insights can be delivered to the right user at the right time to drive more effective actions. As a result, our solutions and technologies enable enterprises to “sense, analyze, and act” more effectively to improve operational effectiveness and achieve critical business objectives.

The evolution of the AIDC market is being driven by strong underlying secular trends in technology. These trends include the internet of things (“IoT”), cloud-based data analytics, mobility, as well as artificial intelligence and automation. The IoT enables an exchange of information among a proliferation of smart, connected devices. Newer solutions, which include these smart, connected devices, capture a much broader range of information than is possible with traditional AIDC solutions and communicate this information in real-time. Cloud computing and expanded data analytics are allowing enterprises to make better business decisions through improved timeliness and visibility to information and workflows. While traditional AIDC solutions sporadically capture limited amounts of data and populate static enterprise systems, EAI solutions continuously analyze real-time data from many sources to generate actionable insights. The continued rapid growth of mobile devices and application software are also significantly expanding mobile computing use cases in the enterprise. With this expanded mobility, end-users can consume or act upon dynamic enterprise data and information anytime and anywhere. Computer vision solutions, which enable the automatic extraction and understanding of useful information from a digital image or video, are also driving the expansion of intelligent automation, which leverages our sense-analyze-act framework to improve workflows with or without a human operator.

SC0.1

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

	Annual Revenue
Row 1	4448000000

SC0.2

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

Yes

SC0.2a

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

	ISIN country code (2 letters)	ISIN numeric identifier and single check digit (10 numbers overall)
Row 1	US	9892071054

SC1.1

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

Requesting member

Please select

Scope of emissions

Please select

Allocation level

Please select

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions

Verified

Please select

Allocation method

Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

See SC1.3

SC1.2

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

See SC1.3

SC1.3

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

Allocation challenges	Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges
Customer base is too large and diverse to accurately track emissions to the customer level	TBD

SC1.4

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

Yes

SC1.4a

(SC1.4a) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities.

Still in the ideation stage

SC2.1

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

SC2.2

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

No

SC4.1

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

No, I am not providing data

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I am submitting to	Public or Non-Public Submission	Are you ready to submit the additional Supply Chain questions?
I am submitting my response	Investors Customers	Public	Yes, I will submit the Supply Chain questions now

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms