L3Harris Technologies INC

2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2024

Word version

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

.

10/02/2024, 09:28 pm

Contents

C1. Introduction

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

Select from:

☑ English

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

Select from:

☑ USD

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

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

☑ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

L3Harris Technologies, Inc. (L3Harris), headquartered in Melbourne, Florida, is a trusted disruptor in the defense industry. With customers' mission-critical needs always in mind, our dedicated employees deliver end-to-end technology solutions connecting space, air, land, sea and cyber domains in the interest of national security. L3Harris operates as a leading global defense technology company with four well-positioned segments: · Communication Systems (CS) enables warfighters across all domains with solutions critical to mission success even in the most contested environments. We are a leading provider of resilient communications solutions for U.S. Department of Defense (DoD), international, federal and state agency customers. · Integrated Mission Systems (IMS) is a leading developer and integrator of mission systems in the air, land and sea domains. We deliver top-tier capabilities in the design, development, integration, production and sustainment of intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance (ISR), passive sensing and targeting, electronic attack, autonomy, power and communications, networks and sensors for national security and international customers; · Space and Airborne Systems (SAS) is a leading provider of full mission solutions as a prime and subsystem integrator in the space, airborne and cyber domains. We provide top-tier capabilities in the design, development, integration, production and sustainment of major weapons systems for national security, civil government, and international customers.; and ·Aerojet Rocketdyne (AR) is a leading provider of propulsion, power and defense armament products and systems to the U.S. government, including the DoD, National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and major aerospace and defense prime contractors. AR was acquired on July 28, 2023. We are dedicated to creating a more sustainable future for our company and the communities where we live and work. Complying with all applicable laws and regulations as a minimum, L3Harris sets higher standards and manages our risk accordingly. Our

Environmental, Health and Safety (EHS) and Environmental Sustainability (EHS&S) programs—which include policies and standards, risk assessment tools and compliance assurance programs—guide our operations.
[Fixed row]

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

	End date of reporting year	Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
	12/31/2023	*Select from:* ☑ No	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

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

19400000

(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?	How does your reporting boundary differ to that used in your financial statement?
	Select from: ☑ No	*The Sustainability data reporting boundary is October 1, 2022 through September 30, 2023. The financial reporting period is calendar year.*

[Fixed row]

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

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

L3Harris Technologies, Inc.'s Ticker symbol: LHX

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No
[Add row]

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

Select all that apply
☑ Iraq
☑ Italy

☑ Oman
☑ Chile
☑ China
☑ India
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ Cyprus
☑ France
☑ Poland
☑ Romania
☑ Colombia
☑ Malaysia
☑ Pakistan
☑ Portugal
☑ Netherlands
☑ New Zealand
☑ Philippines
☑ Puerto Rico
☑ Saudi Arabia
☑ Hong Kong SAR, China
☑ United Arab Emirates
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
☑ Japan
☑ Kenya
☑ Qatar
☑ Spain
☑ Sweden
☑ Algeria
☑ Belgium
☑ Denmark
☑ Germany
☑ Thailand
☑ Australia
☑ Singapore
☑ Costa Rica
☑ Luxembourg
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ Cayman Islands
☑ Brunei Darussalam
☑ Republic of Korea
☑ Trinidad and Tobago

(1.8) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

	Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?	Comment
	Select from: ☑ No, this is confidential data	*This is confidential data*

[Fixed row]

(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

L3Harris identifies and evaluates potential Supply Chain climate change risks in our Supply Chain Climate Risk Assessment (SCCRA). In 2023, we conducted the second review of climate change-related risks in L3Harris' supply chain and evaluated four supply chain sectors, Facilities and Operations, Freight and Logistics, Energy and Utilities and Travel, for general physical risks that may present themselves given future climate change predictions.
[Fixed row]

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

(1.24.1.1) Plastics mapping

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

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

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

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

We have not mapped our use, production, and/or commercialization of plastics because our business operations do not significantly rely on plastics. Plastic use and production is not a material topic to our business, nor is it typically a material topic for our industry. We currently do not have plans for future plastics mapping as we are prioritizing mapping other topics that we consider to be material to our business.
[Fixed row]

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

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

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

1

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

Our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process assesses top risks across all functions and business areas, including material risks related to climate and other ESG topics. The process is Board-approved and overseen by the CEO and Senior Executives and reviewed by our Audit Committee to identify risks and ensure they are being properly handled. Our Chief Ethics and Compliance Officer chairs the Committee which includes representatives from leadership, each business segment and major function. Risks are reviewed and ranked by evaluating the impact the risk may pose on our global business, risk trends and the likelihood of risk occurrence, current mitigation measures in place and how rapidly the risk could realize. Risks are then incorporated into strategic planning and are reviewed and included in the site Business Continuity Plan as appropriate. Our Board annually reviews the top risks and mitigation plans and focuses on each risk in more detail throughout the annual Board cycle. The Business Resilience Policy outlines the Business Continuity Plan requirements to allow mission-critical business processes to continue, as well as the development of threat and vulnerability assessments and Business Impact Analyses (BIAs). All active L3Harris sites were ranked into three tiers of criticality. In 2023, the L3Harris Business Continuity Function Leads reviewed and updated BIAs per the two-year review period of the Policy and BIAs for Tier 1 sites were developed in 2022–2023.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

2

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

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

Our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process assesses top risks across all functions and business areas, including material risks related to climate and other ESG topics. The process is Board-approved and overseen by the CEO and Senior Executives and reviewed by our Audit Committee to identify risks and ensure they are being properly handled. Our Chief Ethics and Compliance Officer chairs the Committee which includes representatives from leadership, each business segment and major function. Risks are reviewed and ranked by evaluating the impact the risk may pose on our global business, risk trends and the likelihood of risk occurrence, current mitigation measures in place and how rapidly the risk could realize. Risks are then incorporated into strategic planning and are reviewed and included in the site Business Continuity Plan as appropriate. Our Board annually reviews the top risks and mitigation plans and focuses on each risk in more detail throughout the annual Board cycle. The Business Resilience Policy outlines the Business Continuity Plan requirements to allow mission-critical business processes to continue, as well as the development of threat and vulnerability assessments and Business Impact Analyses (BIAs). All active L3Harris sites were ranked into three tiers of criticality. In 2023, the L3Harris Business Continuity Function Leads reviewed and updated BIAs per the two-year review period of the Policy and BIAs for Tier 1 sites were developed in 2022–2023.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

6

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

20

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

Our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process assesses top risks across all functions and business areas, including material risks related to climate and other ESG topics. The process is Board-approved and overseen by the CEO and Senior Executives and reviewed by our Audit Committee to identify risks and ensure they are being properly handled. Our Chief Ethics and Compliance Officer chairs the Committee which includes representatives from leadership, each business segment

and major function. Risks are reviewed and ranked by evaluating the impact the risk may pose on our global business, risk trends and the likelihood of risk occurrence, current mitigation measures in place and how rapidly the risk could realize. Risks are then incorporated into strategic planning and are reviewed and included in the site Business Continuity Plan as appropriate. Our Board annually reviews the top risks and mitigation plans and focuses on each risk in more detail throughout the annual Board cycle. The Business Resilience Policy outlines the Business Continuity Plan requirements to allow mission-critical business processes to continue, as well as the development of threat and vulnerability assessments and Business Impact Analyses (BIAs). All active L3Harris sites were ranked into three tiers of criticality. In 2023, the L3Harris Business Continuity Function Leads reviewed and updated BIAs per the two-year review period of the Policy and BIAs for Tier 1 sites were developed in 2022–2023.
[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

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

Select all that apply

☑ 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:

☑ Partial

(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

☑ Site-specific

☑ Local

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ WRI Aqueduct

☑ WWF Water Risk Filter

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Internal company methods

International methodologies and standards

☑ IPCC Climate Change Projections

☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard

Databases

☑ FAO/AQUASTAT

☑ Other databases, please specify :World Bank Climate Knowledge Portal, the U.S. Global Change Research Program's Fourth National Climate Assessment, Canada's Changing Climate Report, the UK's Climate Projections Report and Australia's State of the Climate Report

Other

☑ External consultants

☑ Materiality assessment

☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons

☑ Drought

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

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

Chronic physical

☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)
☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
☑ Groundwater depletion
☑ Sea level rise
☑ Water stress

Policy

☑ Changes to national legislation

Market

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
☑ Changing customer behavior

Reputation

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

Technology

☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

Liability

☑ Exposure to litigation
☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers
☑ Employees
☑ Investors
☑ Suppliers
☑ Regulators
☑ Local communities
☑ Water utilities at a local level

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Our 2023 Climate and Water Risk Management Plan (CWRMP) aids in the development of site-specific emergency management/risk mitigation plans and combines climate and water risk considerations in the US., Canada, UK and Australia. The CWRMP prioritizes critical locations identified through the Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process. It includes an evaluation of climate science-based projections and potential associated risks linked to climate variables. We are exploring software that can leverage real-time data from our facilities, enabling more frequent and rapid assessments of potential climate change impacts on crucial resources for our locations and operations. The CWRMP primarily concentrates on a high-emissions scenario and incorporates scenarios aimed at limiting warming to 2 degrees Celsius or lower. Key risks identified in the CWRMP include extreme weather and rising average temperatures, which pose significant threats to our assets and operations. We have taken measures to mitigate these risks, including infrastructure upgrades, bolstering facility structural integrity, ensuring the availability of appropriate backup power and increasing the incorporation of renewable energy within our portfolio. Additionally, we identify and evaluate potential Supply Chain climate risks in our Supply Chain Climate Risk Assessment (SCCRA). In 2023, we evaluated four sectors: Facilities and Operations, Freight and Logistics, Energy and Utilities and Travel, for general physical risks given future climate change predictions. The SCCRA provides information and details of potential hazards or disruptions to create informed solutions to fortify our Supply Chain against possible climate change impacts. Guided by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations (COSO) framework, the L3Harris ERM process identifies and assesses our top business risks. This includes material risks related to climate and other ESG topics. The process is Board-approved, overseen by the CEO and Senior Executives, chaired by our Chief Ethics and Compliance Officer and includes representatives from each business segment and major function. The process is reviewed by our Audit Committee to identify any risks and to ensure they are being properly handled. Risks are reviewed and ranked by evaluating the impact the risk may pose on our global business, risk trends and the likelihood of risk occurrence, current mitigation measures in place to deter the risk and how rapidly the risk could realize. Risk and mitigation plans are incorporated into strategic planning and are reviewed and included in the site Business Continuity Plan (BCP) as appropriate. Our Board annually reviews the top enterprise risks and mitigation plans and focuses on each risk in more detail throughout the annual Board cycle. The Business Resilience Policy outlines the BCP requirements to allow mission-critical business processes to continue, the development of threat and vulnerability assessments and Business Impact Analyses (BIAs). L3Harris sites were ranked into three tiers of criticality which are reviewed and updated regularly. BIAs for Tier 1 sites were developed in 2022–2023. Plans were tested through an "exercise" and action plans to address risks were developed, communicated and reviewed by multiple levels of leadership. Metrics have been defined to show the improvement of the site business continuity program. L3Harris has initiated the next phase of this process and will be assessing select Tier 2 sites.
[Add row]

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

	Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed	Primary reason for not assessing interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities	Explain why you do not assess the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities
	Select from: ☑ No	*Select from:* ☑ Not an immediate strategic priority	*This is not an immediate strategic priority at this time.*

[Fixed row]

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

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have identified 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 of limited water availability, flooding, and/or poor quality of water

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

L3Harris conducts a Climate and Water Risk Management Plan (CWRMP) every two years that evaluates potential water related risks including precipitation, sea level rise, extreme weather events and drought on operationally-critical water resources for major L3Harris facilities and operations. This assessment used datasets of current and projected water parameters from the World Bank Climate Knowledge Portal, the World Resources Institute's (WRI) Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas and the Water Risk Filter developed by World Wildlife Fund for Nature (WWF) in collaboration with Deutsche Entwicklungsgesellschaft (DEG). In 2023 we updated our

CWRMP per our biennial update process to expand upon previous reports and identify potential water-related impacts to global business operations. The report covers facilities across four countries, selected because they were identified as critical by L3Harris' Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process. Identified water risks have been made more accessible and visible to leadership through CWRMP's integration into our ERM process. We define water stress according to the baseline water stress indicator in the WRI Aqueduct tool i.e. equal to/greater than 'High': 40-80%.

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

Select from:

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

[Fixed row]

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

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Financial impact

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute decrease

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

1100000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

☑ Other, please specify **:**Company-wide risks are assessed on potential impact, likelihood to occur, control strength, and velocity.

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process follows the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations (COSO) Framework which is the definitive standard designed to prioritize organizational risks and measures how risks impact business performance. Our company-wide risks are assessed regularly on potential impact, likelihood to occur, control strength, and velocity and specifically include risks associated with business continuity/natural disasters (e.g. floods, fires, hurricanes, etc.), supply chain and environmental compliance. An overall financial impact assessment is made ranging from under 50M (not significant/substantive) to greater than 1,100M (catastrophic), which corresponds to the overall size of the company. The ERM process engages senior leadership to focus company resources to mitigate the risks that could have the most significant impact to the business.
[Add row]

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

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

☑ Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) How potential water pollutants are identified and classified

We adhere to all local, state and federal regulatory requirements applicable to our operations which can include, but are not limited to, storm water and wastewater permits, storm water pollution prevention plans (SWPPPs) and spill prevention control and counter measures (SPCC) requiring measurement of pollutants. We adhere to all required permits and ensure we remain within specified, required levels.
[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Oil

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Oil is used for generator support functions for resilience and in our manufacturing processes. Leaked or spilled oil could potentially impact and contaminate groundwater.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Upgrading of process equipment/methods

☑ Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems

☑ Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements

☑ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response

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

☑ Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

L3Harris complies with environmental regulations and avoids or minimizes potential adverse water pollutant impacts on water ecosystems or human health through our environmental management system. We have a safety data sheet (SDS) data management system that allows us to understand how human health is affected by

chemical hazards. Containment, permitting, and inspection mechanisms are put into place to minimize risks. Additionally, we conduct training and have proper hazardous waste disposal to ensure chemicals and potential pollutants are not exposed to open environments, seeping into groundwater, or dumped down the drain. [Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

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

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, only within our direct operations

(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

L3Harris has a diverse well-established supply chain with suppliers located across the world, which limits our exposure to climate risks in our value chain and provides a level of risk mitigation for potential climate-related impacts such as shifts in precipitation patterns, increase in frequency and/or intensity of extreme weather events such as hurricanes, droughts, and floods, which could otherwise disrupt the value chain. L3Harris identifies and evaluates potential Supply Chain climate change risks in our Supply Chain Climate Risk Assessment (SCCRA). In 2023, we conducted the second review of climate change-related risks in L3Harris' supply chain and evaluated four supply chain sectors, Facilities and Operations, Freight and Logistics, Energy and Utilities and Travel, for general physical risks that may present themselves given future climate change predictions. The SCCRA provides L3Harris with information and details of potential hazards or disruptions to create informed solutions to fortify our Supply Chain against possible climate change impacts.

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

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

(3.1.3) Please explain

L3Harris operations do not rely on substantial water volume or water quality for our day-to-day operations. Therefore, L3Harris' impact on water is considered low and exposure to water-related risk is not considered to be material. Facility level water use is tracked on a quarterly basis. L3Harris has limited water use at some manufacturing facilities, however, activities at the majority of L3Harris sites involve electronic and software programming, and water use is related to sanitary use, landscape irrigation and heating & cooling. Reliance and use of significant volumes of process water is limited and water use and potential water risks are not deemed as substantive. Sites representing the largest water usage and deemed most critical to operations were evaluated in the 2023 CWRMP. While the CWRMP revealed some water-related risk, no substantive impact is anticipated. We continue to track and work to reduce our water use, particularly at sites where risks were identified. The CWRMP is updated every two-years. L3Harris has a diverse well-established supply chain with suppliers located across the world, which limits our exposure to water risks in our value chain and provides a level of risk mitigation for potential climate-related impacts such as shifts in precipitation patterns, increase in frequency and/or intensity of extreme weather events such as hurricanes, droughts, and floods, which could otherwise disrupt the value chain. A 2023 SCCRA focused on global supply chain operations and assessed the primary climate risks to key categories of L3Harris' supply chain: Facilities and Operations, Freight and Logistics, Travel, and Energy and Utilities. It evaluated severe weather, extreme temperatures, extreme precipitation, wildfires, sea level rise, increased temperature, water availability, and air quality degradation. Water availability was ranked as a low risk across 2 of the 4 assessed sectors and no substantive water-related impacts were identified. Water risks in our value chain do not normally emerge as a significant risk.

Plastics

(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:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(3.1.3) Please explain

We have not assessed our plastics-related risk exposure because our business operations do not significantly rely on plastics. Plastic use is not a material topic to our business, nor is it typically a material topic for our industry. We currently do not have plans to assess our plastics risk-exposure as we prioritize risk assessment for other risks that we consider to be material to our business.
[Fixed row]

(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks 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

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:
☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical
☑ Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:
☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply
☑ Canada

☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

L3Harris has identified extreme weather events and increasing average temperatures as key risks to our assets and operations. Projections for severe storms show significant regional variability and uncertainty across the US, and show decreasing trends for Australia, but the intensity of severe storm events that occur in both of these regions is expected to increase. Across Canada and the UK, severe thunderstorms and the amount of rainfall associated with them is supposed to increase in both frequency and intensity. L3Harris has operations worldwide, including manufacturing operations located in regions that are at risk for coastal flooding with greatest risk in Florida, California and Ontario. This risk of extreme weather events creates potential for property and equipment damage resulting from increased severity and frequency of events such as cyclones, hurricanes and floods. Damage to operational equipment and potential loss of data can result from flooding of buildings, whether due to sea-level rise, increased river flood risk, groundwater or increased risk of 'flash' flooding when heavy precipitation overwhelms drainage systems which can increase our operating / maintenance costs to repair any damage should an event occur. For example, our locations carry higher insurance deductibles in locations such as Florida associated with increased wind and hurricane risk and in California associated with increased flood and earthquake risk.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased indirect [operating] costs

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

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

The risk of extreme weather events creates potential for property and equipment damage resulting from increased severity and frequency of events such as cyclones, hurricanes and floods. Damage to operational equipment and potential loss of data can result from flooding of buildings, whether due to sea-level rise, increased river flood risk, groundwater or increased risk of 'flash' flooding when heavy precipitation overwhelms drainage systems which can increase our operating / maintenance costs to repair any damage should an event occur. For example, our locations carry higher insurance deductibles in locations such as Florida associated with increased wind and hurricane risk and in California associated with increased flood and earthquake risk.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

250000

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

99400000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The estimated financial impact of 250,000 to 99,400,000 in the increased insurance deductible is based on the total insurable values by location and business unit that may be impacted and therefore varies by facility. The type of property damage and how it occurs (trigger) will drive the potential coverage and deductibles we have in place. Examples include perils such as fire, flood, hail, earthquake, or wind damage. The low end of the range, 250,000, is the deductible for a location where values are below 10M. The high end of the range, 99.4M, is our highest deductible which covers wind damage (hurricanes) for our largest property in a hurricane zone (FL).

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Other infrastructure, technology and spending, please specify **:**Investing in infrastructure resiliency projects and adaptive capacity building

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

575000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The costs to manage these risks range from 24,000 for a backup generator to 575,000 for roof replacements but costs are integrated into normal business operations.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Our strategy includes controls and processes embedded in our operations: Tools to mitigate risk from extreme weather leading to greater chronic stress on our facilities through investing in resiliency. We work with property insurer on property risk engineering, hold annual site visits for locations with high total insurable values; quarterly calls with the carrier/operations/facilities/Risk Management to address potential issues. Mitigate potential damage through implementation of engineering recommendations. Evaluate the entire building envelope when addressing risks, e.g. wind recommendations engineered to protect assets & keep us operational through extreme events. Key stakeholders work together with our property carrier risk engineering lead to ensure the safety & operations of our strategic facilities. Resiliency projects are identified through facilities infrastructure & real estate planning process & facility eco-treasure hunts. Our 2023 CWRMP evaluated potential impacts of climate change on operation-critical resources for major locations and operations. This supports development of location level emergency management & risk reduction plans. Our Business Resilience Program and policy outlines requirements for Business Continuity Plans that are developed for all sites to allow mission-critical business processes to continue, including Business Impact Analyses (BIAs) that incorporate natural hazard events (such as climate risk). Measures to build adaptive capacity to mitigate these risks, including upgrading infrastructure, improving structural integrity of facilities, ensuring appropriate backup power is available, & implementing more renewable energy.
[Add row]

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

	Water-related regulatory violations	Comment
	Select from: ☑ No	*No water-related regulatory violations were incurred during the reporting year*

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

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

(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
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[Fixed row]

(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

Energy source

☑ Use of low-carbon energy sources

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(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

With the anticipated increase in demand for energy and L3Harris' company-wide goal to reduce GHG emissions, the opportunity to explore use of lower-emission sources of energy was identified. Specifically, the opportunity was recognized to evaluate the use of renewable energy in order to reduce GHG emissions and climate change risks associated with use of fossil fuel-based energy. This opportunity included efforts to pursue strategically impactful, cost-effective renewable energy solutions to reduce Scope 2 GHG emissions and support environmental sustainability goals were initiated in 2019.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Reduced indirect (operating) costs

(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

There is opportunity for decreased energy / operating costs from using lower emissions sources of energy.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

5800000

(3.6.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

5800000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The savings amount is calculated using 3.8/MWh levelized savings which is the average savings expected over the lifetime of the contract on a per MWh basis. This was calculated by dividing the net present value (NPV) of 5.8M by the present value of the project production. Present value of project production, like the NPV, is a summation of annual production values, using a 10% discount rate for future years. In this instance, the PV of production is 1.5M. Levelized savings are then 5.8M / 1.5M MWh 3.8/MWh (rounded for simplicity). Cost is based on third party economic analysis for procurement of renewable energy and includes energy consulting and legal fees. Savings come from net settlements agreements associated with the virtual power purchase agreement contract.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

325000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost to realize this opportunity is 325,000 which include the costs associated with the Elm Branch VPPA project determination, management and implementation and include energy consulting (275,000) and legal fees (50,000).

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Our strategy to realize the opportunity of decreased energy / operating costs from using lower emissions sources of energy involved increasing our use of renewable energy. Case Study: With the anticipated increase in demand for energy and L3Harris' goal to reduce GHG emissions, the opportunity to explore use of lower-emission sources of energy to reduce both GHG emissions and energy costs was identified. Action: L3Harris conducted a renewable energy (RE) feasibility project focused on evaluating various RE technologies including solar and wind across the entire enterprise. We leveraged an energy management and renewable energy feasibility study to advance our commitment to achieve our long-term GHG emission reduction target by releasing a competitive request for proposal (RFP) for RE virtual power purchase agreement (VPPA) projects located throughout the United States. Result: In 2020, L3Harris entered into a long-term VPPA for renewable energy for up to 100 megawatts of capacity from a new solar farm. In 2023, the net settlements from the solar project have enabled us to hedge against the rising cost of utilities, and reduced our GHG emissions, contributing positively towards our long term GHG reduction goals. The solar farm's success has encouraged us to continue identifying renewable energy opportunities. In 2023 we executed four renewable energy contracts: one at our San Diego, California, site to install a solar carport to address approximately 95% of the site's electrical load and three offsite solar projects in Rochester, New York to address around 50% of the electrical load for five of our Rochester locations. We expect these to be built in 2024–2025. L3Harris leveraged our renewable energy study to provide documentation demonstrating the importance and value of hiring a full-time energy manager to assist with minimizing climate related impacts. At the end of 2019 we filled the energy management position to continue to drive reductions in energy and GHG emissions, in addition, to focusing on developing a larger, more robust energy management strategy. This role has been modified to further meet enterprise needs.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☑ Reduced water usage and consumption

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ United States of America

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Sabine River

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Improved water efficiency represents significant opportunity for associated water operating expenses savings. To realize this opportunity, eco-treasure hunts are conducted to discover energy efficiency and water conservation risks and opportunities while enabling employees to build a culture of continuous improvement. The Environmental Sustainability Calculators are used to estimate the potential savings of the opportunities or alternative technologies identified to align key metrics and standardize savings calculations. Other location-based projects are reviewed for technology-related improvements and efficiencies on an ad hoc basis. An example is a condensate recovery project at our Greenville, TX facility in which condensate water from one cooling system was used as the water feed at a nearby cooling tower. The reclamation and reuse of pre-cooled water allows the tower to operate more efficiently and reduces reliance on potable water. The project considered the quantity and quality of condensate available to recover, the needs of the cooling tower and its effect on its chemistry as well as other complexities and engineering requirements. During the first 4 months running full-time, the water tower collected almost 800,000 gallons of condensate water from the hangar bay, resulting in cost savings that provide additional benefits past the environmental impacts. We aim to replicate projects like this in similar locations where we can have a significant impact on water use.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Reduced indirect (operating) costs

(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:

☑ Low

(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

Improved water efficiency represents significant opportunity for associated water operating expenses (OPEX) savings.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.17) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term - minimum (currency)

25000

(3.6.1.18) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

25000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The estimated annual financial impact is based on estimated savings from the condensate recovery project at the Greenville site. An ROI of 8 years is expected based on a cost of water at 0.0129/gallon and energy savings. The site is expecting an annual savings of 1.6Mgal (a 2.9% water reduction) and 25k. The first four months of operation collected almost 800,000 gallons of condensate water at an approximate water cost savings of 10,400. Annual Results: Water reduction of 1,600,000 gallons x water price of 0.0129 gallons energy savings of 4360/year equals 25,000 dollars savings

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

173000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Cost includes material costs of recovery tanks, transfer pumps and transfer lines. Labor was done in-house by our Facilities team.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

In 2023 we continued our water strategy initiative by identifying four priority facilities based on relatively high water usage and high water costs compared to other L3Harris facilities to implement large-scale water conservation and efficiency projects. Potential opportunities to reduce onsite water use were considered for each site, including the evaluation of existing water processes and use of alternative water sources to reduce potable water demand.
[Add row]

C4. Governance

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

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☑ More frequently than 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

Our Board values diversity as a factor in selecting nominees to serve on our Board. Although we have no standalone policy on the Board of Directors diversity, our Nominating and Governance Committee considers Board membership criteria when selecting a pool of nominees, including diversity of viewpoints, background, experience and personal characteristics, including age, gender and racial and ethnic minority status. However, nomination of a candidate is not based solely on these factors. The Corporate Governance Guideline of the Board of Directors states "The Board is committed to including women and other persons of diverse backgrounds in candidate pools when seeking new members of the Board".

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

L3Harris-Corporate-Governance-Guidelines-BOD-24-067.pdf
[Fixed row]

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

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue	Primary reason for no board-level oversight of this environmental issue	Explain why your organization does not have board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:*	*Rich text input [must be under 2500 characters]*
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:*	*Rich text input [must be under 2500 characters]*
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ Not an immediate strategic priority	*Biodiversity is not a material issue for L3Harris*

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply
☑ Board-level committee

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ Board mandate

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

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

☑ Other, please specify **:**Annual oversight of ESG/ Sustainability (including climate related disclosures)

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

L3Harris is committed to responsible and effective corporate governance to enhance the creation of sustainable, long-term shareholder value, and to be accountable and responsive to our shareholders. As our highest governance body, the Board maintains oversight of ESG programs, activities related to environmental sustainability, the development and implementation of our corporate strategy, action plans, management policies and performance objectives, both through its committees and as a full Board. The Nominating and Governance Committee of the Board monitors and takes appropriate action regarding strategic issues and

trends relating to environmental, social and governance efforts and corporate citizenship and responsibility. Board meetings occur quarterly, and environmental sustainability performance, including climate-related goals, is reviewed and guidance is given to adjust strategy as needed. In addition, at each regularly scheduled Board meeting our Board routinely discusses matters of strategic importance and receives updates on these topics. In fulfilling its responsibility of overseeing the management of our business and other enterprise risks, our Board uses an enterprise risk management (ERM) process which considers risks and related mitigation identified through the process. Risks may also be raised to our Board or one of its committees on a range of matters on which management reports. Our ERM process, among other things, is designed to identify material risks across L3Harris with input from each business segment and function. When a committee considers risks, it provides reports regarding such risks to our full Board. Examples of risks considered by our Board Nominating and Governance Committee include elements of risk such as climate change.

Water

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

Select all that apply

☑ Board-level committee

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ Board mandate

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
☑ Other, please specify :Annual oversight of ESG/Sustainability

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

L3Harris is committed to responsible and effective corporate governance to enhance the creation of sustainable, long-term shareholder value and to be accountable and responsive to our shareholders. As our highest governance body, the Board maintains oversight of ESG programs, activities related to environmental sustainability, the development and implementation of our corporate strategy, action plans, management policies and performance objectives, both through its committees and as a full Board. The Nominating and Governance Committee of the Board monitors and takes appropriate action regarding strategic issues and trends relating to environmental, social and governance efforts and corporate citizenship and responsibility. Board meetings occur quarterly, and environmental sustainability performance, including water-related goals, is reviewed and guidance is given to adjust strategy at least annually. In addition, at each regularly scheduled Board meeting our Board routinely discusses matters of strategic importance and receives updates on these topics. In fulfilling its responsibility of overseeing the management of our business and other enterprise risks, our Board uses an ERM process which considers risks and related mitigation identified through the process. Risks may also be raised to our Board or one of its committees on a range of matters on which management reports. Our ERM process, among other things, is designed to identify material risks across L3Harris with input from each business segment and function. When a committee considers risks, it provides reports regarding such risks to our full Board.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

☑ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process

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

☑ Other, please specify :Compatibility of the individual's experience, qualifications, attributes or skills and personality with those of other directors and potential directors

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Other

☑ Other, please specify :A Board member was added in 2022 who has knowledge and expertise related to ESG initiatives. Additionally, another Board member has experience with climate-related required reporting.

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

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

(4.2.4) Primary reason for no board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(4.2.5) Explain why your organization does not have a board with competence on this environmental issue

Under our Corporate Governance Guidelines, our Board selects director nominees based on the recommendation of our Nominating and Governance Committee and criteria including Current knowledge and contacts in the markets in which we do business and in our industry or other relevant industries, and Compatibility of the individual's experience, qualifications, attributes or skills and personality with those of other directors and potential directors in building a Board that is effective, collegial and responsive to the needs of L3Harris and the interests of our shareholders. The Board annually performs a self-evaluation of its overall effectiveness, including utilization of a skills matrix. Board members then take appropriate training in line with their assessment. These trainings are tracked by the Corporate Governance Committee.
[Fixed row]

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

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue	Primary reason for no management-level responsibility for environmental issues	Explain why your organization does not have management-level responsibility for environmental issues
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:*	*Rich text input [must be under 2500 characters]*
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:*	*Rich text input [must be under 2500 characters]*
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ Not an immediate strategic priority	*Biodiversity is not a material issue for L3Harris*

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(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

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

(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:

☑ Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

L3Harris' Chair of the Board and CEO (both positions are held by one responsible party) provides leadership on climate-related issues. The CEO and Chair is regularly briefed by the Vice President (VP) of Global Operations on ESG and climate related issues at a minimum frequency of quarterly during Functional Quarterly Reviews (FQR) where he provides leadership and direction on the implementation of L3Harris' climate-related strategy. The ESG Steering Committee, comprised of the CEO, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Human Resources Officer, General Counsel, and the VP of Global Operations, provides the Board with updates and discusses topics of strategic importance and other significant business developments including those related to climate-related risks and opportunities. The EHS function, which includes environmental sustainability, with the primary expertise in climate-related issues, reports directly to the VP of Global Operations. This group is directly responsible for both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities day-to-day. This group is led by the VP of EHS who has a dedicated Environmental Sustainability Senior Director on staff and is supported by Segment EHS Directors/leads and other subject matter experts (SMEs). The Corporate Environmental Sustainability function's responsibilities include establishing environmental sustainability baselines, targets and roadmaps; deploying the environmental sustainability plan and targeting improvements; and developing long-term environmental sustainability goals and our ESG strategy.

Water

(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

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

(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:

☑ Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

L3Harris' Chair of the board and CEO (both positions are held by one responsible party) provides leadership on water-related issues. The CEO and Chair is regularly briefed by the Vice President (VP) of Global Operations on ESG and water-related issues at a minimum frequency of quarterly where he provides leadership and direction on the implementation of L3Harris' water-related strategy. Corporate Environmental Sustainability, part of the EHS function, has the primary expertise in water-related issues, and reports directly to the VP of Global Operations. The ESG Steering Committee, which includes the CEO and the VP of Global Operations, provides the Board with updates and discusses topics of strategic importance and other significant business developments including those related to water-related risks and opportunities.
[Add row]

(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

16

(4.5.3) Please explain

Monetary incentives are provided to the corporate executive team for management of climate-related issues or advancement of climate-related opportunities. The independent directors of our Board and our Compensation Committee, determine and approve payouts of performance-based, cash incentive compensation under our Annual Incentive Plan, based on formulaic calculations of our financial results against the targets. These preliminary results may be further adjusted based on assessments by the independent directors of our Board (for the CEO) and by the Compensation Committee (for other executive officers) of performance relative to pre-determined objectives for the fiscal year. In addition to strategic and operating objectives, the pre-determined objectives also include progress toward achieving environmental goals. Incentives are 16% of direct compensation for the CEO and 18% for other Named Executive Officers.

Water

(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

16

(4.5.3) Please explain

Monetary incentives are provided to the corporate executive team for management of climate-related issues or advancement of climate-related opportunities. The independent directors of our Board and our Compensation Committee, determine and approve payouts of performance-based, cash incentive compensation under our Annual Incentive Plan, based on formulaic calculations of our financial results against the targets. These preliminary results may be further adjusted based on assessments by the independent directors of our Board (for the CEO) and by the Compensation Committee (for other executive officers) of performance relative to pre-determined objectives for the fiscal year. In addition to strategic and operating objectives, the pre-determined objectives also include progress toward achieving environmental goals. Incentives are 16% of direct compensation for the CEO and 18% for other Named Executive Officers.
[Fixed row]

(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

☑ Corporate executive team

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

Emission reduction

☑ 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

The compensation program for our executive officers includes base salary, annual cash incentive and equity awards. For annual cash incentive awards, our Annual Incentive Plan is based on formulaic calculations against the targets. These preliminary results may further be adjusted based on assessments of performance relative to pre-determined objectives for the fiscal year. In addition to strategic and operating objectives, the pre-determined objectives also include progress toward sustainability, including energy. Awards under this plan are structured to provide pay outs ranging from 0% to 200% of pre-established award target values.

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

The overall objective of our executive compensation program is to encourage and reward the creation of sustainable, long-term shareholder value. Our guiding principles provide a framework for our executive compensation program to meet this objective. This includes ensuring that a significant portion of compensation is at-risk and based on Company and personal performance so as to motivate achievement of our financial goals and strategic objectives including achievement of sustainability goals such as our goal to reduce GHG emissions by 30%.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Corporate executive team

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards 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

The compensation program for our executive officers includes base salary, annual cash incentive and equity awards. For annual cash incentive awards, our Annual Incentive Plan is based on formulaic calculations against the targets. These preliminary results may further be adjusted based on assessments of performance relative to pre-determined objectives for the fiscal year. In addition to strategic and operating objectives, the pre-determined objectives also include progress toward achieving workplace injury and lost day rates, environmental goals, as well as workforce diversity representation and ethics. Awards under this plan are structured to provide pay outs ranging from 0% to 200% of pre-established award target values.

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

The overall objective of our executive compensation program is to encourage and reward the creation of sustainable, long-term shareholder value. Our guiding principles provide a framework for our executive compensation program to meet this objective. This includes ensuring that a significant portion of compensation is at-risk and based on Company and personal performance so as to motivate achievement of our financial goals and strategic objectives including achievement of sustainability goals such as our goal to reduce water use by 20%.

[Add row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Our EHS&S programs guide our operations and include policies and standards, risk assessment tools and compliance assurance programs. Our interests and values align with our "Accept Only Zero" initiative and environmental sustainability goals as we work to meet and exceed regulatory expectations. Our Environmental Compliance Policy and Environmental Sustainability Policy apply to all locations and reflect a commitment to consistency in our approach to protecting the environment by reducing greenhouse emissions, reducing water consumption, diverting waste from landfills and complying with applicable environmental laws and regulations. The policies provide a framework for implementation where CHQ EHS representatives are responsible for developing & managing the environmental sustainability strategy for the corporation in collaboration with business segments & functions. Our Supplier Code of Conduct details that our suppliers must operate in a manner that actively manages risk, minimizes waste, and protects the environment; and apply a systematic approach to the management of risks/hazards and opportunities associated with the environment, including potential risk from regulatory non-compliance, reputational loss, and opportunities for business growth through operational and product stewardship. Our Human Rights Policy states our commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights and our DE&I Report explains our commitment to attracting and retaining talented women.

(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

Water-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to reduce water consumption volumes

☑ Commitment to reduce water withdrawal volumes

☑ Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action

Social commitments

☑ Commitment to promote gender equality and women's empowerment

☑ Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights

Additional references/Descriptions

☑ Description of dependencies on natural resources and ecosystems

☑ Description of impacts on natural resources and ecosystems

☑ Description of environmental requirements for procurement

☑ Reference to timebound environmental milestones and targets

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

Select all that apply

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

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Not publicly available

[Add row]

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

	Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?
	Select from: ☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

[Fixed row]

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

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

Select all that apply

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

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

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to have one in the next two years

(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

L3Harris complies with the Lobbying Disclosure Act and all state requirements. The Vice President of Government Relations, under supervision of the L3Harris Board of Directors and the Nominating and Governance Committee, ensures timely and accurate reporting of all lobbying activity. L3Harris and its external lobbyists file lobbying disclosure reports with the U.S. Congress, which are available at Home Lobbying Disclosure (senate.gov). L3HARRIS TECHNOLOGIES, INC registrant ID 17636.

(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

L3Harris has a Political Advocacy Policy governing all political advocacy, lobbying and contributions by or on behalf of L3Harris at Federal, state and local levels. We work to foster transparency by incorporating stakeholder input when developing our political activity disclosures. Under the direction of the VP of Government Relations, the L3Harris Government Relations team is charged with managing political lobbying and contributions made by or on behalf of the company. The VP reports directly to the CEO, and activities are overseen by the Nominating and Governance Committee of the Board. The company's CEO and Senior Executives also receive frequent briefings on lobbying efforts, as warranted by legislation or other lobbying updates.
[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

☑ Other global trade association, please specify **:**Aerospace Industries Association (AIA)

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

L3Harris participates in AIA's environmental sustainability working group dedicated to mitigating climate change. The working group, comprised of industry peers, comes together collaboratively to evaluate potential policies that can have positive and/or negative impacts on the A&D industry. The working group develops responses to the proposed legislation, detailing the potential positive and negative impacts of the regulation to the A&D industry, along with proposed solutions to further guide the development of the legislation. AIA advances the working groups findings to industry leaders and regulatory bodies on behalf of its members.

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

50000

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

Standard membership fee is 50,000 or more annually. See the L3Harris Political Activities webpage at https://www.l3harris.com/political-activities.
[Add row]

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:
☑ In mainstream reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Governance

☑ Emission targets

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Pages 13, 21, 24

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

L3Harris-2023-Annual-Report--.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Our operations are subject to and affected by U.S. federal, state, local and foreign laws and regulations regarding discharge of materials into the environment or otherwise relating to the protection of the environment. We have previously announced our environmental sustainability goals: to reduce greenhouse gas ("GHG") emissions by 30% and water usage by 20% from 2019 levels and achieve a 75% solid waste diversion rate (away from landfills) by 2026. We invested in renewable energy and other solutions to achieve our GHG emission reduction target and our other environmental sustainability goals. We took a step towards our goal by entering into a virtual power purchase agreement, which has been operational since 2021. In 2023, we measured our performance against these goals and exceeded our GHG emissions and water use reduction targets and are progressing towards our solid waste diversion rate from landfill goal. Additional information is provided in our Sustainability Report, which can be found on our Company website, and is not incorporated by reference into this Report.

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In voluntary sustainability reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy

☑ Governance

☑ Emission targets

☑ Emissions figures

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Public policy engagement

☑ Water accounting figures

☑ Content of environmental policies

☑ Other, please specify **:Other metrics around energy and water**

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Pages 7-9, 11-13, 19, 23-33, 51-52, 58-60

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

L3Harris-2023-Sustainability-Report.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Pages 9, 18, 26, 28, 31, 36 materiality assessment includes biodiversity (page 9)

[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

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

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:
☑ Every two years

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:
☑ Every two years
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP1

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 2.5ºC - 2.9ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

1991

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

☑ Other, please specify :2059

(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

The scenario analysis includes an analysis of climate science projected trends and potential associated risks for climate variables. Key parameters included average annual temperature and precipitation, sea level rise, extreme weather events (extreme temperatures and precipitation, severe storms, wildfires), streamflow, water demand/stress, and drought. The assessment used datasets on current and projected climate parameters from the World Bank Climate Knowledge Portal, the U.S. Global Change Research Program's Fourth National Climate Assessment, Canada's Changing Climate Report, the UK's Climate Projections Report and Australia's State of the Climate Report. Physical climate scenarios include RCP2.6, RCP 4.5, RCP 6.0 and RCP 8.5. SSPs used in conjunction with scenario include SSP1, SSP2, SSP3, SSP4, SSP5. Temperature alignment is 2.5 degree C - 2.9 degree C and 4.0 degree C and above. Reference year is 1991-2020.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The information provided in the CWRMP outlines the potential vulnerabilities and consequences arising from climate change at essential L3Harris operational sites located in the US, Canada, UK, and Australia. The report presents actions and activities that can be taken to manage and mitigate climate risks that aim to improve operational continuity, protect employee health and safety, and uphold L3Harris' reputation as an innovative company. The CWRMP outlines strategies for adapting to future climate scenarios, and thus, serves as an important component in understanding and strengthening L3Harris' climate resilience. Projections were pulled from the ensemble data which are derived from multiple global circulation models (GCMs). World Bank Data was collected and analyzed for the near term 2040 to medium term 2059 timeframe, horizons that were determined as a relevant current planning timeframe for L3Harris. Both AR5 and AR6 reports and projections are referenced and unless otherwise noted, SSP5-8.5 is used to present climate variable projections to encompass a "worst case" or business as usual scenario to allow for risk management planning. The reference year is 1991-2020 sourced from the World Bank 2021. The IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) (IPCC 2014) used four Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs) emissions scenarios to discuss and project potential future conditions and to describe how each will generate different levels of climate change. Each of the four unique RCPs describes a different climate future depending on the amount of greenhouse gases (GHGs) emitted

in future years; the scenarios used are RCP2.6 (lowest emissions scenario), RCP4.5, RCP6.0, and RCP8.5 (highest emissions scenario). In 2023, the IPCC published the IPCC's Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) which couples updated RCPs with new Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSP-RCPs) to create more robust, higher quality models with more context. SSP-RCPs include factors linked to climate change, such as population growth, urbanization, and technological advances. SSP1 to SSP5 were designed to span a range of challenges to climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP1

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

☑ Policy

☑ Reputation

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 2.5ºC - 2.9ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

1991

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

☑ Other, please specify :2059

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

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

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

In 2023, we continued implementation of the CWRMP and its integration into the ERM system. The CWRMP is made available to L3Harris personnel and facilities to support development of location-level emergency management and risk reduction plans This assessment used datasets on climate science projected trends as well as current and projected water parameters from the World Bank Climate Knowledge Portal, the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas, and the Water Risk Filter developed by WWF in collaboration with DEG. Key parameters included average annual precipitation, sea level rise, extreme weather events (extreme temperatures and precipitation, severe storms, wildfires), streamflow, water demand/stress, and drought. The assessment covered critical L3Harris facilities in the U.S., Canada, U.K., and Australia. The CWRMP is updated every two years. Physical climate scenarios include RCP2.6, RCP 4.5, RCP 6.0 and RCP 8.5. SSPs used in conjunction with scenario include SSP1, SSP2, SSP3, SSP4, SSP5. Temperature alignment is 2.5 degree C - 2.9 degree C and 4.0 degree C and above. Reference year is 1991-2020.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The information provided in the CWRMP outlines the potential vulnerabilities and consequences arising from climate change at essential L3Harris operational sites located in the US, Canada, UK, and Australia. The report presents actions and activities that can be taken to manage and mitigate climate risks that aim to improve operational continuity, protect employee health and safety, and uphold L3Harris' reputation as an innovative company. The CWRMP outlines strategies for adapting to future climate scenarios, and thus, serves as an important component in understanding and strengthening L3Harris' climate resilience. Projections were pulled from the ensemble data which are derived from multiple global circulation models (GCMs). World Bank Data was collected and analyzed for the near term 2040 to medium term 2059 timeframe, horizons that were determined as a relevant current planning timeframe for L3Harris. Both AR5 and AR6 reports and projections are referenced and unless otherwise noted, SSP5-8.5 is used to present climate variable projections to encompass a "worst case" or business as usual scenario to allow for risk management planning. The reference year is 1991-2020 sourced from the World Bank 2021. The IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) (IPCC 2014) used four Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs) emissions scenarios to discuss and project potential future conditions and to describe how each will generate different levels of climate change. Each of the four unique RCPs describes a different climate future depending on the amount of greenhouse gases (GHGs) emitted in future years; the scenarios used are RCP2.6 (lowest emissions scenario), RCP4.5, RCP6.0, and RCP8.5 (highest emissions scenario). In 2023, the IPCC published the IPCC's Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) which couples updated RCPs with new Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSP-RCPs) to create more robust, higher quality models with more context. SSP-RCPs include factors linked to climate change, such as population growth, urbanization, and technological advances. SSP1 to SSP5 were designed to span a range of challenges to climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP2

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

1991

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

☑ Other, please specify :2059

(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

The scenario analysis includes an analysis of climate science projected trends and potential associated risks for climate variables. Key parameters included average annual temperature and precipitation, sea level rise, extreme weather events (extreme temperatures and precipitation, severe storms, wildfires), streamflow, water demand/stress, and drought. The assessment used datasets on current and projected climate parameters from the World Bank Climate Knowledge Portal, the U.S. Global Change Research Program's Fourth National Climate Assessment, Canada's Changing Climate Report, the UK's Climate Projections Report and Australia's State of the Climate Report. Physical climate scenarios include RCP2.6, RCP 4.5, RCP 6.0 and RCP 8.5. SSPs used in conjunction with scenario include SSP1, SSP2, SSP3, SSP4, SSP5. Temperature alignment is 2.5 degree C - 2.9 degree C and 4.0 degree C and above. Reference year is 1991-2020.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The information provided in the CWRMP outlines the potential vulnerabilities and consequences arising from climate change at essential L3Harris operational sites located in the US, Canada, UK, and Australia. The report presents actions and activities that can be taken to manage and mitigate climate risks that aim to improve operational continuity, protect employee health and safety, and uphold L3Harris' reputation as an innovative company. The CWRMP outlines strategies for adapting to future climate scenarios, and thus, serves as an important component in understanding and strengthening L3Harris' climate resilience. Projections were pulled from the ensemble data which are derived from multiple global circulation models (GCMs). World Bank Data was collected and analyzed for the near term 2040 to medium term 2059 timeframe, horizons that were determined as a relevant current planning timeframe for L3Harris. Both AR5 and AR6 reports and projections are referenced and unless otherwise noted, SSP5-8.5 is used to present climate variable projections to encompass a "worst case" or business as usual scenario to allow for risk management planning. The reference year is 1991-2020 sourced from the World Bank 2021. The IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) (IPCC 2014) used four Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs) emissions scenarios to discuss and project potential future conditions and to describe how each will generate different levels of climate change. Each of the four unique RCPs describes a different climate future depending on the amount of greenhouse gases (GHGs) emitted in future years; the scenarios used are RCP2.6 (lowest emissions scenario), RCP4.5, RCP6.0, and RCP8.5 (highest emissions scenario). In 2023, the IPCC published the IPCC's Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) which couples updated RCPs with new Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSP-RCPs) to create more robust, higher quality models with more context. SSP-RCPs include factors linked to climate change, such as population growth, urbanization, and technological advances. SSP1 to SSP5 were designed to span a range of challenges to climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 6.0

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ No SSP used

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

1991

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

☑ Other, please specify :2059

(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

The scenario analysis includes an analysis of climate science projected trends and potential associated risks for climate variables. Key parameters included average annual temperature and precipitation, sea level rise, extreme weather events (extreme temperatures and precipitation, severe storms, wildfires), streamflow, water demand/stress, and drought. The assessment used datasets on current and projected climate parameters from the World Bank Climate Knowledge Portal, the U.S. Global Change Research Program's Fourth National Climate Assessment, Canada's Changing Climate Report, the UK's Climate Projections Report and Australia's State of the Climate Report. Physical climate scenarios include RCP2.6, RCP 4.5, RCP 6.0 and RCP 8.5. SSPs used in conjunction with scenario include SSP1, SSP2, SSP3, SSP4, SSP5. Temperature alignment is 2.5 degree C - 2.9 degree C and 4.0 degree C and above. Reference year is 1991-2020.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The information provided in the CWRMP outlines the potential vulnerabilities and consequences arising from climate change at essential L3Harris operational sites located in the US, Canada, UK, and Australia. The report presents actions and activities that can be taken to manage and mitigate climate risks that aim to improve operational continuity, protect employee health and safety, and uphold L3Harris' reputation as an innovative company. The CWRMP outlines strategies for adapting to future climate scenarios, and thus, serves as an important component in understanding and strengthening L3Harris' climate resilience. Projections were pulled from the ensemble data which are derived from multiple global circulation models (GCMs). World Bank Data was collected and analyzed for the near term 2040 to medium term 2059 timeframe, horizons that were determined as a relevant current planning timeframe for L3Harris. Both AR5 and AR6 reports and projections are referenced and unless otherwise noted, SSP5-8.5 is used to present climate variable projections to encompass a "worst case" or business as usual scenario to allow for risk management planning. The reference year is 1991-2020 sourced from the World Bank 2021. The IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) (IPCC 2014) used four Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs) emissions scenarios to discuss and project potential future conditions and to describe how each will generate different levels of climate change. Each of the four unique RCPs describes a different climate future depending on the amount of greenhouse gases (GHGs) emitted in future years; the scenarios used are RCP2.6 (lowest emissions scenario), RCP4.5, RCP6.0, and RCP8.5 (highest emissions scenario). In 2023, the IPCC published the IPCC's Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) which couples updated RCPs with new Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSP-RCPs) to create more robust, higher quality models with more context. SSP-RCPs include factors linked to climate change, such as population growth, urbanization, and technological advances. SSP1 to SSP5 were designed to span a range of challenges to climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

1991

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

☑ Other, please specify :2059

(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

The scenario analysis includes an analysis of climate science projected trends and potential associated risks for climate variables. Key parameters included average annual temperature and precipitation, sea level rise, extreme weather events (extreme temperatures and precipitation, severe storms, wildfires), streamflow, water demand/stress, and drought. The assessment used datasets on current and projected climate parameters from the World Bank Climate Knowledge Portal, the U.S. Global Change Research Program's Fourth National Climate Assessment, Canada's Changing Climate Report, the UK's Climate Projections Report and Australia's State of the Climate Report. Physical climate scenarios include RCP2.6, RCP 4.5, RCP 6.0 and RCP 8.5. SSPs used in conjunction with scenario include SSP1, SSP2, SSP3, SSP4, SSP5. Temperature alignment is 2.5 degree C - 2.9 degree C and 4.0 degree C and above. Reference year is 1991-2020.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The information provided in the CWRMP outlines the potential vulnerabilities and consequences arising from climate change at essential L3Harris operational sites located in the US, Canada, UK, and Australia. The report presents actions and activities that can be taken to manage and mitigate climate risks that aim to improve operational continuity, protect employee health and safety, and uphold L3Harris' reputation as an innovative company. The CWRMP outlines strategies for adapting to future climate scenarios, and thus, serves as an important component in understanding and strengthening L3Harris' climate resilience. Projections were pulled from the ensemble data which are derived from multiple global circulation models (GCMs). World Bank Data was collected and analyzed for the near term 2040 to medium term 2059 timeframe, horizons that were determined as a relevant current planning timeframe for L3Harris. Both AR5 and AR6 reports and projections are referenced and unless otherwise noted, SSP5-8.5 is used to present climate variable projections to encompass a "worst case" or business as usual scenario to allow for risk management planning. The reference year is 1991-2020 sourced from the World Bank 2021. The IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) (IPCC 2014) used four Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs) emissions scenarios to discuss and project potential future conditions and to describe how each will generate different levels of climate change. Each of the four unique RCPs describes a different climate future depending on the amount of greenhouse gases (GHGs) emitted in future years; the scenarios used are RCP2.6 (lowest emissions scenario), RCP4.5, RCP6.0, and RCP8.5 (highest emissions scenario). In 2023, the IPCC published the IPCC's Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) which couples updated RCPs with new Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSP-RCPs) to create more robust,

higher quality models with more context. SSP-RCPs include factors linked to climate change, such as population growth, urbanization, and technological advances. SSP1 to SSP5 were designed to span a range of challenges to climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP2

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

☑ Policy

☑ Reputation

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 4.0ºC and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

1991

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

☑ Other, please specify :2059

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

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

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

In 2023, we continued implementation of the CWRMP and its integration into the ERM system. The CWRMP is made available to L3Harris personnel and facilities to support development of location-level emergency management and risk reduction plans This assessment used datasets on climate science projected trends as well as current and projected water parameters from the World Bank Climate Knowledge Portal, the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas, and the Water Risk Filter developed by WWF in collaboration with DEG. Key parameters included average annual precipitation, sea level rise, extreme weather events (extreme temperatures and precipitation, severe storms, wildfires), streamflow, water demand/stress, and drought. The assessment covered critical L3Harris facilities in the U.S., Canada, U.K., and Australia. The CWRMP is updated every two years. Physical climate scenarios include RCP2.6, RCP 4.5, RCP 6.0 and RCP 8.5. SSPs used in conjunction with scenario include SSP1, SSP2, SSP3, SSP4, SSP5. Temperature alignment is 2.5 degree C - 2.9 degree C and 4.0 degree C and above. Reference year is 1991-2020.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The information provided in the CWRMP outlines the potential vulnerabilities and consequences arising from climate change at essential L3Harris operational sites located in the US, Canada, UK, and Australia. The report presents actions and activities that can be taken to manage and mitigate climate risks that aim to improve operational continuity, protect employee health and safety, and uphold L3Harris' reputation as an innovative company. The CWRMP outlines strategies for adapting to future climate scenarios, and thus, serves as an important component in understanding and strengthening L3Harris' climate resilience. Projections were pulled from the ensemble data which are derived from multiple global circulation models (GCMs). World Bank Data was collected and analyzed for the near term 2040 to medium term 2059 timeframe, horizons that were determined as a relevant current planning timeframe for L3Harris. Both AR5 and AR6 reports and projections are referenced and unless otherwise noted, SSP5-8.5 is used to present climate variable projections to encompass a "worst case" or business as usual scenario to allow for risk management planning. The reference year is 1991-2020 sourced from the World Bank 2021. The IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) (IPCC 2014) used four Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs) emissions scenarios to discuss and project potential future conditions and to describe how each will generate different levels of climate change. Each of the four unique RCPs describes a different climate future depending on the amount of greenhouse gases (GHGs) emitted in future years; the scenarios used are RCP2.6 (lowest emissions scenario), RCP4.5, RCP6.0, and RCP8.5 (highest emissions scenario). In 2023, the IPCC published the IPCC's Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) which couples updated RCPs with new Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSP-RCPs) to create more robust, higher quality models with more context. SSP-RCPs include factors linked to climate change, such as population growth, urbanization, and technological advances. SSP1 to SSP5 were designed to span a range of challenges to climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 6.0

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP2

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

☑ Policy

☑ Reputation

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

1991

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

☑ Other, please specify :2059

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

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

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

In 2023, we continued implementation of the CWRMP and its integration into the ERM system. The CWRMP is made available to L3Harris personnel and facilities to support development of location-level emergency management and risk reduction plans This assessment used datasets on climate science projected trends as well as current and projected water parameters from the World Bank Climate Knowledge Portal, the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas, and the Water Risk Filter developed by WWF in collaboration with DEG. Key parameters included average annual precipitation, sea level rise, extreme weather events (extreme temperatures and precipitation, severe storms, wildfires), streamflow, water demand/stress, and drought. The assessment covered critical L3Harris facilities in the U.S., Canada, U.K., and Australia. The CWRMP is updated every two years. Physical climate scenarios include RCP2.6, RCP 4.5, RCP 6.0 and RCP 8.5. SSPs used in conjunction with scenario include SSP1, SSP2, SSP3, SSP4, SSP5. Temperature alignment is 2.5 degree C - 2.9 degree C and 4.0 degree C and above. Reference year is 1991-2020.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The information provided in the CWRMP outlines the potential vulnerabilities and consequences arising from climate change at essential L3Harris operational sites located in the US, Canada, UK, and Australia. The report presents actions and activities that can be taken to manage and mitigate climate risks that aim to improve operational continuity, protect employee health and safety, and uphold L3Harris' reputation as an innovative company. The CWRMP outlines strategies for adapting to future climate scenarios, and thus, serves as an important component in understanding and strengthening L3Harris' climate resilience. Projections were pulled from the ensemble data which are derived from multiple global circulation models (GCMs). World Bank Data was collected and analyzed for the near term 2040 to medium term 2059 timeframe, horizons that were determined as a relevant current planning timeframe for L3Harris. Both AR5 and AR6 reports and projections are referenced and unless otherwise noted, SSP5-8.5 is used to present climate variable projections to encompass a "worst case" or business as usual scenario to allow for risk management planning. The reference year is 1991-2020 sourced from the World Bank 2021. The IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) (IPCC 2014) used four Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs) emissions scenarios to discuss and project potential future conditions and to describe how each will generate different levels of climate change. Each of the four unique RCPs describes a different climate future depending on the amount of greenhouse gases (GHGs) emitted in future years; the scenarios used are RCP2.6 (lowest emissions scenario), RCP4.5, RCP6.0, and RCP8.5 (highest emissions scenario). In 2023, the IPCC published the IPCC's Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) which couples updated RCPs with new Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSP-RCPs) to create more robust, higher quality models with more context. SSP-RCPs include factors linked to climate change, such as population growth, urbanization, and technological advances. SSP1 to SSP5 were designed to span a range of challenges to climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP2

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

☑ Policy

☑ Reputation

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

1991

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

☑ Other, please specify :2059

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

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

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

In 2023, we continued implementation of the CWRMP and its integration into the ERM system. The CWRMP is made available to L3Harris personnel and facilities to support development of location-level emergency management and risk reduction plans This assessment used datasets on climate science projected trends as well as current and projected water parameters from the World Bank Climate Knowledge Portal, the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas, and the Water Risk Filter developed by WWF in collaboration with DEG. Key parameters included average annual precipitation, sea level rise, extreme weather events (extreme temperatures and precipitation, severe storms, wildfires), streamflow, water demand/stress, and drought. The assessment covered critical L3Harris facilities in the U.S., Canada, U.K., and Australia. The CWRMP is updated every two years. Physical climate scenarios include RCP2.6, RCP 4.5, RCP 6.0 and RCP 8.5. SSPs used in conjunction with scenario include SSP1, SSP2, SSP3, SSP4, SSP5. Temperature alignment is 2.5 degree C - 2.9 degree C and 4.0 degree C and above. Reference year is 1991-2020.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The information provided in the CWRMP outlines the potential vulnerabilities and consequences arising from climate change at essential L3Harris operational sites located in the US, Canada, UK, and Australia. The report presents actions and activities that can be taken to manage and mitigate climate risks that aim to improve operational continuity, protect employee health and safety, and uphold L3Harris' reputation as an innovative company. The CWRMP outlines strategies for adapting to future climate scenarios, and thus, serves as an important component in understanding and strengthening L3Harris' climate resilience. Projections were pulled from the ensemble data which are derived from multiple global circulation models (GCMs). World Bank Data was collected and analyzed for the near term 2040 to medium term 2059 timeframe, horizons that were determined as a relevant current planning timeframe for L3Harris. Both AR5 and AR6 reports and projections are referenced and unless otherwise noted, SSP5-8.5 is used to present climate variable projections to encompass a "worst case" or business as usual scenario to allow for risk management planning. The reference year is 1991-2020 sourced from the World Bank 2021. The IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) (IPCC 2014) used four Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs) emissions scenarios to discuss and project potential future conditions and to describe how each will generate

different levels of climate change. Each of the four unique RCPs describes a different climate future depending on the amount of greenhouse gases (GHGs) emitted in future years; the scenarios used are RCP2.6 (lowest emissions scenario), RCP4.5, RCP6.0, and RCP8.5 (highest emissions scenario). In 2023, the IPCC published the IPCC's Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) which couples updated RCPs with new Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSP-RCPs) to create more robust, higher quality models with more context. SSP-RCPs include factors linked to climate change, such as population growth, urbanization, and technological advances. SSP1 to SSP5 were designed to span a range of challenges to climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

☑ WRI Aqueduct

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

☑ Policy

☑ Reputation

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

1991

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

☑ Other, please specify :2059

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

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

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

In 2023, we continued implementation of the CWRMP and its integration into the ERM system. The CWRMP is made available to L3Harris personnel and facilities to support development of location-level emergency management and risk reduction plans This assessment used datasets on climate science projected trends as well as current and projected water parameters from the World Bank Climate Knowledge Portal, the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas, and the Water Risk Filter developed by WWF in collaboration with DEG. Key parameters included average annual precipitation, sea level rise, extreme weather events (extreme temperatures and precipitation, severe storms, wildfires), streamflow, water demand/stress, and drought. The assessment covered critical L3Harris facilities in the U.S., Canada, U.K., and Australia. The CWRMP is updated every two years. Physical climate scenarios include RCP2.6, RCP 4.5, RCP 6.0 and RCP 8.5. SSPs used in conjunction with scenario include SSP1, SSP2, SSP3, SSP4, SSP5. Temperature alignment is 2.5 degree C - 2.9 degree C and 4.0 degree C and above. Reference year is 1991-2020.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The information provided in the CWRMP outlines the potential vulnerabilities and consequences arising from climate change at essential L3Harris operational sites located in the US, Canada, UK, and Australia. The report presents actions and activities that can be taken to manage and mitigate climate risks that aim to improve operational continuity, protect employee health and safety, and uphold L3Harris' reputation as an innovative company. The CWRMP outlines strategies for adapting to future climate scenarios, and thus, serves as an important component in understanding and strengthening L3Harris' climate resilience. Projections were pulled from the ensemble data which are derived from multiple global circulation models (GCMs). World Bank Data was collected and analyzed for the near term 2040 to medium term 2059 timeframe, horizons that were determined as a relevant current planning timeframe for L3Harris. Both AR5 and AR6 reports and projections are referenced and unless otherwise noted, SSP5-8.5 is used to present climate variable projections to encompass a "worst case" or business as usual scenario to allow for risk

management planning. The reference year is 1991-2020 sourced from the World Bank 2021. The IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) (IPCC 2014) used four Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs) emissions scenarios to discuss and project potential future conditions and to describe how each will generate different levels of climate change. Each of the four unique RCPs describes a different climate future depending on the amount of greenhouse gases (GHGs) emitted in future years; the scenarios used are RCP2.6 (lowest emissions scenario), RCP4.5, RCP6.0, and RCP8.5 (highest emissions scenario). In 2023, the IPCC published the IPCC's Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) which couples updated RCPs with new Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSP-RCPs) to create more robust, higher quality models with more context. SSP-RCPs include factors linked to climate change, such as population growth, urbanization, and technological advances. SSP1 to SSP5 were designed to span a range of challenges to climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

☑ WWF Water Risk Filter

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

☑ Policy

☑ Reputation

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

1991

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

☑ Other, please specify :2059

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

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

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

In 2023, we continued implementation of the CWRMP and its integration into the ERM system. The CWRMP is made available to L3Harris personnel and facilities to support development of location-level emergency management and risk reduction plans This assessment used datasets on climate science projected trends as well as current and projected water parameters from the World Bank Climate Knowledge Portal, the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas, and the Water Risk Filter developed by WWF in collaboration with DEG. Key parameters included average annual precipitation, sea level rise, extreme weather events (extreme temperatures and precipitation, severe storms, wildfires), streamflow, water demand/stress, and drought. The assessment covered critical L3Harris facilities in the U.S., Canada, U.K., and Australia. The CWRMP is updated every two years. Physical climate scenarios include RCP2.6, RCP 4.5, RCP 6.0 and RCP 8.5. SSPs used in conjunction with scenario include SSP1, SSP2, SSP3, SSP4, SSP5. Temperature alignment is 2.5 degree C - 2.9 degree C and 4.0 degree C and above. Reference year is 1991-2020.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The information provided in the CWRMP outlines the potential vulnerabilities and consequences arising from climate change at essential L3Harris operational sites located in the US, Canada, UK, and Australia. The report presents actions and activities that can be taken to manage and mitigate climate risks that aim to improve operational continuity, protect employee health and safety, and uphold L3Harris' reputation as an innovative company. The CWRMP outlines strategies for adapting to future climate scenarios, and thus, serves as an important component in understanding and strengthening L3Harris' climate resilience. Projections were pulled from the ensemble data which are derived from multiple global circulation models (GCMs). World Bank Data was collected and analyzed for the near term 2040 to medium

term 2059 timeframe, horizons that were determined as a relevant current planning timeframe for L3Harris. Both AR5 and AR6 reports and projections are referenced and unless otherwise noted, SSP5-8.5 is used to present climate variable projections to encompass a "worst case" or business as usual scenario to allow for risk management planning. The reference year is 1991-2020 sourced from the World Bank 2021. The IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) (IPCC 2014) used four Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs) emissions scenarios to discuss and project potential future conditions and to describe how each will generate different levels of climate change. Each of the four unique RCPs describes a different climate future depending on the amount of greenhouse gases (GHGs) emitted in future years; the scenarios used are RCP2.6 (lowest emissions scenario), RCP4.5, RCP6.0, and RCP8.5 (highest emissions scenario). In 2023, the IPCC published the IPCC's Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) which couples updated RCPs with new Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSP-RCPs) to create more robust, higher quality models with more context. SSP-RCPs include factors linked to climate change, such as population growth, urbanization, and technological advances. SSP1 to SSP5 were designed to span a range of challenges to climate change mitigation and adaptation.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

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

Key risks identified in the CWRMP include extreme weather events and rising average temperatures, which according to the results of the scenarios analysis pose significant threats to our assets and operations. These climate risks can result in direct damage or ongoing stress to our facilities and infrastructure, potentially leading to equipment failures and site closures. L3Harris has taken measures to develop adaptive capacity to mitigate these risks, including infrastructure upgrades, bolstering facility structural integrity, ensuring the availability of appropriate backup power and increasing the incorporation of renewable energy sources within our overall portfolio. In 2022, two new roof projects and a backup generator project were completed to increase resiliency through improving the building envelope and making it less susceptible to damage caused by severe weather events and to provide backup power in the event of power outage from extreme weather events.

Water

(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:

☑ Organization-wide

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

Key risks identified in the CWRMP include extreme weather events and rising average temperatures, which according to the results of the scenarios analysis pose significant threats to our assets and operations. These climate risks can result in direct damage or ongoing stress to our facilities and infrastructure, potentially leading to equipment failures and site closures. L3Harris has taken measures to develop adaptive capacity to mitigate these risks, including infrastructure upgrades, bolstering facility structural integrity, ensuring the availability of appropriate backup power and increasing the incorporation of renewable energy sources within our overall portfolio.
[Fixed row]

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

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

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

In 2020 we established a new GHG target to reduce Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 30% by 2026 against a 2019 baseline. This target was developed using the tool created by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) and meets the science-based level of ambition criteria required to limit the global temperature increase to 1.5C, using the absolute contraction approach. The target has not yet been verified by the SBTi. GHG emissions and energy use are managed through a GHG Reporting Procedure that applies to all company locations worldwide. It describes the management process governing reduction activities and reporting progress towards our 30% GHG emissions reduction goal. In 2023, L3Harris engaged an external assurance provider for third-party verification of our 2023 Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions in line with the ISO 14064-3 standard. In 2023 L3Harris surpassed our 30% GHG emissions reduction goal, reducing GHG emissions by 58% against our 2019 baseline through the success of the Elm Branch Solar Farm, consolidation of our carbon footprint and energy reduction projects. L3Harris will continue aligning with the SBTi 1.5-degree scenario (1.5C) reduction pathway to further reduce emissions until our next long term GHG reduction target is announced. As part of the U.K. Climate Change Act, the U.K. made a commitment to achieve net-zero carbon emissions by 2050. To support this commitment, L3Harris U.K. locations have pledged their commitment to achieving net zero emissions by 2050 and disclosed required Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions and reduction goals as part of their Carbon Reduction Plan. L3Harris is continuing to evaluate the feasibility of making an enterprise-wide net-zero commitment and has developed a preliminary Scope 3 GHG inventory analysis.
[Fixed row]

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

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

Select from:
☑ 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
☑ Upstream/downstream value chain
☑ Investment in R&D
☑ Operations
[Fixed row]

(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

☑ 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

Climate risks could delay delivery of products & services to customers. Damage to products would also have a financial impact. Failure to deliver functioning products to customers on time can have differing levels of financial impact. For example, a late delivery of wireless products to a customer could have a monetary penalty in the millions (US) based on agreed upon contracts. Our cross-functional ESG Working Group serves as a formal sustainability committee to harmonize programs & support development of our overall corporate ESG strategy. A key focus area of the ESG Working Group is environmental sustainability, including climate-related issues. This focus area includes evaluating how our products & services are impacted by climate risks as well as how our products & services may have climate-related impacts externally. With expertise from members of this committee, supported by representatives from Facilities, Engineering, & Supply Chain, climate-related risks & opportunities related to our products & services are assessed & incorporated into our overall business strategy as necessary. Our future success depends on our ability to develop new products, systems, services & technologies that achieve market acceptance in current & future markets. To remain competitive, we continue to design, develop, manufacture, assemble, test, market & support new products, systems, services & technologies. We apply advanced information & communications technologies to the fields of weather forecasting, environmental change monitoring, & GHG reduction. We also work to reduce the amount of GHGs that enters the atmosphere in the first place. Several of our products and technologies can be used by our customers to improve the sustainability of their own operations and manage climate-related and other environmental challenges. The Advanced Baseline Imagery (ABI) which has revolutionized meteorologists' ability to collect weather, climate, ocean, and environmental data, is an example of our product technology being used to advance climate science.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(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

Our ESG Working Group serves as a formal sustainability committee to harmonize ESG programs and support development of our overall corporate ESG strategy, including issuance of our annual Sustainability Report. A key focus of the ESG Working Group and our corporate ESG strategy is environmental sustainability, including risks associated with climate-related issues. This focus includes evaluating how our supply chain is impacted by climate risks and how our supply chain may have climate-related impacts externally. L3Harris has a diverse well-established supply chain with suppliers located across the globe, which limits our exposure to climate risks in our value chain and provides a level of risk mitigation for potential climate-related impacts such as shifts in precipitation patterns, increase in frequency and/or intensity of extreme weather events which could otherwise disrupt the value chain. As a part of our ongoing sustainability and climate resilience efforts, L3Harris completed a 2023 Supply Chain Climate Risk Assessment (SCCRA) to identify and better understand the potential climate change risks present throughout the supply chain. The SCCRA focused on global supply chain operations and assessed the primary climate risks to key categories of L3Harris' supply chain, including Freight and Logistics, Facilities and Operations, Travel, and Energy and Utilities. Key risks include severe weather, extreme temperatures, wildfires, extreme precipitation, sea level rise, increased average annual temperatures, water availability and air quality degradation which can have several implications to the objectives of supply chain management. The SCCRA also helps inform L3Harris' ESG efforts to publicly disclose relevant environmental and physical climate-related risks and opportunities. Findings from the assessment have been included in our ERM process which is guided by the COSO framework and identifies and assesses our top material enterprise risks, which includes climate-related and other ESG risks. The process is Board-approved and is overseen by the CEO and Senior Executives. Additionally, the Audit Committee performs an annual review of the risk identification process to assist in the identification of additional risks. Top material risks along with existing mitigation plans are reviewed annually by the CEO, Senior Executives and the Board.

Investment in R&D

(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

Our cross-functional ESG Working Group serves as a formal sustainability committee to harmonize ESG programs and support development of our overall corporate ESG strategy, including issuance of our annual Sustainability Report. A key program focus area of the ESG Working Group and our corporate ESG strategy is environmental sustainability, including risks associated with climate-related issues. This focus area includes the importance of our investment in research and development (R&D) into our business strategy relation to climate risks. With expertise from members of this committee supported by representatives from Engineering, climate-related risks and opportunities related to our investment in R&D will be assessed and incorporated into our overall business strategy as necessary over the next two years. Our future success depends on our ability to develop new products, systems, services and technologies that achieve market acceptance in our current and future markets. We believe that to remain competitive in the future, we will need to continue to design, develop, manufacture, assemble, test, market and support new products, systems, services and technologies. L3Harris works to help create a more sustainable earth by applying advanced information and communications technologies to the fields of weather forecasting, environmental change monitoring, and greenhouse gas reduction. A catastrophic identified risk would have to occur for our R&D investment to be impacted.

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

☑ Water

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

Climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced overall business strategy. Climate risks could delay delivery of products and services to customers. Damage to products would have a financial impact. For example, supply chain interruption could occur due to severe weather events and damage to local and/or national infrastructure resulting in late delivery of products to a customer, which could have negative monetary impacts. As part of our 5-year sustainability business strategy, we consider climate-related risk in our operations as it relates to climate-related impacts on our business and our impact on climate change (GHG emissions). With respect to impacts on our business, we maintain a CWRMP that is updated every 2 years, which addresses the potential impacts of climate change on operationally critical water, energy, communication, and transportation resources for major facilities and operations looking at past climate-related disruptive events & the potential for future disruption from climate-related events. To help manage potential climate-related impacts on our business, we have a Business Resilience Program to prepare for, respond to and recover from natural, manmade and geopolitical disasters. With respect to our impact on climate change, we have GHG emission reduction targets, which we work to achieve. These targets are woven into our operations improvement strategy. For example, infrastructure projects across the enterprise are evaluated for energy reductions and prioritized based on potential environmental and operational impact. In 2023, we implemented energy efficiency

projects to reduce our Scope 1 GHG emissions and evaluated and executed agreements to incorporate renewable energy into our portfolio in various avenues to reduce our Scope 2 GHG emissions. A key focus area of our ESG Working Group includes evaluating how operations are impacted by climate risks and may have climate-related impacts externally. With expertise from this committee, supported by Facilities, Engineering, and Supply Chain, climate-related risks & opportunities are assessed & incorporated into our business strategy annually.
[Add row]

(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

☑ Assets
☑ Revenues
☑ Liabilities
☑ Direct costs
☑ Capital expenditures
☑ Acquisitions and divestments

(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
☑ Water

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

Revenues: Costs of projects, both capital and expense will impact revenues depending upon final investment amount. Capital and expense expenditures are mapped out on an annual basis; the process for submitting and evaluating capital/expense funding begins around July. Direct Costs: Costs of projects, both capital and expense will impact revenues depending upon final investment amount. Additionally, operating costs could be reduced based on the opportunity. For example, re-lamping projects typically have a return on investment around 5 years, meaning each facility will have a reduced operating cost within 5 years. Capital Expenditures: Select projects that meet the threshold for capital expenditure will be evaluated for return on investment (ROI) and factored into our Financial Planning and Analysis (FP&A). An example of how project selection for Capital Expenditures is factored into financial planning is through use of our Environmental Sustainability Calculators and project review checklists, which were developed and rolled out to the business to integrate environmental sustainability into capital projects and evaluate impacts & cost to gauge financial investment required and to understand the positive/negative impact projects have on accomplishing our sustainability goals. The results of the project analysis using the Environmental Sustainability Calculators are used to develop our project list and prioritize Capital Expenditure projects annually. Acquisitions and divestments: Acquisitions and divestitures would impact the CWRMP based on portfolio shaping. Assets: Risks identified could lead to loss and/or damage to company assets such as manufacturing equipment, process technology, and software data systems. Liabilities: Climate-based identified risks are reviewed as part of our risk management and risk carrier policies. Financial planning for water-related projects is evaluated and integrated into our facilities infrastructure and real estate planning process and through facility eco-treasure hunts. Water efficiency projects are identified through the Facilities Infrastructure Planning process and our eco treasure hunt process. Environmental Sustainability Calculators are used to estimate costs and the potential savings of the opportunities identified to align key metrics and standardize cost and savings calculations. These estimates are integrated into corporate, segment, and facility financial planning as appropriate.
[Add row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

(5.5) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities?

	Investment in low-carbon R&D	Comment
	Select from: ☑ No	*No additional comment*

[Fixed row]

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

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

(5.9.5) Please explain

From 2022 to 2023, CAPEX and OPEX remained relatively flat due to continued identification and implementation of various water conservation projects throughout the organization and no significant changes to our business impacting OPEX. The water-related capital expenditures include water conservation and efficiency

projects that are identified through the Facilities Infrastructure Planning process and our eco treasure hunt process. The water related operational expenditures include costs of municipal water supply and wastewater disposal. Additionally, we are utilizing third party financing for a large water project which will result in no additional water related capital expenditure for L3Harris. No major operational changes are expected that will impact our OPEX water costs.
[Fixed row]

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

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities

Select from:

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

(5.10.3) Primary reason for not pricing environmental externalities

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.10.4) Explain why your organization does not price environmental externalities

L3Harris recognizes water is an important issue and important to stakeholders; however, L3Harris operations do not rely on a substantial water volume in our day-to-day operations. Therefore, L3Harris impact on water is considered low. The internal price of carbon is not an immediate strategic priority as we are focusing our efforts on reducing emissions through energy efficiency and renewable energy projects.
[Fixed row]

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

Suppliers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

Customers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

Investors and shareholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

Other value chain stakeholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

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

(5.11.3) Primary reason for not engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.11.4) Explain why you do not engage with this stakeholder on environmental issues

L3Harris' initial 2020 materiality assessment informed our ESG program's focus areas, initiatives and subsequent disclosures. In 2023, we partnered with a leading sustainability firm to evaluate our materiality approach to locate areas of new risks and opportunities. Our 2023 materiality assessment process incorporated various external stakeholders to augment our stakeholder outreach and align our comprehensive methodology with GRI's definition of "material" and materiality principles. Our process included customers, communities, investors and various L3Harris leaders and employees. Through interviews, surveys and other engagements, we gained meaningful insights that will steer our ESG program and strategy while shaping leadership and long-term outcomes. Water reduction goals and performance are shared annually through our Sustainability Report.
[Fixed row]

(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
Water	*Select from:* ☑ No, we do not assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, and have no plans to do so within two years

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ 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:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Prioritizing which suppliers to engage on this environmental issue is not an immediate strategic priority

Water

(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:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Prioritizing which suppliers to engage on this environmental issue is not an immediate strategic priority
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, 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

All suppliers are required to comply with the Supplier Code of Conduct as evidenced in the signed Terms and Conditions and annual certifications. Suppliers are required to comply with all applicable environmental, health and safety laws, regulations, and directives. We expect our Supply Chain partners to uphold the highest principles and standards of environmental guidelines and practices. We screen potential suppliers and re-assesses existing suppliers at least annually. To maintain approval status, suppliers must adhere to the L3Harris Supplier Code of Conduct and L3Harris General Provisions of Purchase, which include contractual obligations to conduct business responsibly. Suppliers certify annually that they continue to comply with standards of ethical conduct as well as specific contractual requirements. Additionally, L3Harris reaches out annually to all suppliers in multiple languages to reinforce our expectations that they operate in an ethical and compliant manner.

Water

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, 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

All suppliers are required to comply with the Supplier Code of Conduct as evidenced in the signed Terms and Conditions and annual certifications. Suppliers are required to comply with all applicable environmental, health and safety laws, regulations, and directives. We expect our Supply Chain partners to uphold the highest principles and standards of environmental guidelines and practices. We screen potential suppliers and re-assesses existing suppliers at least annually. To maintain approval status, suppliers must adhere to the L3Harris Supplier Code of Conduct and L3Harris General Provisions of Purchase, which include contractual obligations to conduct business responsibly. Suppliers certify annually that they continue to comply with standards of ethical conduct as well as specific contractual requirements. Additionally, L3Harris reaches out annually to all suppliers in multiple languages to reinforce our expectations that they operate in an ethical and compliant manner [Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Complying with regulatory requirements

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier self-assessment

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance 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%

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Select from:

☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ None

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**L3Harris works to remedy issues with suppliers with an approach determined by the regulatory non-compliance issue. Examples include issuing a Supplier Corrective Action Report, a show-cause notice requiring the supplier to fix the issue and more

(5.11.6.12) Comment

All suppliers are required to comply with the Supplier Code of Conduct as evidenced in the signed Terms and Conditions and annual certifications. Suppliers are required to comply with all applicable environmental, health and safety laws, regulations, and directives. We expect our Supply Chain partners to uphold the highest principles and standards of environmental guidelines and practices. We screen potential suppliers and re-assesses existing suppliers at least annually. To maintain approval status, suppliers must adhere to the L3Harris Supplier Code of Conduct and L3Harris General Provisions of Purchase, which include contractual obligations to conduct business responsibly. Suppliers certify annually that they continue to comply with standards of ethical conduct as well as specific contractual requirements. Additionally, L3Harris reaches out annually to all suppliers in multiple languages to reinforce our expectations that they operate in an ethical and compliant manner.

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Complying with water-related regulatory requirements

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier self-assessment

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Select from:

☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ None

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**L3Harris works to remedy issues with suppliers with an approach determined by the regulatory non-compliance issue. Examples include issuing a Supplier Corrective Action Report, a show-cause notice requiring the supplier to fix the issue and more.

(5.11.6.12) Comment

All suppliers are required to comply with the Supplier Code of Conduct as evidenced in the signed Terms and Conditions and annual certifications. Suppliers are required to comply with all applicable environmental, health and safety laws, regulations, and directives. We expect our Supply Chain partners to uphold the highest principles and standards of environmental guidelines and practices. We screen potential suppliers and re-assesses existing suppliers at least annually. To maintain approval status, suppliers must adhere to the L3Harris Supplier Code of Conduct and L3Harris General Provisions of Purchase, which include contractual obligations to conduct business responsibly. Suppliers certify annually that they continue to comply with standards of ethical conduct as well as specific contractual requirements. Additionally, L3Harris reaches out annually to all suppliers in multiple languages to reinforce our expectations that they operate in an ethical and compliant manner. [Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ No other supplier engagement

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ No other supplier engagement

[Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ None

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

We actively provide information on our GHG performance and strategy for key strategic customers, including departments and agencies of the U.S. and U.K. governments, such as in SAM (U.S.) and MOD (U.K.) bid responses. We conservatively estimate the number of customers to whom we actively provide climate-related information to be 1% of our total customers by number but those customers represent a much more significant portion of our revenue. For customers globally, L3Harris publishes climate-related and ESG information on our website available for all customers to review. In the U.K., climate-related information is included within contract bids and externally on the U.K. L3Harris website, including the U.K. Carbon Reduction Plan which outlines L3Harris' environmental sustainability goals, baseline and current year GHG emissions, U.K. net-zero commitment, and comprehensive climate strategy. It is important for L3Harris to share this information with U.K. customers specifically given our publicly stated commitment to net-zero within U.K. operations by 2050. Customers who do business with our U.K. operations

have access to these resources to learn more about L3Harris' climate change performance and strategy. L3Harris shares additional detailed information on climate change performance and strategy with customers that request visibility into these metrics. At this time we are unable to allocate Scope 3 emissions to specific customers.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

In the U.K., climate data is included in bid responses and is used in scoring of the final award. Of the last three bids submitted with climate change performance and strategy information, one was awarded to L3Harris and two are still pending. Awarded bids are a measure of success. Success is measured by increasing the number of awarded bids as compared to the prior year. The impact of our engagement increases the visibility of our climate change performance and strategy with our customers, increasing our focus on environmental sustainability. By providing additional data we are helping our customers improve their environmental sustainability strategy to include their suppliers.

Water

(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:

☑ 26-50%

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

L3Harris focuses and reports on key issues by understanding and prioritizing the ESG topics in which our business has the greatest impact. Our 2023 materiality assessment process incorporated various external stakeholders to augment our stakeholder outreach and align our comprehensive methodology with GRI's definition of "material" and materiality principles. Based upon the ESG insights from investors, community stakeholders and employees and our quantitative scoring

methodology, we created a finalized material topic list to inform our future ESG strategy, program and initiatives. In addition to the investor engagement for the materiality assessment, L3Harris prioritizes stakeholder engagement, targeting the top 25 investors by holdings on an annual basis and in connection with the proxy.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

There are many factors that help gauge the effectiveness of outreach with investors and shareholders. Some measures of engagement and success include evaluating an investor or shareholder's level of investment in L3Harris prior to and post engagement, evaluating the sustained level of engagement with the investor or shareholder and alignment between investor voting and Board recommendations.

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:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ None

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

L3Harris focuses and reports on key issues by understanding and prioritizing the ESG topics in which our business has the greatest impact. Our 2023 materiality assessment process incorporated various external stakeholders to augment our stakeholder outreach and align our comprehensive methodology with GRI's definition

of "material" and materiality principles. Based upon the ESG insights from investors, community stakeholders and employees and our quantitative scoring methodology, we created a finalized material topic list to inform our future ESG strategy, program and initiatives. In addition to the investor engagement for the materiality assessment, L3Harris prioritizes stakeholder engagement, targeting the top 25 investors by holdings on an annual basis and in connection with the proxy.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

There are many factors that help gauge the effectiveness of outreach with investors and shareholders. Some measures of engagement and success include evaluating an investor or shareholder's level of investment in L3Harris prior to and post engagement, evaluating the sustained level of engagement with the investor or shareholder and alignment between investor voting and Board recommendations.
[Add row]

(5.13) Has your organization already implemented any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement?

	Environmental initiatives implemented due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement	Primary reason for not implementing environmental initiatives	Explain why your organization has not implemented any environmental initiatives
	Select from: ☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ Not an immediate strategic priority	*This is not an immediate strategic priority.*

[Fixed row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

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

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

L3Harris global operations are represented in the reported environmental performance data, including activities at all facilities owned and leased, over which we have operational control and meet our reporting thresholds in alignment with the WRI GHG Protocol Corporate Standard and the International Aerospace Environmental Group (IAEG) Greenhouse Gas Reporting Guidance.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

L3Harris global operations are represented in the reported environmental performance data, including activities at all facilities owned and leased, over which we have operational control and meet our reporting thresholds in alignment with the WRI GHG Protocol Corporate Standard and the International Aerospace Environmental Group (IAEG) Greenhouse Gas Reporting Guidance.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**We do not report on plastics

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

We do not report on plastics

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**We do not report on biodiversity

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

We do not report on biodiversity
[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

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

Select from:
☑ No

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

	Has there been a structural change?	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	*Aerojet Rocketdyne*	*Aerojet Rocketdyne (AR) was acquired on July 28, 2023*

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

(7.1.3) 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?

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:

☑ No, because we do not have the data yet and plan to recalculate next year

(7.1.3.3) Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold

In line with the GHG Protocol, due to developments in data, methods of calculation or changes to the inventory boundary, it may be necessary for L3Harris to recalculate the total CO2e emissions for the baseline year, and/or subsequent years to maintain consistency in the reported emissions profile and enable a comparison of like for like activity data over time. While the decision to recalculate GHG emissions related to baseline or subsequent years is made on a case by case basis, L3Harris has established a reference Significance Threshold of 10% at the corporate level (increase or decrease) to aid with the decision making (i.e., if recalculation of a data sample indicates that the change(s) will affect the overall total by /- 10% or greater than that previously disclosed, the historical dataset is recalculated). CHQ evaluates impacts to segment performance and determines if recalculations of GHG emissions are necessary. Base year Activity Data shall be retroactively recalculated to reflect changes in L3Harris that would otherwise compromise the consistency and relevance of the reported GHG emissions information. Examples of scenarios where recalculation would be assessed for significance are 1. Changes in calculation methodology or improvements in the accuracy of emission factors or Activity Data that result in a significant impact on the base year emissions data, 2. Discovery of significant errors, or a number of cumulative errors, which are collectively significant, and 3. Structural changes that have a significant impact on base year emissions. A structural change involves the transfer of ownership or control of emissions generating activities or operations from one company to another (mergers, acquisition and divestitures or outsourcing/insourcing of activities). Base year Activity Data are not recalculated for organic growth or decline such as opening or closing a Location, changes in production, or consolidation of operations. While a single structural change might not have a significant impact on base year emissions, the cumulative effect of a number of minor structural changes can result in a more substantive impact. The cumulative impact of minor changes is therefore also considered, and the impact of these on previous years is calculated where the cumulative impact is considered to be significant (the determination of a significant change may include the cumulative effect on base year emissions of a number of small acquisitions or divestments).

