Honeywell International Inc.

2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2024

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

C1. Introduction

(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

Honeywell invents and commercializes technologies that address some of the world's most critical challenges around energy, safety, security, productivity and global urbanization. As a diversified technology and manufacturing company, we are uniquely positioned to blend physical products with software to serve customers worldwide with aerospace products and services; energy-efficient products and solutions for businesses; specialty chemicals, electronic and advanced materials; process technology for refining and petrochemicals; and productivity, sensing, safety and security technologies for buildings and industries. Our products and solutions enable a safer, more comfortable and more productive world, enhancing the quality of life of people around the globe. We manage our operations through four operating segments: Aerospace, Honeywell Building Technologies (HBT), Performance Materials and Technologies (PMT), and Safety and Productivity Solutions (SPS).

Aerospace products and services are found on virtually every commercial, defense and space aircraft. The Aerospace business unit builds aircraft engines, cockpit and cabin electronics, wireless connectivity systems, mechanical components and more. It's hardware and software solutions create more fuel-efficient aircraft, more direct and on-time flights, and safer skies and airports. Honeywell Forge solutions are designed to identify and resolve problems faster, making fleet management and flight operations more efficient.

HBT is a leading global provider of products, software, solutions and technologies found in more than 10 million buildings worldwide that enable commercial building owners and occupants to ensure their facilities are safe, energy-efficient, sustainable and productive. HBT products and services include advanced software applications for building control and optimization; sensors, switches, control systems and instruments for energy management; access control; video surveillance; fire products; remote patient monitoring systems; and installation, maintenance and upgrades of systems that keep buildings safe, comfortable and productive. Honeywell Forge solutions are designed to digitally manage buildings to use space intelligently, cut operating expenses and reduce maintenance.

PMT is a global leader in developing and manufacturing advanced materials, process technologies and automation solutions. UOP provides process technology, products, including catalysts and adsorbents, equipment and consulting services that enable customers to efficiently produce gasoline, diesel, jet fuel, petrochemicals and renewable fuels. Process Solutions is a pioneer in automation control, instrumentation, advanced software for industry, and through its metering business, enables utilities and distribution companies to deploy advanced capabilities that transform operations, improve reliability and environmental sustainability, and better serve customers. Advanced Materials manufactures a wide variety of high-performance products, including fluorocarbons, hydrofluoroolefins, specialty films, waxes,

additives, advanced fibers, customized research chemicals and intermediates, and electronic materials and chemicals. Honeywell Forge's cybersecurity capabilities help identify risks and act on cyber-related incidents, together enabling improved operations and protecting processes, people and assets.

SPS is a leading global provider of products, software and connected solutions to customers around the globe that improve productivity, workplace safety and asset performance. SPS products include personal protection equipment and footwear; gas detection technology; mobile devices and software for computing, data collection and thermal printing; supply chain and warehouse automation equipment, software and solutions; custom-engineered sensors, switches and controls for sensing and productivity solutions; and software-based data and asset management productivity solutions. Honeywell Forge solutions digitally automate processes to improve efficiency while reducing downtime and safety costs.

(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
	12/31/2023	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ No

(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

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

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

US4385161066

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

HON

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

134903491

(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 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☑ All supplier tiers known have been mapped

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

Honeywell screens new suppliers considering vetted-reliable sources that identify supplier compliance risks, including labor and human rights, fraud, illegal activities, corruption, environmental crimes, trade risks and other Supplier Code of Business Conduct considerations. Honeywell has also implemented a real-time continuous monitoring diligence program for existing suppliers. The monitoring program considers a variety of compliance risks, including labor and other human rights, fraud, illegal activities, corruption, environmental crimes, trade risks, sanctions and other Supplier Code of Business Conduct considerations. The program applies different levels of screening for each supplier, depending upon a variety of risk factors that includes geography and industry.

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

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

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

1

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

This time horizon is consistent with annual financial planning

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

1

(2.1.3) To (years)

3

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

Time horizon aligns to strategic and financial planning

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

3

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

Time horizon includes strategic planning and other considerations associated with product development

(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

(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

(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

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Not location specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

Other

☑ Materiality assessment

☑ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis
☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Market
☑ Changing customer behavior
☑ Uncertainty in the market signals

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

Technology
☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

Liability
☑ Exposure to litigation

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply
☑ Customers
☑ Employees
☑ Investors
☑ Suppliers
☑ Regulators
☑ Local communities

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Honeywell regularly assesses inherent and residual risks and opportunities at both a company-wide and asset-specific level to determine both probability of occurrence and impact to the business. This assessment is incorporated into our standard business planning, and opportunity and risk management processes. Relevant Board Committees review specific risk areas and report on their deliberations to the full Board which has responsibility for risk oversight and regularly reviews top-level, strategic, operational, reporting and compliance risks. Annually, management reports to the Audit Committee and full Board on findings from its company-wide Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) program which is led by the Corporate Audit function. Through the ERM program, management identifies the most significant risks facing the company and ensures that, where possible, it deploys adequate risk mitigation strategies. Risks and opportunities associated with the environment or climate change are evaluated through the ERM program and our standard risk, opportunity and governance processes. Climate change matters are also overseen at the Board level through periodic reviews with the Board's Corporate Governance and Responsibility Committee. Strategy and progress against climate change goals are reported and discussed during these reviews. Honeywell's business resiliency is managed by our VP of Global Business Resilience with the mission to protect Honeywell's business by preparing for and responding to disruptive events with the potential to impact our employees and/or business operations, while anticipating, exercising, and planning for probable risks that could cause material negative impact to Honeywell and our customers, including those related to climate change and their impacts. Honeywell's Global Business Resilience Program's structure consists of a resiliency policy with standards for crisis management, business continuity, technology resilience, supplier resilience and training and awareness. The standards are supported by a governance program to ensure compliance and leverages third-party risk software for monitoring, reporting and analytics. The program is aligned with the ERM program and integrated within the business through a Governance process. Honeywell also prepares asset level Business Continuity and Emergency Response plans that consider, among other risks, the impact of severe weather events on our manufacturing assets and supply chains. Our emergency planning procedures are developed based on site risk assessments where physical risks are assessed using Swiss RE's CatNet, which provides assessments of natural hazard exposures worldwide including unique high-resolution data for storm surge, tsunami, lightning and volcanic hazards. The results of the ERM program, taking into account business resiliency and emergency planning, are assessed to determine whether any of the identified risks have the potential to generate a substantive change in our business operations, revenue or expenditures.

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

Emerging developments related to climate-related risks including nature and biodiversity are monitored to identify the company's material risks for disclosure and enterprise risk management purposes.

(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

☑ Direct operations

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

☑ Areas important for biodiversity

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

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

Initial screening of Honeywell's operations has been done to understand their interface with nature using the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT). IBAT provides georeferenced biodiversity data from a variety of sources. The queries run in IBAT examined data available on protected areas, key biodiversity areas, and potential International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List species (species at high risk of global extinction) located within proximity to Honeywell operations. Further assessments have begun to establish priority areas for site-specific biodiversity assessments. This prioritization is informed by the recommendations of the LEAP approach guidance by TNFD and EU CSRD ESRS disclosure requirements. Honeywell also leverages WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas - Baseline water stress to identify priority locations which are currently based in areas categorized as medium-high, high and extremely high on water stress.

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

Select from:

☑ No, we do not have a list/geospatial map of priority locations

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

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify**:** Profit before tax

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute decrease

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

There is not one definition of substantive financial or strategic impact to our business. One significant factor is financial reporting materiality, which we analyze in conjunction with our external auditors, and is measured in the context of key financial metrics such as revenue, earnings, results of operations, cash flow, and short- and long-term assets and liabilities. As a company of a considerable size, risk to financial performance is a quantitative analysis. However, it is not the only threshold by which we manage our risk or our business. We apply various thresholds and lenses within our process, controls and governance, including non-financial considerations such as reputational risk and impact to our broader stakeholder community of employees, communities, suppliers, customers and shareholders.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute increase

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

There is not one definition of substantive financial or strategic impact to our business. One significant factor is financial reporting materiality, which we analyze in conjunction with our external auditors, and is measured in the context of key financial metrics such as revenue, earnings, results of operations, cash flow, and short- and long-term assets and liabilities. As a company of a considerable size, risk to financial performance is a quantitative analysis. However, it is not the only threshold by which we manage our risk or our business. We apply various thresholds and lenses within our process, controls and governance, including non-financial considerations such as reputational risk and impact to our broader stakeholder community of employees, communities, suppliers, customers and shareholders.

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

Based on our rigorous and disciplined risk management processes and in the context of assessing the Company's material risks, we do not believe that climate-related risks are reasonably likely to have a material effect in the foreseeable future on the Company's business or markets that it serves, nor on its results of operations, capital expenditures or financial position. Honeywell's diverse portfolio of products, solutions, end markets and business models along with our decentralized operational footprint mitigates the impact of climate-related risks. We are a highly diversified technology and manufacturing company, we are uniquely positioned to blend physical products with software to serve customers worldwide with aerospace products and services, energy efficient products and solutions for businesses, specialty chemicals, electronic and advanced materials, process technology for refining and petrochemicals, and productivity, sensing, safety and security technologies for buildings and industries. We also have decentralized operations, with approximately 715 locations in over 70 countries, of which 194 are manufacturing sites. These factors reduce the risk that a climate-related event impacting a particular geographic location, product, or end market will have a material financial impact on our business

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

EU ETS

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

2.92

(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

8641

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

11500

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

20141

(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

Emissions are covered under EU ETS for our facilities.

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

BC carbon tax

(3.5.3.1) Period start date

01/01/2023

(3.5.3.2) Period end date

12/31/2023

(3.5.3.3) % of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax

0.03

(3.5.3.4) Total cost of tax paid

8505

(3.5.3.5) Comment

11,282 in Canadian Dollars

Ireland carbon tax

(3.5.3.1) Period start date

01/01/2023

(3.5.3.2) Period end date

12/31/2023

(3.5.3.3) % of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax

0.04

(3.5.3.4) Total cost of tax paid

16000

(3.5.3.5) Comment

14,472 in Euros

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

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

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

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☑ Increased sales of existing products and services

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ China
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ Malta
☑ Greece
☑ Latvia
☑ Mexico
☑ Poland
☑ Sweden
☑ Estonia
☑ Finland
☑ Germany
☑ Hungary
☑ Ireland
☑ Australia
☑ Lithuania
☑ Luxembourg
☑ Netherlands
☑ United States of America
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ Cyprus
☑ France
☑ Austria
☑ Belgium
☑ Croatia
☑ Czechia
☑ Denmark
☑ Romania
☑ Bulgaria
☑ Slovakia
☑ Slovenia
☑ Argentina

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

The global phase-down consumption and production of HFCs under the Montreal Protocol Kigali Amendment will drive adoption of Honeywell's Solstice line of low-GWP HFO alternatives.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

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

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

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

Medium to high financial impact for our fluorine products business due to transition to low-GWP HFO alternatives. According to a market report, the refrigerants market is projected to reach 18.05 billion by 2022, at a CAGR of 4.5% from 2017 to 2022. As an example, mobile air conditioning is projected to be one of the fastest-growing applications in the refrigerants market. While Honeywell is well-positioned to benefit from this growth and the transition away from HFCs and HCFCs, our actual portion of this revenue growth will depend on the market share captured for these products.

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

300000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Honeywell previously invested 300M for a new manufacturing plant in Louisiana that makes low-GWP refrigerants for mobile air conditioning which is considered as the cost to realize the above-mentioned opportunity.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Communicate with key stakeholders including regulators and legislators on the impact of our low-GWP offerings, diversification of product/service offering, and research and development in new product lines. All these actions have positively impacted the process, as awareness of offerings will enable HFC phase-down efforts. Honeywell Solstice products range from refrigerants, insulation materials, aerosols and solvents. Solstice molecules have ultra-low global-warming-potentials of 1 or lower and are 99.9% lower than the products they replace. They can also be used in blends to reduce a product's overall GWP. Honeywell worked with key associations to create jobs and financial impact of the amendment on the US industry and is working on legislation through Congress instead of US ratification.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☑ Increased sales of existing products and services

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ China
☑ Spain
☑ Germany
☑ Australia
☑ Netherlands
☑ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Honeywell's sustainable aviation fuel, a new technology to produce lower-carbon aviation fuel from green hydrogen and carbon dioxide captured from industry, which can help cut greenhouse gas emissions from aviation, one of the hardest sectors to electrify and decarbonize.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

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

Select from:

☑ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ High

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

High impact opportunity due to significant increase in demand. US Energy Department's government-wide strategy for ramping up production and use of SAF drives increased demand. Current administration has targeted 3 billion gallons (11.4 billion liters) of SAF production per year in the U.S. by 2030 and to have enough SAF by 2050 to meet 100% of aviation fuel demand.

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Costs are incorporated into corporate and legal/business activities.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

We are partnering with energy producer HIF Global as one of the first company to use the new technology. HIF Global plans to deploy the technology at a facility that will recycle around 2 million tons of captured carbon dioxide to make around 11,000 bpd of SAF by 2030.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☑ Increased sales of existing products and services

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ India

☑ Mexico

☑ Ukraine

☑ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Key government-sponsored programs and activities encourage the development and modernization of the electrical grid in the United States providing opportunities for Honeywell's demand side management technologies and solutions.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

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

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

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

Medium to high financial impact for our Smart Grid Solutions business due to our significant portfolio of the technology solutions in demand side management

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Costs are incorporated into corporate and legal/business activities.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Communicate with key stakeholders including regulators and legislators regarding Honeywell's Demand Side Management Technology Solutions. Actions have positively impacted the process as awareness of offerings has enabled adoption of offerings. Honeywell's Smart Grid Solutions have helped more than 60 utilities worldwide exceed energy efficiency and demand response goals. Honeywell has worked with utilities from many countries to help improve the utility customer experience and improve energy efficiency via Honeywell's suite of solutions for Demand Side Management.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp4

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☑ Increased sales of existing products and services

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ China
☑ Egypt
☑ India
☑ Japan
☑ Norway
☑ Romania
☑ Australia
☑ New Zealand
☑ Saudi Arabia
☑ United Arab Emirates
☑ Poland
☑ Sweden
☑ Czechia
☑ Denmark
☑ Germany
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Increases the demand for advanced building controls and energy efficient products.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

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

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ About as likely as not (33–66%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

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

Medium to high financial impact due to Honeywell's significant portfolio of advanced building controls and energy efficiency technologies. As an example, the market for energy efficiency commercial building retrofits is expected to grow significantly. Navigant Research forecasts that global revenue for these retrofits will grow from 68.2 billion in 2014 to 127.5 billion in 2023. While Honeywell is well positioned to benefit from this growth, our actual portion of this revenue growth will be dependent on the market share captured for these retrofits. (http://www.navigantresearch.com/research/energy-efficiency-retrofits-for-commercial-and-public-buildings).

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Costs are incorporated into corporate and legal/business activities.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Educate decision-makers (legislators and regulators) on the opportunities and positive impacts (reducing GHG emissions and energy consumption, resiliency, etc.) of government policies that promote advanced building controls and energy-efficient technologies. For example, energy savings performance contracts (ESPCs) allow federal agencies to procure energy savings and facility improvements with no up-front capital costs or special appropriations from Congress. Honeywell has completed more than 6,000 ESPCs around the world. Combined, the work is expected to decrease customers' energy and operating costs by an estimated 6 billion.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp5

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

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

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ China

☑ Indonesia

☑ Republic of Korea

☑ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

(CCUS) technologies are designed to capture CO2 from the atmosphere or a source such as an industrial facility running on fossil fuels, then stored deep underground, or transported to be used in a variety of applications. Honeywell's technologies enable carbon capture through the CO2 Fractionation System. The technology is expected to enable ExxonMobil to capture about 7 million tons of CO2 per year at the facility – the equivalent of the emissions of 1.5 million cars for one year.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☑ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

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

Medium to high impact due to significant demand from hard to decarbonize sectors such as oil and gas and other large point sources such as power plants, refineries and other industrial facilities. CCUS is expected to play a crucial role in meeting climate targets.

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Costs are incorporated into corporate and legal/business activities.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Communicate with key stakeholders and open dialog with hard to decarbonize sectors to highlight the critical role of CCUS in their climate mitigation strategy.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp6

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

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

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Italy
☑ Malta
☑ Spain
☑ Cyprus
☑ France
☑ Belgium
☑ Croatia
☑ Czechia
☑ Denmark
☑ Estonia
☑ Bulgaria
☑ Malaysia
☑ Portugal
☑ Slovakia
☑ Slovenia
☑ Greece
☑ Latvia
☑ Poland
☑ Sweden
☑ Austria
☑ Finland
☑ Germany
☑ Hungary
☑ Ireland
☑ Romania
☑ Lithuania
☑ Luxembourg
☑ Netherlands
☑ United Arab Emirates
☑ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Honeywell has announced the Emissions Management Solution (EMS), an automated and continuous outcome-based solution that simplifies methane emissions measurement, monitoring, reporting and reduction at the plant-level for a wide range of industrial markets.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☑ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

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

Methane leaks can have a significant business impact. In 2021 alone, the global oil and gas industry wasted 19 billion of natural gas due to methane emissions. With regards to methane mitigation, the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) includes a Methane Emissions Reduction Program (Sec. 60113) that introduces a charge on methane emitted by oil and gas companies who report emissions under the Clean Air Act.

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Given the penalties that have been described under the IRA starting at USD 900 per metric ton of methane for violations under the Clean Air Act reported for calendar year 2024, increasing to USD 1500 for 2026 and thereafter, there is a strong market drive for methane mitigation technologies.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Communicate with key stakeholders and open dialog with hard to decarbonize sectors to highlight the critical role of methane monitoring in their climate mitigation strategy.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp7

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☑ Increased sales of existing products and services

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

US domestic state level phase-down of high-GWP HFCs

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

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

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ More likely than not (50–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ High

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

High financial impact for our fluorine products business due to state level transition to low-GWP HFO alternatives.

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Costs are incorporated into corporate and legal/business activities.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Communicate with key stakeholders including state regulators and legislators regarding the impact of our low-GWP offerings, diversification of product / service offering, and research and development in new product lines. All these actions have positively impacted process as awareness of offerings will enable HFC phase-down efforts. Honeywell Solstice products range from refrigerants, insulation materials, aerosols and solvents. Solstice molecules have ultra-low global-warming-potentials of 1 or lower and are 99.9% lower than the products they replace. They can also be used in blends to reduce a product's overall GWP.

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

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue

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

Select from:

☑ 51-60%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

Greater than 60% of 2023 sales were from offerings that contribute to sustainability-oriented outcomes. Honeywell identifies its products, services, and solutions as having sustainability-oriented outcomes based on the following criteria: - Energy and Environmental Transformation: Products, services, or other solutions that contribute to: improvements or efficiency in energy usage; reduction of harmful emissions or contaminant discharges; transition to clean energy; efficiency of water usage; water or air quality improvement; and/or compliance with related regulatory standards. - Circular Economy: Products, services or solutions that contribute to: reuse or recycling of materials; reduction in use of materials, including through asset life extension; and/or compliance with related regulatory standards. - Health, Safety, and Security: Products, services, or other solutions that contribute to: health conservation or improvement, including through the improvement of healthcare facilities, healthcare systems, or patient care; improved methods for manufacture, packaging, or delivery of healthcare products; personal, worker, or public safety, including reduction, mitigation or prevention of fatalities, accidents, or injuries and mitigation of harm when accidents occur; flight safety; fire safety; improved air quality; building security; personal or civilian public security; and/or compliance with related regulatory standards. - Resiliency and Accountability: Products, services, or solutions that contribute to: the ability of individuals or organizations to respond to or recover from natural or manmade disruptions, such as pandemics, terrorist

attacks, and cybersecurity incidents; identification, record-keeping, tracking, tracing, and quality control in support of ESG-related outcomes; and/or compliance with related regulatory standards. Honeywell products, services, and solutions were reviewed at a product line level to identify those that directly or indirectly contribute to the above sustainability-oriented outcomes. https://investor.honeywell.com/esg-information.

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

Honeywell's Corporate Governance and Responsibility Committee (CRGC) places an emphasis on ensuring that nominees demonstrate the right leadership traits, personality, work ethic, independence, and diversity of background to align with the Company's performance culture and long-term strategic vision. Specifically, these criteria include: • Exemplification of the highest standards of personal and professional integrity. • Potential contribution to the diversity and culture of the Board,

including by virtue of age, educational background, global perspective, gender, ethnicity, and nationality. • Independence from management under applicable securities laws and listing regulations. • Willingness to constructively challenge management through active participation in Board and committee meetings. • Ability to devote sufficient time to performing their Board and committee duties. The CGRC is committed to enhancing both the diversity of the Board itself and the perspectives and values that are represented in Board and committee meetings. Pursuant to our Corporate Governance Guidelines, the CGRC requires that qualified candidates who are diverse with respect to race, ethnicity, and/or gender are included in the pool from which any new director nominee is selected, and that one or more diverse candidates are interviewed before a successful candidate is identified.

(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

(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

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify**:** Corporate Governance and Responsibility Committee (CGRC) and Management Development and Compensation Committee (MDCC) Charters

(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

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

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

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The CGRC reviews the Company's overall ESG performance, strategies, goals and objectives, monitors evolving ESG risks and opportunities, and oversees the Company's ESG disclosure. The MDCC evaluates and approves executive compensation plans, policies, and programs, including review and approval of executive compensation-related corporate goals and objectives.

(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

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

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

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

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

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

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

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

(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 Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

☑ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

☑ Half-yearly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Climate performance and issues are reported to the Board of Directors twice a year and as important matters arise.

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

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

Other

☑ Other, please specify**:** ESG Disclosure Controls

(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:

☑ Not reported to the board

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Annual budgets, expenditures are reported to the Board through the CEO.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ General Counsel

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues

Other

☑ Other, please specify**:** Honeywell's General Counsel chairs the ESG Review Board, which consists of several senior executives and is tasked with oversight of multiple environmental aspects, including our carbon reduction goals

(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:

☑ Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Honeywell's GC participates in board discussions about climate initiatives and progress annually and as important matters arise.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

☑ Corporate responsibility committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

☑ Half-yearly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Corporate Governance and Responsibility Committee (CGRC) is a committee within the board of directors. The committee meets at least 3 times per year and oversees overall ESG performance and associated risks and opportunities.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a climate transition plan

☑ Implementing a climate transition plan

☑ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify**:** CSO reports directly to Honeywell's GC

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

Select from:

☑ Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Honeywell's CSO participates in board discussions about climate initiatives and progress annually and as important matters arise.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Other

☑ Other, please specify**:** SVP, Global Government Relations

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Engagement

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify**:** SVP, Global Government Relations reports directly to Honeywell's GC

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

Select from:

☑ Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Honeywell's SVP of Global Government Relations reports to the board on public policy engagement that may impact climate annually and as important matters arise.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

☑ Risk committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

☑ As important matters arise

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Board of Directors' Audit Committee meets eight times per year. Together with the full Board, the committee oversees management's enterprise risk management (ERM) process and assesses whether mitigation strategies for the risks identified through the ERM process, including climate-related risks, are adequate.

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

5

(4.5.3) Please explain

Performance on ESG is taken into account in determination of discretionary portion of annual bonus. In 2023, 5% of Incentive Compensation Plan payouts were determined based on ESG scorecard that includes specific, pre-established environmental, social, and governance goals.

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

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Achievement of climate transition plan

Emission reduction

☑ Reduction in emissions intensity

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Performance on ESG is taken into account in determination of a portion of the discretionary portion of annual bonus.

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

Performance on ESG is taken into account in determination of discretionary portion of annual bonus, including sustained achievement of public goals and improving sustainability of company operations

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

☑ Salary increase

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Achievement of climate transition plan

Emission reduction

☑ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

☑ Reduction in emissions intensity

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Energy efficiency improvement

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Performance against sustainability goals is a key consideration in determining compensation and incentives.

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

Incentivizes CSO to drive achievement of sustainability goals

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Senior-mid management

☑ Environment/Sustainability manager

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

☑ Salary increase

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Honeywell's Senior Director of Sustainability, and Environmental Leaders from each business group have annual performance goals related to achieving their GHG and energy efficiency targets. Performance against these goals is a key consideration for determination of compensation and incentives.

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

Incentivizes achievement of GHG and energy efficiency targets.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Senior-mid management

☑ Energy manager

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

☑ Salary increase

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

Emission reduction

☑ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Energy efficiency improvement

☑ Reduction in total energy consumption

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Energy Managers from each business group and Corporate have annual performance goals related to achieving their GHG and energy efficiency targets. Performance against these goals is a key consideration for determination of compensation and incentives.

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

Incentivizes achievement of GHG and energy efficiency targets.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Facility/Unit/Site management

☑ Facilities manager

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

☑ Salary increase

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

Emission reduction

☑ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Reduction in total energy consumption

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Facilities Managers from each business group and Corporate have annual performance goals related to achieving their energy reduction projects and targets. Performance against these goals is a key consideration for determination of compensation and incentives.

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

Incentivizes achievement of GHG and energy efficiency targets.

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

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

(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

☑ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Integrating health, safety, and environmental (HSE) considerations into all business aspects is vital for protecting employees, contractors, communities, and the environment. This approach supports sustainable growth, productivity, and regulatory compliance while fostering the development of technologies that enhance

sustainability. The organization focuses on minimizing its environmental footprint and promoting health and safety through proactive measures against illness, injury, and pollution. Compliance with HSE and legal requirements is a key commitment, influencing product design and lifecycle management. A global standard in management systems ensures protection during normal and emergency situations. Efforts are made to identify and reduce hazards, emissions, waste, and resource inefficiencies. Transparency with stakeholders and community collaboration is prioritized, alongside adherence to strict internal standards where local laws may be less rigorous. Senior leadership and employees are engaged and accountable for HSE commitments, with continuous progress review aimed at improvement and sustainable opportunities.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

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

Select all that apply

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

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

hon-sustainable-opportunity-policy.pdf

(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)

☑ Other, please specify**:** (1.) US DOE Better Climate Challenge; (2.) Corporate Coalition for Innovation & Technology toward Net Zero (CCITNZ)

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

Honeywell has a science-based target validated by SBTi. Honeywell discloses climate-related activities against the framework developed by the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures. As a partner of the U.S. Department of Energy Better Climate Challenge, Honeywell committed to reduce U.S. Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions by 50% by 2030 from a 2018 baseline. Honeywell is one of six founding members of CCITNZ. The objectives of CCITNZ include: Innovation and Technology - Promote concrete, practical and cost-effective technology solutions to tackle emissions and decarbonization challenges; Partnership - Promote strong partnerships with stakeholders in the private, public and social sectors across international venues and forums to enable solutions beyond what any one stakeholder can realize; Energy Security - Partner with governments and other stakeholders to advance energy security, decarbonization and sustainable development needs; Policy - Support sound public policies that are consistent with improving environmental effectiveness and foster innovation; and Resource - Provide expertise and thought leadership to governments and other stakeholders on technology and innovation as they seek to achieve their decarbonization and climate change goals.

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we engaged directly with policy makers

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

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

Climate Lobbying Report 2024.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

☑ Mandatory government register

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

US Lobby Register: ID - 35195, Registrant Name - Honeywell International; EU transparency Register: ID - 75311753240-67, Registrant Name - Honeywell Europe NV

(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

The Law Department oversees the Company's lobbying activities. Honeywell's Senior Vice President, Global Government Relations reports to the Senior Vice President and General Counsel and works closely with the VP and General Counsel, ESG and Deputy Corporate Secretary, whose organization ensures compliance with our political spending policy. The Company's Senior Vice President and General Counsel and its Senior Vice President, Global Government Relations meet regularly with Honeywell's Chairman and Chief Executive Officer and his leadership team to review legislative, regulatory and political developments overall. Climate and sustainability advocacy efforts for Honeywell are overseen by the VP, Global Sustainability, Government Relations, who works closely with the VP and General

Counsel, ESG and CSO. Honeywell's Senior Vice President and General Counsel and Senior Vice President of Global Government Relations must approve any membership in a trade association that would receive more than 50,000 in membership dues from Honeywell in any fiscal year, and they also review trade association memberships annually to assess performance and alignment with Honeywell's foundational values and business objectives to determine if continued membership is appropriate. With respect to Board oversight, Honeywell's public policy efforts, including all lobbying activities, political contributions, and payments to trade associations and other tax-exempt organizations, are the responsibility of the Corporate Governance and Responsibility Committee (CGRC), which consists entirely of independent, non-employee directors. Each year the CGRC receives an annual report on the Company's policies and practices regarding political contributions. In addition, each year, the Senior Vice President, Global Government Relations reports to the CGRC on trade association memberships and to the full Board on the global lobbying and government relations program. The CGRC's oversight of the Company's political activities ensures compliance with applicable law and alignment with our policies, strategic priorities, Code of Business Conduct, and values.

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

Row 1

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

Honeywell has engaged with policy makers on the Inflation Reduction Act (CCUS, hydrogen production, SAF, methane), EPA Supplemental on Methane, and ratification of the Kigali amendment

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Other

☑ Climate transition plans

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

Select from:

☑ National

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

Select all that apply

☑ United States of America

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

Select from:

☑ Support with no exceptions

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

Select all that apply

☑ Ad-hoc meetings

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

Honeywell develops innovative offerings to support a lower carbon economy. These solutions include renewable fuels, energy storage, blue and green hydrogen, and carbon capture. Success is measured via GHG mitigation impact of Honeywell technologies. We estimate that Honeywell technologies will have a cumulative impact of mitigating 2.0 billion metric tons of CO2e between 2023 And 2030. Refer to: https://investor.honeywell.com/static-files/a5f6968f-04a1-46ef-acf2-7ac64337a7b2

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization’s engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

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

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

☑ American Chemistry Council

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, and they have changed 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

As Congress develops policies to fight climate change, ACC has developed a set of policy recommendations to enable dramatic reductions in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions while preserving U.S. chemical industry competitiveness. ACC endorsed the bipartisan American Innovation and Manufacturing (AIM) Act, which was enacted as part of the FY 2021 spending bill and began the national phasedown of HFCs. ACC supports the Kigali Amendment for the economic and environmental benefits associated with phasing down the production and use of hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and supported the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) proposal to reduce the production and use of HFCs by 85% over the next 15 years. Honeywell supports ACC's position that advanced building technologies can reduce GHG emissions and supports the phase-down of HFCs and provides input on energy efficiency and low-GWP technologies for ACC's policy positions.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

☑ American Fuel & Petrochemical Manufacturers

(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:

☑ Inconsistent

(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 attempted to influence them but they did not change 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

American Fuel & Petrochemical Manufacturers (AFPM) has advocated for lowering the mandates in the EPA's renewable fuel standard (RFS) program that aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and reliance on imported oil. AFPM has also petitioned to provide small refineries with exemptions from the RFS. Honeywell supports the use of sustainable aviation fuel and biofuels to decarbonize transportation and heavy industrial sectors. Given that AFPM holds the same general views on climate change, Honeywell has determined that it will remain a member, subject to action as follows: - Honeywell formally communicated the identified differences to the board of AFPM and will maintain a register of differences - Honeywell will continue to review its membership with AFPM on an annual basis to determine any material changes that would result in a further misalignment of climate and sustainability values. Should such a change occur, Honeywell will re-evaluate the value of this membership.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 3

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

☑ Other trade association in North America, please specify**:** Business Roundtable

(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, and they have changed 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

Business Roundtable supports a goal of reducing net U.S. GHG emissions by at least 80 percent from 2005 levels by 2050. Business Roundtable believes that a comprehensive climate agenda that is truly effective across the entire U.S. economy will leverage a portfolio of complementary policies that demonstrate a strong commitment to reducing GHG emissions, rapidly accelerating innovation and preserving business competitiveness. Paris Climate Agreement: Business Roundtable believes that to avoid the worst impacts of climate change, the world must work together to limit global temperature rise this century to well below 2 degrees Celsius above preindustrial levels, consistent with the Paris Agreement. Honeywell aligns with the overall goals of the Paris Agreement adopted in December 2015 at COP21 to contain temperature rise over pre-industrial levels to well below 2ºC.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 4

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

☑ American Petroleum Institute

(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, and they have changed 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

In 2017, NAM did not support the Paris Agreement, however, it has updated its stance and now supports the objectives of the Paris Agreement to significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change. NAM has advocated for immediate actions to limit temperature rise to 1.5ºC in its publicly released, The Promise Ahead. However, NAM does not support the SEC climate disclosure rule and has been criticized in the media for failure to acknowledge manufacturing-caused climate change and past opposition to the Paris Agreement. Honeywell aligns with the overall goals of the Paris Agreement adopted in December 2015 at COP21 to contain temperature rise over pre-industrial levels to well below 2ºC. Honeywell and NAM are generally in alignment on combating climate change. Both promote policies to foster innovation and global solutions in this area. Honeywell is committed to reaching carbon neutrality in its operations and facilities by 2035, and to supporting its customers' sustainability goals through technological innovation and adaption of renewable energy sources. NAM's evolution of its position regarding the goals of the Paris Agreement shows growth and movement to even better alignment with Honeywell's positions on climate change. Honeywell has worked directly with NAM to drive their leadership on both the AIM Act to phase down high GWP HFCs, as well as the US Senate ratification of the Kigali amendment to the Montreal Protocol

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 5

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

☑ US Chamber of Commerce

(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, and they have changed 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

The Chamber supports the Biden Administration's decision to rejoin the Paris Climate Agreement, but has come under criticism for previous advocacy that encouraged "discourses of delay" to discount climate science and dismiss a series of policy proposals. Honeywell is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement adopted in December 2015 at COP21 to contain temperature rise over pre-industrial levels to well below 2ºC. Honeywell is in general alignment with the Chamber regarding its climate and sustainability policies. While there may have been differences in the past, the Chamber's support of rejoining the Paris Climate Agreement, and support for market-driven solutions that will combat climate change align with Honeywell's views. Honeywell has determined that it will remain a member, subject to action as follows: - Honeywell will formally communicate its climate and sustainability policies to the Chamber's board - Honeywell will, on an annual basis, continue to evaluate the positions of the Chamber to ensure continued alignment on sustainability and climate policy. Honeywell has worked directly with the Chamber to drive their leadership on both the AIM Act to phase down high GWP HFCs, as well as, the US Senate ratification of the Kigali amendment to the Montreal Protocol.

(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

(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, 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

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Governance

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Strategy

☑ Emissions figures

☑ Emission targets

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Pages 8-9, Honeywell ESG Priorities; Pages 11-12, Honeywell Sustainability-Oriented Solutions; Pages 13-25, Planet; Pages 62-66, TCFD; Pages 67-67, ESG Data

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

HON Impact Report 2024.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

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:
☑ Not defined

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

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios
☑ Bespoke climate transition scenario

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:
☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Product-level

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Market

☑ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2021

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2100

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

We use socio-economic climate models with different scenario assumptions to determine product strategy and customer impact for products that address greenhouse gas emissions, energy efficiency and changes in fuel use such as decarbonization and renewable fuels and power. Scenario modeling is part of our annual business planning process. Scenarios are selected from literature analysis to span a range of possible outcomes and are modified by internal analysis as appropriate to test the robustness of business plans to different market and regulatory conditions. Our Fluorine Products business sells refrigerants, blowing agents and propellants and is deploying a range of new molecules with lower global warming potential (GWP) into these markets to replace the incumbent high GWP molecules and achieve the

goals of the Kigali Amendment. This business uses proprietary models of global warming impact, together with socio-economic models of country-by-country regulatory timelines to predict the rate of adoption of low-GWP solutions in the markets they serve and develop and launch new products in time to meet Kigali Amendment objectives. The time frame extends to 2050 and the results of this analysis have been used to set timelines for new product development and deployment. Results of the modeling have also been shared with select customers in the refrigerant space.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

We use socio-economic climate models with different scenario assumptions to determine product strategy and customer impact for products that address greenhouse gas emissions, energy efficiency and changes in fuel use such as decarbonization and renewable fuels and power. Scenario modeling is part of our annual business planning process. Scenarios are selected from literature analysis to span a range of possible outcomes and are modified by internal analysis as appropriate to test the robustness of business plans to different market and regulatory conditions.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ Bespoke climate transition scenario

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Business division

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Market

☑ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2021

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2100

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

We use socio-economic climate models with different scenario assumptions to determine product strategy and customer impact for products that address greenhouse gas emissions, energy efficiency and changes in fuel use such as decarbonization and renewable fuels and power. Scenario modeling is part of our annual business planning process. Scenarios are selected from literature analysis to span a range of possible outcomes and are modified by internal analysis as appropriate to test the robustness of business plans to different market and regulatory conditions. Honeywell UOP's Sustainable Technology Solutions business sells technologies for energy storage, plastics recycling and sustainable fuels. This business uses IEA models and IPCC models (SRES A1, A2, B1, B2, SSPs 1-5, ASF, AIM, MARIA, MiniCAM, IMAGE, MESSAGE, etc.) as well as internal knowledge to develop proprietary global scenarios that predict the rate of adoption of renewable power and of decarbonized fuels by region and the resulting impacts on global carbon dioxide levels and the global electric power, oil refining and gas processing industries. The time frame extends to 2100 and the results of this analysis have been used to set timelines for new product development and deployment. Results of the modeling are shared with select customers in the energy industry.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

We use socio-economic climate models with different scenario assumptions to determine product strategy and customer impact for products that address greenhouse gas emissions, energy efficiency and changes in fuel use such as decarbonization and renewable fuels and power. Scenario modeling is part of our annual business

planning process. Scenarios are selected from literature analysis to span a range of possible outcomes and are modified by internal analysis as appropriate to test the robustness of business plans to different market and regulatory conditions.

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Product-level

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

We consider the need for sustainable technologies to be a key focus for Honeywell as we see all countries transitioning to more sustainable technologies. As a critically important growth area, we have recently created an entire business unit based on scenario modeling. Our Sustainable Technology Solutions (STS) business includes renewable fuel technologies, energy storage, emissions management solutions and plastic recycling. We consider these as differentiators for Honeywell and will continue to look at all these as well as other global opportunities as part of our scenario planning. Specific business decisions that were informed by the use of climate-related scenario analysis and future needs included UOP's decision to invest in developing battery technologies to enable broader use of intermittent renewable electricity and Fluorine Products' decision to commercialize the Solstice line of low GWP HFC alternative offerings including refrigerants, foam blowing agents, propellants and solvents.

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

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

☑ No, but we have a climate transition plan with a different temperature alignment

(5.2.2) Temperature alignment of transition plan

Select from:

☑ Well-below 2°C aligned

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to add an explicit commitment within the next two years

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

Select from:

☑ We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.8) Description of feedback mechanism

Honeywell engages with shareowners on a regular basis throughout the year to discuss a range of topics, including performance, strategy, risk management, executive compensation, corporate governance, and sustainability. The Company recognizes the value of taking shareowners' views into account. Dialogue and engagement with shareowners help set goals and expectations for performance and help identify emerging issues that may affect corporate governance, compensation practices, and other aspects of strategy and operations.

(5.2.9) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

☑ More frequently than annually

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

Honeywell has developed a strategy and plan to achieve our goals that consists of a combination of onsite capital projects, energy efficiency, investment in renewable energy projects, and the use of credible market-based instruments. We are focused on investing in renewable energy projects and the engineering of capital projects

before 2030, as well as the deployment of capital projects and acquisition of credible market-based instruments between 2030 and 2035. Strategy for fuel-switching is dependent on the availability of hydrogen near our large manufacturing plants.

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

Honeywell has entered into an agreement to invest in a utility scale solar project in Louisiana that is expected to reduce its Scope 2 footprint by approximately 80,000 metric tons per year.

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

Select all that apply

☑ Water

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

Honeywell identifies sites in water-stressed areas and this would be taken into consideration for any climate transition project that would impact water use.

(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**:** Focused on current SBTi goal

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

Honeywell's current focus is aligned to meeting its well-below 2 degree C SBTi near-term target while continuing to develop products that support the energy transition.

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

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

Select all that apply

☑ Products and services

☑ Investment in R&D

☑ Operations

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

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Changes in regulation, increases in the demand for advanced building controls and energy-efficient products, and changing consumer behaviors all influence Honeywell's business strategies. For example, US state regulations adopting now-defunct US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations, which were created with industry input, will drive a phase-out of many high-GWP HFCs. In addition, we are exploring federal legislation. Our businesses use these types of regulatory changes to influence their business strategy by focusing on the end used being phased out and targeting key customers in each of these end uses, thus driving opportunities to develop greener business. The Montreal Protocol Amendment consists of targets that included a phase-down of high-GWP HFCs. As a result of the amendment, our business shifted our business strategy to ensure that we could provide alternative products and solutions as the phasedowns are enacted globally.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

As we identify new opportunities for products and services, we invest in R&D to bring those strategies to market. Use of IEA models and IPCC models as well as proprietary global scenarios that extend to 2100 help predict the rate of adoption and are used to set timelines for new product development and deployment We have created two new businesses focused on sustainability. Sustainable Technologies Solutions (STS) business was established to develop innovative offerings that pave the way for a lower carbon economy while addressing other critical environmental concerns. Sustainable Building Technologies (SBT) business was established to advance technologies and services that drive carbon neutrality through carbon reduction, emphasize indoor air quality and occupant health, manage different sources of power, energy storage and usage, and help companies and communities meet their sustainability commitments.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Honeywell's Environmental Management System requires ongoing identification of significant aspects, impacts of operation and operational controls. As a result, we have implemented controls related to energy management for our largest sites and controls for water management in our sites in water-stressed areas. These controls remain in effect for as long as the impact to operations persists. In 2021, Honeywell committed to become carbon neutral in our facilities and operations by 2035. As a company that provides significant products and technologies that support a transition, we included in our strategy decarbonization of our own internal operations. Climate-related strategies as a result of new product development also influence our strategy as it pertains to the identification of strategic sites and production changes required to deliver new product lines across the long-term time horizon.

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Capital expenditures

☑ Capital allocation

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

For short- and medium-term financial planning we have been allocating capital to our businesses for energy efficiency improvements. Increasing energy costs have made energy efficiency upgrades such as LED retrofits a good investment. The results of these types of projects support the achievement of our GHG goals. We have completed 6500 greenhouse gas, energy, water and waste projects with more than 100M in annualized savings (2010-2023). In 2021, with the announcement of our carbon neutrality goal for facilities and operations, we increased our annual investment to include more technologically advanced solutions as well as higher-cost projects such as onsite solar voltaic. In addition, when Honeywell creates and develops new products, technologies and services, capital is allocated for operations and facilities to manufacture and deliver those products. For instance, as part of our long-term strategy, Honeywell previously invested 300M for a new manufacturing plant in Louisiana that makes low-GWP refrigerants for mobile air conditioning.

(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	Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization’s climate transition
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Other methodology or framework

(5.4.1) Quantify the amount and percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s climate transition.

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify**:** Bespoke Honeywell method to identify sustainability-oriented offerings that help improve safety, environmental impact, health, security, resilience and accountability.

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue/Turnover

(5.4.1.7) Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

60

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization’s climate transition

Greater than 60% of 2023 sales were from offerings that contribute to sustainability-oriented outcomes. Honeywell identifies its products, services, and solutions as having sustainability-oriented outcomes based on the following criteria: - Energy and Environmental Transformation: Products, services, or other solutions that contribute to: improvements or efficiency in energy usage; reduction of harmful emissions or contaminant discharges; transition to clean energy; efficiency of water usage; water or air quality improvement; and/or compliance with related regulatory standards. - Circular Economy: Products, services or solutions that contribute to: reuse or recycling of materials; reduction in use of materials, including through asset life extension; and/or compliance with related regulatory standards. - Health, Safety, and Security: Products, services, or other solutions that contribute to: health conservation or improvement, including through the improvement of healthcare facilities, healthcare systems, or patient care; improved methods for manufacture, packaging, or delivery of healthcare products; personal, worker, or public safety, including reduction, mitigation or prevention of fatalities, accidents, or injuries and mitigation of harm when accidents occur; flight safety; fire safety; improved air quality; building security; personal or civilian public security; and/or compliance with related regulatory standards. - Resiliency and Accountability: Products, services, or solutions that contribute to: the ability of individuals or organizations to respond to or recover from natural or manmade disruptions, such as pandemics, terrorist attacks, and cybersecurity incidents; identification, record-keeping, tracking, tracing, and quality control in support of ESG-related outcomes; and/or compliance with related regulatory standards. Honeywell products, services, and solutions were reviewed at a product line level to identify those that directly or indirectly contribute to the above sustainability-oriented outcomes. Honeywell's definition of sustainability-oriented outcomes and its identification of sustainability-oriented offerings are not intended and do not align to any governmental or other third-party taxonomy or framework. In the future, Honeywell may refine its reporting of sustainability-related financial or other metrics to align with such taxonomies or frameworks, either voluntarily or in order to comply with regulatory requirements.

Row 2

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify**:** Bespoke Honeywell method to identify sustainability-oriented offerings that help improve safety, environmental impact, health, security, resilience and accountability.

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ OPEX

(5.4.1.7) Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

60

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition

Approximately 60% of 2023 new product research and development investment was directed toward sustainability-oriented outcomes. Honeywell identifies its products, services, and solutions as having sustainability-oriented outcomes based on the following criteria: - Energy and Environmental Transformation: Products,

services, or other solutions that contribute to: improvements or efficiency in energy usage; reduction of harmful emissions or contaminant discharges; transition to clean energy; efficiency of water usage; water or air quality improvement; and/or compliance with related regulatory standards. - Circular Economy: Products, services or solutions that contribute to: reuse or recycling of materials; reduction in use of materials, including through asset life extension; and/or compliance with related regulatory standards. - Health, Safety, and Security: Products, services, or other solutions that contribute to: health conservation or improvement, including through the improvement of healthcare facilities, healthcare systems, or patient care; improved methods for manufacture, packaging, or delivery of healthcare products; personal, worker, or public safety, including reduction, mitigation or prevention of fatalities, accidents, or injuries and mitigation of harm when accidents occur; flight safety; fire safety; improved air quality; building security; personal or civilian public security; and/or compliance with related regulatory standards. - Resiliency and Accountability: Products, services, or solutions that contribute to: the ability of individuals or organizations to respond to or recover from natural or manmade disruptions, such as pandemics, terrorist attacks, and cybersecurity incidents; identification, record-keeping, tracking, tracing, and quality control in support of ESG-related outcomes; and/or compliance with related regulatory standards. Honeywell products, services, and solutions were reviewed at a product line level to identify those that directly or indirectly contribute to the above sustainability-oriented outcomes. Honeywell's definition of sustainability-oriented outcomes and its identification of sustainability-oriented offerings are not intended and do not align to any governmental or other third-party taxonomy or framework. In the future, Honeywell may refine its reporting of sustainability-related financial or other metrics to align with such taxonomies or frameworks, either voluntarily or in order to comply with regulatory requirements.

(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

(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:

☑ Internal fee

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

☑ Drive low-carbon investment

☑ Incentivize consideration of climate-related issues in decision making

☑ Setting and/or achieving of climate-related policies and targets

☑ Stress test investments

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

☑ Cost of required measures to achieve climate-related targets

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

All M&A transactions are reviewed for carbon footprint without a confirmed mitigation plan. Unplanned mitigations are assessed at a carbon cost of 20/tonne in the acquisition model, and the acquiring entity is required to develop a plan for how those funds will be utilized to mitigate the projected carbon.

(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:

☑ Static

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

20

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

20

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

Select all that apply

☑ Capital expenditure

☑ Operations

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, for all decision-making processes

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.10.1.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

All M&A transactions are reviewed for carbon footprint without a confirmed mitigation plan. Unplanned mitigations are assessed at a carbon cost of 20/tonne in the acquisition model, and the acquiring entity is required to develop a plan for how those funds will be utilized to mitigate the projected carbon

(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:*	*Select all that apply*

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

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

	Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ No, we do not currently assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, but we plan to do so within the next two years

(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:

☑ No, we do not prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.3) Primary reason for no supplier prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ We engage with all suppliers

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

As part of our Supplier Code of Conduct, all suppliers are required to maintain a program appropriate to their size and resources to understand and mitigate greenhouse gas emissions in their operations, facilities, and supply chain.

(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, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Suppliers are required to adhere to Honeywell's Supplier Code of Business Conduct which is integrated into our contract terms & conditions. Code requirements include: Reduce, control and/or eliminate wastewater, waste and pollution at the source; Reduce, control and/or eliminate air emissions of volatile chemicals,

corrosives, particulates, aerosols and combustion products; Maintain a program appropriate to their size and resources to understand and mitigate greenhouse gas emissions in their operations, facilities, and supply chain.

(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:

☑ Other, please specify**:** Program to understand and mitigate greenhouse gas emissions

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ On-site third-party audit

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Select from:

☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify**:** Honeywell implements corrective action plans to remediate risks or findings identified through supplier screening, monitoring or audit programs.

(5.11.6.12) Comment

As part of our Supplier Code of Business Conduct, all suppliers are required to maintain a program appropriate to their size and resources and as part of due diligence can be subjected to a third-party audit when flagged by our screening process.

(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:

☑ No other supplier engagement

(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:

☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

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

Honeywell engages with shareowners on a regular basis throughout the year to discuss a range of topics, including performance, strategy, risk management, executive compensation, corporate governance, and sustainability. In 2023, Honeywell engaged with shareholders representing over 50% of shares outstanding.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Honeywell recognizes the value of taking shareowners' views into account. Dialogue and engagement with shareowners help set goals and expectations for performance and help identify emerging issues that may affect corporate governance, compensation practices, and other aspects of strategy and operations. We reviewed Honeywell's ESG reporting with Shareowners to identify additional disclosures that may be meaningful. Shareowners were generally satisfied with or complimentary of the Company's ESG disclosures.

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 about your products and relevant certification schemes

Innovation and collaboration

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

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Honeywell innovates to solve the world's toughest ESG challenges and has a wide range of solutions to help customers reach their sustainability goals. Our rationale is therefore to communicate widely to our customers via news releases, websites and other forms of communication to publicize the benefits of our suite of sustainability-oriented products. For instance, Sustainable Technology Solutions develops innovative offerings to support a lower carbon economy. These solutions include renewable fuels, energy storage, blue and green hydrogen, carbon capture, and plastics recycling. In addition, Sustainable Building Technologies develops innovative offerings to reduce the carbon impact of buildings and enable more energy independent communities, creating healthier spaces for occupants. Leveraging the Honeywell Forge enterprise performance management software solution's artificial intelligence and machine learning algorithms, the business' Carbon & Energy Management application autonomously identifies and implements energy conservation measures to help drive efficiency, resiliency, and accountability throughout a real estate portfolio. Included in our portfolio is Honeywell's breakthrough Solstice hydrofluoroolefin (HFO) technology, which helps customers lower their carbon footprint and improve energy efficiency without sacrificing end-product performance, is used in various applications, including refrigerants for supermarkets, air conditioning for cars and trucks, blowing agents for insulation, propellants for personal and household care and solvents for cleaning solutions.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Success is measured via sales and the percentage of sustainability-oriented revenue. Greater than 60% of 2023 sales were comprised of solutions that contribute to sustainability-oriented outcomes. Success is also measured by the global adoption of Honeywell's Solstice, hydrofluoroolefin (HFO) technology which helps customers lower their carbon footprint and improve energy efficiency without sacrificing end-product performance. Solstice is used in various applications, including refrigerants for supermarkets, air conditioning for cars and trucks, blowing agents for insulation, propellants for personal and household care and solvents for cleaning solutions. As of December 2017, adoption of Solstice had helped avoid the potential release of approximately 60M metric tons of CO2e from the atmosphere. As of December 2023, that number has risen to over 395M metric tons based on global sales.

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

Honeywell reports global GHG emissions on an operational control basis. This means that if Honeywell controls the operation of an asset, it is included in the database. Generally, wholly owned assets, partially owned assets with ownership more than 50% and leased assets over which Honeywell has control are counted. Certain joint venture assets at less than or equal to 50% Honeywell ownership, over which Honeywell does not have operational control, are excluded. Leased spaces are included in Scope 1 and 2 except for serviced offices which are included in Scope 3.

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

(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?	Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with	Details of structural change(s), including completion dates
	Select all that apply ☑ Yes, an acquisition	*Compressor Controls Corporation SCADAfence*	*Honeywell completed acquisition of Compressor Controls Corporation in April 2023 and the acquisition of SCADAfence in July 2023.*

(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

(7.1.3) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in 7.1.1 and/or 7.1.2?

	Base year recalculation	Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold	Past years' recalculation
	Select from: ☑ No, because the impact does not meet our significance threshold	*Our base year emissions recalculation policy is a threshold of 5% and since it does not cross this threshold there was no recalculation.*	*Select from:* ☑ No

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

	Scope 2, location-based	Scope 2, market-based	Comment
	Select from: ☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure	*Select from:* ☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure	*Both Location-based & Market-based gross scope 2 emissions (metric tons CO2e) are reported for 2023*

(7.4.1) Provide details of the sources of Scope 1, Scope 2, or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure.

Row 1

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Fugitive emissions from cooling equipment

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

Row 2

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

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

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1479148.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The quantification methodology for our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions is aligned with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1048843.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The quantification methodology for our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions is aligned with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1036941.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The quantification methodology for our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions is aligned with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

16976983.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The quantification methodology for our Scope 3 emissions is aligned with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol: The Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard. We are using spend-based methodology for this category of Scope-3.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

518408.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The quantification methodology for our Scope 3 emissions is aligned with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol: The Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard. We are using spend-based methodology for this category of Scope-3.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

306478.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The quantification methodology for our Scope 3 emissions is aligned with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol: The Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard. We are using activity-based methodology for this category of Scope-3.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

163207.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The quantification methodology for our Scope 3 emissions is aligned with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol: The Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard. We are using a combination of spend-based and distance-based methodology for this category of Scope-3.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

104444.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The quantification methodology for our Scope 3 emissions is aligned with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol: The Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard. We are using distance-based methodology for this category of Scope-3.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

17530.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The quantification methodology for our Scope 3 emissions is aligned with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol: The Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard. We are using Asset-specific methodology for this category of Scope-3.

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

	Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Methodological details
Reporting year	*690042*	*Gross global scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e) reported for F.Y. 2023 are calculated using GHG Protocol and associated standards*

(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)

665877

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

695345

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Values for both Location-based & Market-based gross scope 2 emissions (metric tons CO2e) reported for F.Y. 2023 are calculated using GHG Protocol and associated standards

(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)

15557194

(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

Honeywell's purchased goods and services 2023 spend data were categorized based on spend type. Emissions were calculated by using the spend type data in the corresponding categories in the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Evaluator to get the total emissions.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

608814

(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

Honeywell's capital goods 2023 spend data were categorized based on spend type. Emissions were calculated by using the spend type data in the corresponding categories in the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Evaluator to get the total emissions.

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)

332286

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ Fuel-based method

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

90

(7.8.5) Please explain

Honeywell calculated fuel and energy related activities using the quantities of purchased fuels, grid electricity and steam for 2023. US EPA emission factors and Defra's "Full Factor Set" calculation tool were used to calculate the emissions from the extraction, production, and transportation of fossil fuels, emissions from the T&D grid losses of the electricity purchased, and the WTT (well to tank) emissions for generation and T&D of electricity and steam.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

262323

(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

Honeywell's upstream transportation and distribution 2023 spend data was categorized based on spend type. Emissions were calculated by using the spend type data in the corresponding categories in the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Evaluator to get the total emissions.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

61698

(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

Honeywell's waste generated in operations 2023 spend data was categorized based on spend type. Emissions were calculated by using the spend type data in the corresponding categories in the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Evaluator to get the total emissions.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

98749

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

☑ Distance-based method

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

75

(7.8.5) Please explain

Business travel data was collected through Honeywell's travel and expense team. Air travel was recorded with "from" and "to" destinations and miles. The calculations were performed using emission factors based on distance travelled by the flight. Honeywell's inventory of air travel data related to miles travelled was multiplied with US EPA emission factors for short, medium and long-haul flights. Car rental data was provided by the suppliers. Other business travel emissions excluding air travel were calculated through the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Evaluator by using spend data.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

104789

(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

Honeywell calculated the employee commuting related emissions based on a) total employee count; b) data on type of commutation (either actual or estimated) for the employee; c) DEFRA 2023 greenhouse gas emissions from a typical passenger vehicle based on business travel; d) an average distance per employee from "Working in America 2021"; and e) the average number of working days of 249.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

433

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Asset-specific method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

The square footage from real estate assets leased to third parties is used to calculate this category using the US Department of Energy Commercial Building Energy Consumption Survey data for average office energy use, converted to CO2e using location-based emission factors per EPA e-grid and EIA.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

All relevant downstream transportation & distribution have been accounted for in our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions reporting.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, not yet calculated

(7.8.5) Please explain

Honeywell has a SBTi validated science-based target. As a result of this commitment, we will be calculating this category of emissions and reporting in the future.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, not yet calculated

(7.8.5) Please explain

Honeywell has a SBTi validated science-based target. As a result of this commitment, we will be calculating this category of emissions and reporting in the future.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, not yet calculated

(7.8.5) Please explain

Honeywell has a SBTi validated science-based target. As a result of this commitment, we will be calculating this category of emissions and reporting in the future.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, calculated

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

9983

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Asset-specific method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

The square footage from real estate assets leased to third parties is used to calculate this category using the US Department of Energy Commercial Building Energy Consumption Survey data for average office energy use, converted to CO2e using location-based emission factors per EPA e-grid and EIA.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Honeywell does not operate franchises

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, not yet calculated

(7.8.5) Please explain

Honeywell has a SBTi validated science-based target. As a result of this commitment, we will be calculating this category of emissions and reporting in the future.

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

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

(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:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

Honeywell 2023 GHG Verification Statement final v4.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Page 1 of 3 for verified values Page 2 of 3 for relevant standards and criteria

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

(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:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

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(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Page 1 of 3 for verified values Page 2 of 3 for relevant standards and criteria

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:
☑ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

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(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Page 1 of 3 for verified values Page 2 of 3 for relevant standards and criteria

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

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

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 3: Capital goods
☑ Scope 3: Business travel
☑ Scope 3: Employee commuting
☑ Scope 3: Upstream leased assets
☑ Scope 3: Downstream leased assets
☑ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
☑ Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
☑ Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

Honeywell 2023 GHG Verification Statement final v4.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Page 1-2 of 3 for verified values Page 2 of 3 for relevant standards and criteria

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

(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)

2988

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.2

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*Honeywell continually invests in small-scale renewable projects. Last year 2988 tons of CO2e were reduced by our emissions reduction projects for solar PV array installation, and our total Scope 1 and Scope 2 (location-based) emissions in 2022 were 1756196 MT CO2e, therefore we arrived at the change through (-2988/1756196)*100 = -0.2%.*

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

292289

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

16.4

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*Honeywell invested & implemented other emissions reduction activities during 2022 which resulted in reduced emissions reporting despite an increase in overall revenue. Last year emissions projects equated to 292289 tons of CO2e, and our total Scope 1 and Scope 2 (location-based) emissions in 2022 was 1756196 MT CO2e, therefore we arrived at the change through (-292289/1756196)*100 = -16.4%.*

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

106

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.01

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*Due to acquisitions in 2023, the overall increase in Honeywell GHG footprint was 106 MTCO2e. Our total Scope 1 and Scope 2 (location-based) emissions in 2022 was 1756196 MT CO2e, therefore we arrived at the change through (106/1756196)*100 = 0.01%.*

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

105000

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

6

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*A change in process emissions output resulted in a decrease of 105000 MT CO2e. Our total Scope 1 and Scope 2 (location-based) emissions in 2022 was 1756196 MT CO2e, therefore we arrived at the change through (-105000/1756196)*100 = -6.0%.*

(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:

☑ SF6

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

900

(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:

☑ HFCs

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

142980

(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:

☑ NF3

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

103

(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:

☑ N2O

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

36

(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)

3177

(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:
☑ CO2

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

542832

(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:
☑ CH4

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

15

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

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

Algeria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8

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

50

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

50

Angola

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3

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

9

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

9

Argentina

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

26

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

178

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

178

Australia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1452

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

2400

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

2400

Austria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

58

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

66

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

66

Azerbaijan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1

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

7

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

7

Bahrain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1

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

8

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

8

Belgium

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1779

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

298

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

344

Brazil

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

28

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

78

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

78

Bulgaria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

48

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

216

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

214

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4540

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

2291

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

2291

Chile

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

24

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

107

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

107

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8875

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

44707

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

44706

Colombia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8

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

14

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

14

Croatia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

17

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

1

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

5

Czechia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1713

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

8478

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

12811

Denmark

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

41

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

31

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

177

Egypt

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7

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

33

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

33

Finland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

21

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

15

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

133

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1899

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

335

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

37

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

27345

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

12539

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

11653

Greece

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7

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

8

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

9

Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

21

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

144

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

144

Hungary

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

24

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

229

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

410

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

917

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

33826

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

33826

Indonesia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

154

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

1421

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

1421

Iraq

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13

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

102

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

102

Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

298

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

1147

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

1649

Israel

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

16

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

83

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

111

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

19302

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

1723

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

2189

Japan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

47

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

267

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

267

Jordan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4

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

19

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

19

Kazakhstan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12

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

70

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

70

Kenya

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4

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

4

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

4

Kuwait

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

29

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

208

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

208

Latvia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

1

Luxembourg

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

42

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

1

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

5

Malaysia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

350

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

9247

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

9247

Mexico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5577

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

59465

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

59465

Monaco

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Morocco

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

24

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

588

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

588

Netherlands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

296

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

725

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

858

New Zealand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

320

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

57

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

57

Norway

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

69

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

7

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

402

Oman

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9

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

44

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

44

Peru

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9

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

19

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

19

Philippines

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1

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

205

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

205

Poland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

841

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

1087

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

1287

Portugal

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

92

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

18

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

55

Puerto Rico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

72

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

3391

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

3391

Qatar

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7

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

38

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

38

Republic of Korea

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

21

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

1398

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

1398

Romania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

798

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

2072

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

1783

Saudi Arabia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

122

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

967

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

967

Serbia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14

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

16

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

16

Singapore

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

416

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

3767

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

3767

Slovakia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

523

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

920

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

2078

South Africa

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

214

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

798

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

798

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

176

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

227

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

210

Sweden

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

59

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

3

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

29

Switzerland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

514

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

45

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

0

Taiwan, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

29

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

275

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

275

Thailand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

27

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

4635

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

4635

Trinidad and Tobago

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11

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

68

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

68

Tunisia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

265

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

265

Turkey

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

30

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

157

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

157

Ukraine

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10

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

33

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

33

United Arab Emirates

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

89

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

1551

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

1551

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5194

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

6136

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

5103

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

605302

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

456443

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

480705

Uzbekistan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1

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

4

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

4

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

36

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

63

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

63

Viet Nam

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3

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

29

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

29

(7.17.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Row 1	*Performance Materials and Technologies*	*589327*
Row 2	*Safety and Productivity Solutions*	*30284*
Row 3	*Building Technologies*	*4914*
Row 4	*Aerospace*	*65518*

(7.20.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Aerospace*	*235809*	*250330*
Row 2	*Building Technologies*	*24342*	*23918*
Row 3	*Performance Materials and Technologies*	*329295*	*342412*
Row 4	*Safety and Productivity Solutions*	*76431*	*78686*

(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)

690042

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

665877

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

695345

(7.22.4) Please explain

Honeywell's response is inclusive of all entities under Honeywell International Inc.

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

Honeywell's response is inclusive of all entities under Honeywell International Inc.

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

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:
☑ Customer base is too large and diverse to accurately track emissions to the customer level

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

Honeywell uses economic allocation methods to allocate emissions to customers. However, due to multiple customer legal entities, different ERP systems and a diverse product portfolio, Honeywell may face challenges in collating complete sales data for customers which impacts corresponding emission allocations.

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.28.2) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities

Honeywell has established a sustainability center of excellence which will look for opportunities to improve the methodology for allocating emissions to our customers in future.

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

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

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
	☑ Yes

(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

2797966

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

2797966

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

34322

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

1619469

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

1653791

Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

(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

43544

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

43544

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

4307

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

4307

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

38629

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

4460979

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

4499607

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

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

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

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

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

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Fuel used values in MWh

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

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

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Fuel used values in MWh

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

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

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Fuel used values in MWh

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

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

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Fuel used values in MWh

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

210397

(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

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

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

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Fuel used values in MWh

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

2587569

(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

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

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

51198

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Fuel used values in MWh

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

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

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

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Fuel used values in MWh

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

2797966

(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

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

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

51198

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Fuel used values in MWh

(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)

20453

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

20453

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

4307

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

4307

(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:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(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:

☑ Wind

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

16496

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ REGO

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

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(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

Retail green electricity for UK-based sites

Row 2

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ France

(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:
☑ Other biomass

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

4019

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:
☑ 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

Green energy sourced through French Registry for Guarantees of Origin.

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

Algeria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

98

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

98.00

Angola

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

39

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

39.00

Argentina

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

577

(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)

577.00

Australia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3683

(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)

3683.00

Austria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

685

(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)

685.00

Azerbaijan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

16

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

16.00

Bahrain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

11

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

11.00

Belgium

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2056

(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)

2056.00

Brazil

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

579

(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)

579.00

Bulgaria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

511

(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)

511.00

Canada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

20822

(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)

20822.00

Chile

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

282

(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)

282.00

China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

69791

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

25

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

22029

(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)

91845.00

Colombia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

92

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

92.00

Croatia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9

(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)

9.00

Czechia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

21193

(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)

21193.00

Denmark

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

303

(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)

303.00

Eygpt

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

81

(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)

81.00

Finland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

235

(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)

235.00

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4921

(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)

4921.00

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

34259

(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)

34259.00

Greece

(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)

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)

18.00

Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

252

(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)

252.00

Hungary

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1271

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

43

(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)

1314.00

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

47155

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

565

(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)

47720.00

Indonesia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1814

(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)

1814.00

Iraq

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

154

(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)

154.00

Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3701

(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)

3701.00

Israel

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

187

(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)

187.00

Italy

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6837

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

422

(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)

7259.00

Japan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

578

(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)

578.00

Jordan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

49

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

49.00

Kazakhstan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

136

(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)

136.00

Kenya

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

47

(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)

47.00

Kuwait

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

339

(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)

339.00

Latvia

(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)

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)

2.00

Luxembourg

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

14

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

14.00

Malaysia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

14902

(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)

14902.00

Mexico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

135760

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

1977

(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)

137737.00

Monaco

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

Morocco

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

816

(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)

816.00

Netherlands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2258

(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)