(7.1.3.4) Past years’ recalculation

Select from:

☑ No

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

☑ US EPA Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID)

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

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

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

☑ Other, please specify **:**IAEG, GHG Reporting Guidance for the Aerospace Industry, A Supplement to the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard

(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	*No additional comment*

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(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

Scope 1 fugitive emissions from fire extinguishers or fire suppressant systems; and Scope 1 fugitive emissions from refridgerant units that are less than 50 lbs

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.4.1.3) Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Select from:

☑ Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

In line with recognized carbon accounting guidance, the assessment of GHG emissions includes all identified sources anticipated to make a material contribution (more than 5%) to L3Harris' total GHG inventory and at least 95% of the total anticipated GHG emissions. However, due to the small size of emissions and difficulties in data collection, fugitive emissions from fire extinguishers or fire suppressant systems and refrigerant units that are less than 50 lbs. have been deemed to be de minimis are therefore excluded from the emissions inventory.

(7.4.1.11) Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents

Sources may be considered immaterial or de minimis and excluded from the GHG inventory as long as the cumulative de minimis sources do not add up to more than 5% of the total GHG inventory. Emissions from de minimis sources may be based on the base year or previous year's data as long as emissions have not changed significantly from the base year used for estimating and the sources continue to be de minimis. No sources are knowingly excluded without initial quantification and assessment of its contribution to the overall GHG emissions. This process is documented in our internal GHG Reporting Procedure.

Row 2

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Minor Scope 1 and 2 emissions due to thermal and electrical energy used at some small locations within L3Harris' operational control with less than 25 employees

(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)

(7.4.1.3) Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Select from:

☑ Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.4) Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Select from:

☑ Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.5) Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Select from:

☑ Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.8) Estimated percentage of total Scope 1+2 emissions this excluded source represents

1

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

In line with recognized carbon accounting guidance, the assessment of GHG emissions includes all identified sources anticipated to make a material contribution (more than 5%) to L3Harris' total GHG inventory and at least 95% of the total anticipated GHG emissions. However, minor Scope 1 and 2 emissions due to thermal and electrical energy used at some small locations within L3Harris' operational control with greater than 25 employees are included in the GHG emissions inventory

each year. Locations with less than 25 employees are subject to further review and are screened in accordance with the criteria provided in IAEG's GHG reporting guidance, which recommends reporting locations which meet at least one of the following criteria: • Square feet/meters: 50,000ft2 (4,600 m2) or more • Annual spend (USD) on energy: 100,000 USD or more because in accordance with the IAEG's GHG reporting guidance emissions from these sources are considered de minimis and not relevant. Section C0.3 lists all countries in which we operate. We report on all countries that have facilities that meet our reporting thresholds which does not necessarily align with section C0.3 which lists all countries in which we operate, regardless of reporting thresholds

(7.4.1.11) Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents

We performed an analysis to confirm that the percentage of owned square footage excluded from the Scope 1 and 2 GHG inventory is less than 1% of the total footprint. Therefore, the conclusion can be drawn that the GHG emissions resulting from that square footage also makes up less than 1% of the total enterprise CO2e emissions.

Row 3

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Aerojet Rocketdyne (AR)

(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)

(7.4.1.3) Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Select from:

☑ Emissions excluded due to a recent acquisition or merger

(7.4.1.4) Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Select from:

☑ Emissions excluded due to a recent acquisition or merger

(7.4.1.5) Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Select from:

☑ Emissions excluded due to a recent acquisition or merger

(7.4.1.7) Date of completion of acquisition or merger

07/28/2023

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

Aerojet Rocketdyne is not included in the reported 2023 climate data. Aerojet Rocketdyne was acquired on 07/28/2023 and L3Harris is currently undergoing sustainability data collection. Aerojet Rocketdyne sustainability data will be reported in next year's 2024 Sustainability Report.
[Add row]

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

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

109574.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

2019 is our base year as it represents the first full year of data post-merger between L3 Technologies, Inc. and Harris Corporation. Scope 1 GHG emissions are calculated following L3Harris' corporate GHG Reporting Procedure. We develop our GHG emission inventories in accordance with the GHG Protocol and the International Aerospace Environmental Group (IAEG) Greenhouse Gas Reporting Guidance.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

216522.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

2019 is our base year as it represents the first full year of data post-merger between L3 Technologies, Inc. and Harris Corporation. Scope 2 GHG emissions are calculated following L3Harris' corporate GHG Reporting Procedure. We develop our GHG emission inventories in accordance with the GHG Protocol and the IAEG Greenhouse Gas Reporting Guidance, using the Scope 2 location- and market-based emission factor methodology guidance. Both location-based and market-based emissions are reported in our annual CDP report.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

227488.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

2019 is our base year as it represents the first full year of data post-merger between L3 Technologies, Inc. and Harris Corporation. Scope 2 GHG emissions are calculated following L3Harris' corporate GHG Reporting Procedure. We develop our GHG emission inventories in accordance with the WRI GHG Protocol Corporate Standard and the IAEG Greenhouse Gas Reporting Guidance, using the Scope 2 location- and market-based emission factor methodology guidance. Both location-based and market-based emissions are reported in our annual CDP report.

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)

10863.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

2019 is our base year as it represents the first full year of data post-merger between L3 Technologies, Inc. and Harris Corporation. Reported Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities emissions only include GHG emissions from transmission and distribution (T&D) losses. The U.S Energy Information Administration (EIA) estimates that electricity T&D losses average about 5% of electricity that is transmitted and distributed annually in the United States. We followed the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Calculations Guidance to estimate GHG emissions from fuel-and-energy-related activities. Equation: Electricity consumed (kWh) electricity life cycle emission factor ((kg CO2 e)/kWh) T&D loss rate (%)

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

17174.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

2019 is our base year as it represents the first full year of data post-merger between L3 Technologies, Inc. and Harris Corporation. Reported Business Travel emissions only include GHG emissions from air travel. We obtained air travel-related GHG emissions directly from our supplier, BCD Travel.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

112437.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

2019 is our base year as it represents the first full year of data post-merger between L3 Technologies, Inc. and Harris Corporation. We used national averages for commute miles to and from work, and average miles per gallon. The number of employees going into work and number of days worked throughout the year are additional primary data points used to estimate GHG emissions. Resulting gallons are entered into the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) equivalencies calculator to determine GHG emissions in units of MTCO2.
[Fixed row]

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

Reporting year

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

49788

(7.6.3) Methodological details

All direct GHG emissions including stationary combustion of fuel by L3Harris locations, mobile combustion of fuels in L3Harris operated vehicles and process and fugitive emissions, releases from stationary air conditioning units containing HFC refrigerants and SF6 from semiconductor and/or electrical equipment at L3Harris properties.
[Fixed row]

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

Reporting year

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

180668

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

93061

(7.7.4) Methodological details

L3Harris quantifies scope 2 emissions using the location-based and market-based methods in line with the GHG Protocol's dual reporting guidance. Location-based GHG emissions are calculated using national or regional grid average emission factors from sources including the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID) and the International Energy Agency (IEA). To use the location-based method the GHG Protocol provides guidance on the hierarchy of emission factors from most to least specific, including (1) direct line emission factors if available, (2) regional or subnational emission factors, and (3) national production emission factors. Market-based GHG emissions reflect the specific electricity purchased and emissions calculated using emission factors specific to the particular supplier and/or 'contractual instruments', which include any type of contract between two parties for the sale and purchase of energy. To use the market-based method, the GHG Protocol provides guidance on the hierarchy of 'contractual instruments' from which emission factors can be sourced, including (1) registered environmental attribute certificates, (2) contracts for electricity from specified sources, (3) utility emission rates, (4) residual mix emission rates, and (5) other regional or national grid average production emission factors (i.e., the same as location-based).
[Fixed row]

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

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, not yet calculated

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not yet calculated. We do not currently calculate Scope 3 GHG emissions for Purchased goods and services, but plan to do so following the IAEG GHG Reporting Guidance supplemental Value Chain (Scope 3) guidance

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, not yet calculated

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not yet calculated

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)

9155

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

L3Harris calculated metric tonnes of CO2e due to distribution loss per the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Calculation Guidance for T&D losses using the average-data method and distribution loss rate (%). The distribution loss rate (%) used was the average U.S. nation-wide loss provided by the EIA (https://www.eia.gov/tools/faqs/faq.php? id105&t3). The nation-wide loss was approximately 5.0%. Based on L3Harris' annual purchased electricity, we calculated the amount of electricity that would have been needed to deliver those GWh, taking into consideration a 5.0% loss. We estimate the loss of approximately 9,155 metric tons of CO2e due to transmission and distribution loss.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, not yet calculated

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not yet calculated

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

IAEG has developed supplementary guidance to the GHG Protocol, IAEG's GHG Reporting Guidance for the Aerospace Industry: A Supplement to the GHG Protocol Corporate (Scope 1 and 2) and Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standards(May 2019 Version 3) http://www.iaeg.com/elements/pdf/IAEG_GHG_Reporting_Guidance_Version3_Final.pdf This guidance includes the results of a materiality assessment conducted for all Scope 3 categories to determine the relevancy of each category to the aerospace industry. We considered relevant Scope 3 emissions as those that are in line with what is included in the IAEG guidance as this provided sector specific recommendations for emission sources. The IAEG has deemed that Scope 3 emissions from waste generated in operations is not relevant to most aerospace companies.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

33680

(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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

The calculation is provided by a third-party travel management software. Reported Business Travel emissions only include GHG emissions from air travel. Flight data is tracked and CO2e is calculated using GHG Protocol emission factors.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

87821

(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

This is calculated using national averages for commute miles to and from work. Roughly 50,000 employees averaging 25 miles a day, 250 working days/year and 24.7 miles per gallon average. We used the EPA GHG equivalence calculator https://www.epa.gov/energy/greenhousegasequivalencies-calculator to determine

national averages for commute miles to and from work. Approximately 12% of employees were remote, 20% of employees were hybrid, and the remaining 68% of employees worked on-site.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

IAEG has developed supplementary guidance to the GHG Protocol, IAEG's GHG Reporting Guidance for the Aerospace Industry: A Supplement to the GHG Protocol Corporate (Scope 1 and 2) and Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standards(May 2019 Version 3) http://www.iaeg.com/elements/pdf/IAEG_GHG_Reporting_Guidance_Version3_Final.pdf This guidance includes the results of a materiality assessment conducted for all Scope 3 categories to determine the relevancy of each category to the aerospace industry. We considered relevant Scope 3 emissions as those that are in line with what is included in the IAEG guidance as this provided sector specific recommendations for emission sources. IAEG has deemed that this category is not relevant to most aerospace companies

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, not yet calculated

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not yet calculated

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Category 10 (Processing of sold products) is not relevant to L3Harris. L3Harris does not produce intermediate products.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, not yet calculated

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not yet calculated. In 2022, L3Harris reviewed our value chain to better understand the GHG emissions we can influence and developed a preliminary Scope 3 GHG Inventory. L3Harris is working with industry organizations to develop strategies to refine the inventory and close data gaps around Categories 11: Use of Sold Products and 12: End-of-Life Treatment of Sold Products. These categories present challenges because of our wide range of product offerings, the products' complexity and their proprietary nature, as well as a lack of available sector-specific guidance from leading voluntary organizations. L3Harris continues to collaborate with the International Aerospace Environmental Group (IAEG) to advocate for sector-specific guidance on Categories 11 and 12.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, not yet calculated

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not yet calculated. In 2022, L3Harris reviewed our value chain to better understand the GHG emissions we can influence and developed a preliminary Scope 3 GHG Inventory. L3Harris is working with industry organizations to develop strategies to refine the inventory and close data gaps around Categories 11: Use of Sold Products and 12: End-of-Life Treatment of Sold Products. These categories present challenges because of our wide range of product offerings, the products' complexity and their proprietary nature, as well as a lack of available sector-specific guidance from leading voluntary organizations. L3Harris continues to collaborate with the International Aerospace Environmental Group (IAEG) to advocate for sector-specific guidance on Categories 11 and 12.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, not yet calculated

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not yet calculated

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not Relevant – L3Harris is not a franchisor and does not operate any franchises.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, not yet calculated

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not yet calculated

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not evaluated

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not applicable

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not evaluated

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not applicable
[Fixed row]

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

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

	Verification/assurance status
	☑ No third-party verification or assurance

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

CHQ-L3Harris-Assurance-Statement-2023.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Pages 1-2

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:
☑ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

CHQ-L3Harris-Assurance-Statement-2023.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Pages 1-2

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE3000

(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

CHQ-L3Harris-Assurance-Statement-2023.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Pagses 1-2

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Select from:
☑ Decreased

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

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12237

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

8

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*L3Harris had the same number of renewable energy projects online in 2023, but the projects cumulatively generated fewer MWhs of renewable energy compared to prior year therefore contributing to a net increase in GHG emissions. Due to the generation of fewer MWhs of renewable energy L3Harris increased total emissions by 12,237 tonnes of CO2e. Our total Scope 1 & 2 emissions in the previous year were 161,653 tCO2e, therefore we arrived at 8% through (12,237/161,653) * 100 8% (i.e., a 8% decrease in emissions).*

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2681

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

2

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*Due to emissions reduction activities implemented during the year, L3Harris decreased total emissions by 2,681 tonnes of CO2e. Our total Scope 1 & 2 emissions in the previous year were 161,653 tCO2e, therefore we arrived at -2% through (-2,681/151,653) * 100 -2% (i.e., a 2% decrease in emissions due to the implementation of efficiency projects).*

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

28361

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

18

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*Due to reductions in output during the year, we decreased our emissions by 28,361 tonnes of CO2e. Our total Scope 1 and 2 emissions in the previous year was 161,653 tCO2e, therefore we arrived at -18% through (-28,361 /161,653) * 100 -18%.*

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:
☑ Market-based

(7.11) How do your total Scope 3 emissions for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Select from:
☑ Increased

(7.11.1) For each Scope 3 category calculated in 7.8, specify how your emissions compare to the previous year and identify the reason for any change.