2258.00

New Zealand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

440

(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)

440.00

Norway

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

671

(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)

671.00

Oman

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

111

(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)

111.00

Peru

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

104

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

104.00

Philippines

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

288

(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)

288.00

Poland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1632

(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)

1632.00

Portugal

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

102

(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)

102.00

Qatar

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

81

(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)

81.00

Puerto Rico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4672

(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)

4672.00

Republic of Korea

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3175

(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)

3175.00

Romania

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8387

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

296

(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)

8683.00

Saudi Arabi

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1580

(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)

1580.00

Serbia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

25

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

25.00

Singapore

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9828

(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)

9828.00

Slovakia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4773

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

0

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

1639

(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)

6412.00

South Africa

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1580

(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)

1580.00

Spain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1109

(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)

1109.00

Sweden

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

424

(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)

424.00

Switzerland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1141

(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)

1141.00

Taiwan, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

502

(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)

502.00

Thailand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9842

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

979

(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)

10821.00

Trinidad and Tobago

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

129

(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)

129.00

Tunisia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

655

(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)

655.00

Turkey

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

340

(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)

340.00

Ukraine

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

116

(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)

116.00

United Arab Emirates

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2935

(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)

2935.00

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

29632

(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)

29632.00

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1193214

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

0

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

19876

(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)

1213090.00

Uzbekistan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

10

(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)

10.00

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

(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)

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)

429.00

Viet Nam

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

51

(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)

51.00

(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

37

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

1355919

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:
☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

36662

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:
☑ Location-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

25.3

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply
☑ Change in renewable energy consumption
☑ Other emissions reduction activities

(7.45.9) Please explain

The decrease in intensity is a result of emission reduction activities and increased revenue in 2023.

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

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:
☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ Well-below 2°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

04/01/2021

(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

12/30/2021

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

1324742

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

808985

(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)

2133727.000

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

100

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

100

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

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2035

(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)

690042

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

695345

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

1385387.000

(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

35.07

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target coverage includes Honeywell global facilities and operations.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Honeywell has set an ambitious target to become Carbon Neutral in its facilities and operations by 2035.

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

Continuous focus on energy efficiency and reducing fugitive and process emissions using new technologies in Honeywell operations. Honeywell also invests in solar-based renewable energy for its sites and other initiatives are tracked by respective site or region energy manager.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ Yes

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:

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

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

02/01/2022

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Country/area/region

(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

12/30/2018

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

1314326.0

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

656275.0

(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)

1970601.000

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

89

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

63

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

78.0

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

50

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

985300.500

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

605374

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

459834

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

1065208.000

(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

91.89

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target coverage includes Honeywell facilities within United States of America.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Honeywell has set a target through US Department of Energy's Better Climate Challenge to reduce its emissions by 50% within the USA.

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

Continuous focus on energy efficiency and reducing fugitive and process emissions using new technologies in Honeywell operations. Honeywell also invests in solar-based renewable energy for its sites and other initiatives are tracked by respective site or region energy manager.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Honeywell International SBTi Certificate.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ Well-below 2°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

04/01/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(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

12/31/2019

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

1384851

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

942446

(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)

2327297.000

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

100.0

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

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

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2037

(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)

1163648.500

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

690042

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

695345

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

1385387.000

(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

80.94

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Honeywell has set a science-based target to reduce its Scope 1 and Scope 2 (market-based) emissions by 50% and reduce its Scope 3 emissions by 23% by 2037.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Target objective is to commit to SBTi for climate change.

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

Continuous focus on energy efficiency and reducing fugitive and process emissions using new technologies in Honeywell operations. Honeywell also invests in solar-based renewable energy for its sites and other initiatives are tracked by respective site or region energy manager.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ Yes

Row 4

(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

Honeywell International SBTi Certificate.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ Well-below 2°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

03/31/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3, Category 15 – Investments

☑ 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 12 – End-of-life treatment of sold products

☑ Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution

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

☑ Scope 3, Category 8 - Upstream leased assets

☑ Scope 3, Category 13 – Downstream leased assets

☑ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services

☑ Scope 3, Category 10 – Processing of sold products

☑ Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste generated in operations

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2019

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

15503947

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

518408

(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)

323345

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

325542

(7.53.1.18) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

67616

(7.53.1.19) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

161278

(7.53.1.20) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

121282

(7.53.1.26) Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

17530

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

17038948.000

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

17038948.000

(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

(7.53.1.42) Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.47) Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (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

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2037

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

23

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

13119989.960

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

15557194

(7.53.1.60) Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

608814

(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)

332286

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

262323

(7.53.1.63) Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

61698

(7.53.1.64) Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

98749

(7.53.1.65) Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

104789

(7.53.1.71) Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

9983

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

17035836.000

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

17035836.000

(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

0.08

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Honeywell has set a Science based target to reduce its Scope 1, Scope 2 (market-based) emissions by 50% and also reduce its Scope 3 emissions by 23% by 2037.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Target objective is to commit to SBTi for climate change.

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

Continuous focus on energy efficiency and reducing fugitive and process emissions using new technologies in Honeywell operations. Honeywell also invests in solar-based renewable energy for its sites and other initiatives are tracked by respective site or region energy manager.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.53.2) Provide details of your emissions intensity targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Int 1

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

04/01/2019

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.53.2.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Location-based

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

☑ Metric tons CO2e per unit revenue

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/31/2018

(7.53.2.13) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0000353846

(7.53.2.14) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0000250907

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0000604753

(7.53.2.34) % of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.35) % of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/31/2023

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

10

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0000544278

(7.53.2.58) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

10

(7.53.2.60) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0000188217

(7.53.2.61) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0000181626

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0000369843

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

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

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

388.44

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target covers Scope 1 and Scope 2 (location-based) emissions of Honeywell and does not include any Scope 3 emissions.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

In 2019, the Company set its fourth goal, a new five-year "10-10-10" target to reduce global greenhouse gas emissions by an additional 10%, normalized to revenue, from 2018 levels; to deploy at least 10 renewable energy opportunities; and to achieve certification to ISO's 50001 Energy Management Standard at 10 facilities, all by 2024.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

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

A consistent focus on reducing the overall carbon footprint was instrumental in achieving this target. Honeywell actively sought out various avenues for investment aimed at lowering emissions. To further enhance efforts, Honeywell has implemented innovative technological solutions that prioritize energy efficiency. These advancements play a crucial role in minimizing process emissions, contributing significantly to their overall emissions reduction strategy.

(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	*40*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*120*	*96770*
Implementation commenced	*85*	*70057*
Implemented	*217*	*30409*

(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

☑ Building Energy Management Systems (BEMS)

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1515

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

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

380371

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

735305

(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

BEMS savings

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

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

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

4041

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

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

1310317

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

5037451

(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

HVAC savings

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Lighting

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

5191

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

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

1461787

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

5240062

(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

Lightings savings

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Maintenance program

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

883

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

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

267932

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

405942

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 3-5 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Maintenance program-based savings

Row 5

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Compressed air

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

2880

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

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

648204

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

1076203

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 3-5 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Compressed Air based savings

Row 6

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
☑ Process optimization

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

946

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

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

225643

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

240679

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Savings from process optimization

Row 7

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Fugitive emissions reductions

☑ Refrigerant leakage reduction

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

13307

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

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

0

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

1116610

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

fugitive leak emissions reduction savings

Row 8

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☑ Other, please specify**:** Low Carbon Technologies

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

40

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

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

35294

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

76044

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Savings from implementation of low carbon-intensive technologies

Row 9

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption
☑ Solar PV

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1606

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

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 2 (location-based)
☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

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

688688

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

3850741

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 21-30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Solar PV power generation savings

(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

We have a capital budget approved each year which is dedicated to energy and carbon reduction projects. We utilize this budget to fund projects that are identified via energy audits and other means. These projects are tracked to completion by our Corporate Energy and Sustainability Team.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Employee engagement

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Employees are trained on Honeywell's operating system which includes a formal process for continuous improvement and rapid problem solving. Improvements are sustained by our operational controls and tiered accountability process.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Other**:** Annual Goals

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Corporate Goals: A Corporate Energy and Sustainability Team helps drive the Company's greenhouse gas and energy efficiency goals. Progress on these goals is reported to Honeywell's CEO on a periodic basis and is reviewed with the Board's Corporate Governance and Responsibility Committee at least annually.

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

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☑ Group of products or services

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

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify**:** IPCC Climate Reports categorizing GWP

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Chemicals and plastics

☑ Other, please specify**:** Low global warming potential offerings

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Honeywell Solstice products range from refrigerants, blowing agents, aerosols and solvents. Solstice molecules have ultra-low global-warming-potentials of 1 or lower and are 99.9% lower than the products they replace.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify**:** Direct calculation method using GWP of specific products

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

Select from:

☑ Use stage

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

Avoided greenhouse gas release (metric tons CO2e) of traditional HFCs or HCFCs blowing agents, refrigerants, solvents or aerosols as compared to Honeywell Solstice low GWP products.

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

The high GWP products (traditional HFCs or HCFCs) that Solstice replaces.

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

Select from:

☑ Use stage

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

395000000

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

The calculation is based on the cumulative sales volume (kg) of the low GWP products sold since 2010 multiplied by the difference in GWP of traditional product versus the replacement product.

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: ☑ Yes

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☑ Base year emissions

☑ Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 1 and 2)

☑ Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 3)

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

Climate change-related standards

☑ ISO 14064-3

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Base year third-party assurance was performed and provided to CDP in the year of reporting. Year over year performance is listed in the current assurance letter for 2023 data, based on prior assurance activities.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

Honeywell 2023 GHG Verification Statement final v4.pdf

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Senior Director, Product Stewardship and Sustainability

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

☑ Environment/Sustainability manager