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

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:
☑ Other emissions reduction activities

(7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

472

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

5

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

*Due to emission reduction activities implemented during the year, we reduced our Scope 3 emissions from fuel and energy-related activities by 472 tonnes of CO2e. Our Scope 3 emissions from fuel and energy-related activities in the previous year were 9,627 tCO2e, therefore we arrived at -5% through (-472/9,627) * 100 -5% (i.e. a 5% decrease in emissions).*

Business travel

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Decreased air travel

(7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

2402

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

7

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

*L3Harris decreased our Scope 3 emissions from business travel by 2,402 tonnes of CO2e. Our Scope 3 emissions from business travel in the previous year were 36,082 tCO2e, therefore we arrived at -7% through (2402/36,082) * 100 -7% (i.e. a 7% decrease in emissions).*

Employee commuting

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**More employees commuting to and from the office, fewer remote/hybrid employees

(7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

13203

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

18

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

*Due to return to office policies, more employees commuted to and from the office (i.e., fewer remote/hybrid employees) and therefore we increased our Scope 3 emissions from employee commuting by 13,203 tonnes of CO2e. Our Scope 3 emissions from employee commuting in the previous year was 74,618 tCO2e, therefore we arrived at 18% through (13,203/74,618) * 100 18% (i.e. a 18% increase in emissions).*
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

☑ No

(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)

0

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

0

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

0

Australia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1.1

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

1283

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

1283

Belgium

(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

Brazil

(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

Brunei Darussalam

(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

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2624

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

2579

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

2579

Cayman Islands

(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

Chile

(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

China

(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

Colombia

(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

Costa Rica

(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

Cyprus

(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

Denmark

(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

France

(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

Germany

(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

Hong Kong SAR, China

(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

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

113

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

113

Iraq

(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

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

349

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

310

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

524

Japan

(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

Kenya

(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

Luxembourg

(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

Malaysia

(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

Netherlands

(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

New Zealand

(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

Oman

(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

Pakistan

(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

Philippines

(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

Poland

(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

Portugal

(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

Puerto Rico

(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

Qatar

(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

Republic of Korea

(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

Romania

(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

Saudi Arabia

(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

Singapore

(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

Spain

(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

Sweden

(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

Taiwan, China

(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

Thailand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

292

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

292

Trinidad and Tobago

(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

United Arab Emirates

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

109

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

109

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

552

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

1342

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

1877

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

46261

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

174641

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

86284
[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply
☑ By business division

(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	*Communication Systems*	*11146*
Row 2	*Integrated Mission Systems*	*26842*
Row 3	*Space and Airborne Systems*	*11801*

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply
☑ By business division

(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	*Communication Systems*	*24222*	*10347*
Row 2	*Integrated Mission Systems*	*83812*	*26867*
Row 3	*Space and Airborne Systems*	*72633*	*55846*

[Add row]

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

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

49788

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

180668

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

93061

(7.22.4) Please explain

Unless otherwise noted, L3Harris full global operations are represented in the data

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

Our response does not include any other entities
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:
☑ No

(7.27) 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:
☑ Diversity of product lines makes accurately accounting for each product/product line cost ineffective

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

At this time we do not have data segregated by customer/product.L3Harris has a broad array of product lines and strict customer requirements are in place due to the nature of our business. As the challenges are inherent to our industry, a solution could be achieved by establishing a standardized methodology that all Aerospace & Defense companies could adhere to. At this time, we track greenhouse gas (GHG), water and waste metrics on a strictly facility/location basis and provide our full GHG inventory so that customers may allocate emissions in alignment with their methodology.
[Add row]

(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

Our preliminary plan would be to integrate our accounting for customers/products with EHS&S metrics so we can segregate data associated with customers/product.
[Fixed row]

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

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

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

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	*Select from:*

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

[Fixed row]

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

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

198699

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

198699

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

217442

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

318871

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

536313

Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

10590

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

10590

Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

15837

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

15837

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

41

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

41

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

217483

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

543997

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

761481
[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

(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

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Not applicable

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Not applicable

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

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Not applicable

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Not applicable

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Not applicable

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

168205

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Natural gas usage from L3Harris operations.

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

30494

(7.30.7.8) Comment

5,563 MWh Diesel; 16,377 MWh Gasoline; 1,094 MWh Propane; 7,459 MWh Jet Fuel

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

198699

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Total fuel usage from L3Harris operations.
[Fixed row]

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

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

41

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

41

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

41

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

41

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

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

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

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

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

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

0
[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

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

5418

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ US-REC

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

Select from:

☑ United States of America

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2023

(7.30.14.10) Comment

RECs for solar energy

Row 2

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

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

3232

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ US-REC

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

Select from:
☑ United States of America

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

2023

(7.30.14.10) Comment

RECs for wind energy

Row 3

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

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

1258

(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:

☑ 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:

☑ Yes

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

2023

(7.30.14.10) Comment

RECs for solar energy

Row 4

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

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

207534

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ US-REC

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

Select from:

☑ United States of America

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2023

(7.30.14.10) Comment

RECs from the Elm Branch Solar Farm project as part of our long-term VPPA
[Add row]

(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)

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

Australia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1880

(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)

1880.00

Belgium

(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

Brazil

(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

Brunei Darussalam

(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

Canada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

21057

(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)

21057.00

Cayman Islands

(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

Chile

(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

China

(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

Colombia

(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

Costa Rica

(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

Cyprus

(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

Denmark

(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

France

(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

Germany

(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

Hong Kong SAR, China

(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

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

161

(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)

161.00

Iraq

(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

Italy

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1146

(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)

1146.00

Japan

(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

Kenya

(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

Luxembourg

(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

Malaysia

(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

Netherlands

(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

New Zealand

(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

Oman

(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

Pakistan

(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

Philippines

(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

Poland

(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

Portugal

(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

Qatar

(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

Puerto Rico

(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

Republic of Korea

(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

Romania

(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

Saudi Arabi

(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

Singapore

(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

Spain

(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

Sweden

(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

Taiwan, China

(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

Thailand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

613

(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)

613.00

Trinidad and Tobago

(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

United Arab Emirates

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

206

(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)

206.00

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6740

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

41

(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)

6781.00

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

504511

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

0

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

26427

(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)

530938.00
[Fixed row]

(7.34) Does your organization measure the efficiency of any of its products or services?

	Measurement of product/service efficiency	Comment
	Select from: ☑ No, and we do not plan to start doing so within the next two years	*Not a strategic priority*

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.000007

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

142849

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:
☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

19400000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:
☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

23

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply
☑ Other emissions reduction activities

(7.45.9) Please explain

In 2022, L3Harris had a 0.000010 Intensity figure for CO2e/ revenue. Through operational changes in 2023, including energy efficiency and real estate consolidation, and increased revenue compared to prior year, this intensity was reduced to 0.000007.
[Add row]

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

Select all that apply
☑ Absolute target

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

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ 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:

☑ 2°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

07/01/2020

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2019

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

109574

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

227488

(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)

337062.000

(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

12/31/2026

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

30

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

235943.400

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

49788

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

93061

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

142849.000

(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

192.06

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The 'Covered emissions' in the 'reporting year' field of this target include total emissions for L3Harris Technologies, Inc. This target was developed using the tool created by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) and meets the science-based level of ambition criteria required to limit the global temperature increase to 2.0C, using the absolute contraction approach. The target has not yet been verified by the SBTi. Because of contributions from the Elm Branch Solar Farm (L3Harris' solar farm project), footprint consolidation and energy reduction projects, L3Harris has surpassed our 30% GHG emissions reduction goal but will continue to follow our commitment to emissions reductions throughout our operations. As such, L3Harris will align with the SBTi 1.5-degree scenario (1.5C) reduction pathway to further reduce emissions until our next long-term GHG reduction target is announced.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Addressing climate change is crucial for securing a sustainable future. At L3Harris, we maintain our commitment to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions as a pivotal element of our environmental sustainability strategy. Our approach to managing GHG emissions and energy consumption is guided by a comprehensive GHG Reporting Procedure, which is applied consistently across all our company locations globally. This procedure outlines the management process that governs our GHG emissions reduction efforts and tracks our progress toward achieving reduction targets. L3Harris has engaged an external assurance provider for third-party verification of our 2023 Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions data in accordance with the ISO 14064-3 standard. Our corporate commitments play a pivotal role in fostering collaboration throughout our business functions, segments and leadership, ensuring that we remain at the forefront of sustainability efforts. In 2023, L3Harris saw several regulatory developments, both within the U.S. and internationally. L3Harris is actively monitoring and preparing for emerging climate change reporting requirements that will have business implications.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

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

Our Corporate Environmental Sustainability Team collaborates across segments and functions, including but not limited to EHS, Facilities and Category Management to drive energy management initiatives throughout the organization. L3Harris continues to actively look for opportunities to reduce our energy consumption through facilities infrastructure and resiliency projects. When identifying projects, we assess their potential positive or negative sustainability impacts with our Environmental

Sustainability Calculators. These calculators offer a standardized approach for estimating the environmental impacts and associated costs of infrastructure improvements such as higher efficiency HVAC systems, boilers, lighting, roof replacements, window upgrades, compressed air systems and more. The incorporation of these Environmental Sustainability Calculators enables us to create a preliminary model of how these projects might contribute to our overarching environmental sustainability objectives. In 2023, we successfully executed an additional 80 energy efficiency projects, which are anticipated to result in an estimated annual energy savings of around 6,047,845 kWh. L3Harris has made significant progress in reducing our GHG emissions, primarily due to renewable energy. Our renewable energy sourcing strategy (pictured on page 27) enables us to systematically prioritize, identify, select and execute projects. In 2023, our renewable energy usage was 29%. A new retail contract was executed to position a site for potential renewable energy options, and we continued working on four renewable energy projects that were identified within our sourcing strategy which included continued negotiations for three community solar-type projects in NY State and executing the contract for an onsite solar project in California. These projects are expected to be operational by 2024–2025.
[Add row]

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

Select all that apply
☑ Net-zero targets

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

07/14/2021

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:
☑ Country/area/region

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☑ Abs3

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/31/2050

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

☑ Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

As part of the U.K. Climate Change Act, the U.K. made a commitment to achieve net-zero carbon emissions by 2050. To support this commitment, L3Harris U.K. locations have pledged their commitment to achieving net-zero emissions by 2050 and disclosed required Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions and reduction goals as part of their Carbon Reduction Plan. This plan details how net-zero will be achieved for our facilities in the U.K. by 2050. L3Harris is continuing to evaluate the feasibility of making an enterprise-wide net-zero commitment and in 2022 made progress towards this evaluation including proceeding with a comprehensive Scope 3 GHG inventory analysis.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

The objective of this target is to comply with UK Procurement Policy Note 06/21: Taking account of Carbon Reduction Plans in the procurement of major government contracts.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

☑ No, we do not plan to mitigate emissions beyond our value chain

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization at the end of the target

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

L3Harris Technologies UK Limited commits to Net Zero by evaluating the following initiatives based on UK business operations and current reduction state: • Effective energy management strategies that streamline energy efficiency within our UK facilities • Continuous identification and implementation of energy reductions projects and investments in ultra-efficiency equipment • Fleet electrification to transition away from non-renewable fuel sources • Enhance grid interactivity through peak shaving, load shifting, energy storage, and demand management • Establish supplier partnerships to drive reductions across our value chain • Additional procurement and integration of renewable energy sources within our energy portfolio • Investment in Renewable Energy Guarantees of Origin (REGOs) and verifiable carbon offsets.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

L3Harris publishes the UK's Carbon Reduction Plan on an annual basis outlining progress towards target.
[Add row]

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	*4*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*0*	*0*
Implementation commenced	*0*	*0*
Implemented	*80*	*2681*
Not to be implemented	*15*	*`Numeric input*

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Lighting

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

1180

(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)

267786

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

689757

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 16-20 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

2023 lighting projects; LED/lighting timer system

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
☑ Machine/equipment replacement

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

1500

(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)

220478

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

5611018

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ >25 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 16-20 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

2023 energy efficiency building projects including boiler replacements, HVAC upgrades, and energy peak demand consumption reductions program.
[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Employee engagement

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Employee engagement on corporate environmental sustainability efforts including climate-related initiatives and efficiency and emissions-reductions activities is an important part of our environmental sustainability strategy. We engage with employees through our environmentally-focused signage in our facilities, meetings, organized events such as Earth Day events, and mandatory as well as voluntary EHS and environmental sustainability training. In addition, Green Teams are organized, grassroots and cross-functional groups of employees who voluntarily come together to brainstorm, motivate and empower employees around environmental sustainability. They focus on identifying and implementing environmental sustainability-based projects such as resource conservation, pollution prevention and waste diversion initiatives that will help L3Harris achieve its environmental sustainability goals. There are more than two dozen Green Teams across the company with goals to increase teams and participation. Furthermore, facility employees are engaged in Eco-treasure hunts to discover and realize energy

efficiency and water conservation risks and opportunities while enabling employees to build a culture of continuous improvement. Employee engagement in these sustainability initiatives helps L3Harris achieve greater Scope 1, 2 and 3 greenhouse gas reductions.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Financial optimization calculations

(7.55.3.2) Comment

L3Harris invests in projects that promote increased energy efficiency and GHG emissions reductions to support progress towards our environmental sustainability goals. L3Harris e3 (Continuous Improvement) projects are centered around maximizing efficiency and minimizing cost. Project-based reviews are completed to assess environmental sustainability risks and opportunities. In 2020, Environmental Sustainability Calculators and project review checklists were developed and rolled out to the business to integrate environmental sustainability into capital projects and review the projects for environmental sustainability risks and opportunities. The tools were designed to: • Provide support during the planning and scoping process of capital projects • Help determine technology and equipment options with lower environmental sustainability impacts while maintaining program and/or functional requirements • Standardize how project impacts are calculated across the company. The Environmental Sustainability Calculators are used to evaluate impacts & cost to gauge financial investment required and to understand the positive/negative impact projects have on accomplishing our sustainability goals. Eco-treasure hunts are conducted annually to discover and realize energy efficiency and water conservation risks and opportunities while enabling employees to build a culture of continuous improvement. The Environmental Sustainability Calculators are also used as part of the eco-treasure hunts to estimate the potential energy, financial and emissions savings of the opportunities or alternative technologies identified during the events, to align key metrics and standardize savings calculations. Other location-based projects are also reviewed for technology-related energy improvements and efficiencies on an ad hoc basis.
[Add row]

(7.71) Does your organization assess the life cycle emissions of any of its products or services?

	Assessment of life cycle emissions	Comment
	Select from:	*Not a strategic priority*

	Assessment of life cycle emissions	Comment
	☑ No, and we do not plan to start doing so within the next two years	

[Fixed row]

(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization’s goods or services?

Select from:

☑ No, I am not providing data

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.79) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.1.1) Provide details on these exclusions.

Row 1

(9.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:
☑ Facilities

(9.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

Some small locations with less than 25 employees (e.g. small offices) are excluded from the Water Inventory

(9.1.1.3) Reason for exclusion

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Small water volume

(9.1.1.7) Percentage of water volume the exclusion represents

Select from:
☑ 1-5%

(9.1.1.8) Please explain

Consistent with the GHG Protocol and IAEG's GHG Reporting Guidance, L3Harris applies an operational control approach to determine the boundary of the water inventory. An annual inventory is used to quantify 100% of L3Harris' locations. The water inventory includes all identified sources anticipated to make a material contribution (5%) to L3Harris' total water inventory and at least 95% of the total anticipated water withdrawals. Sources may be considered immaterial and excluded from the inventory as long as the cumulative de minimis sources do not add up to 5% of the total water inventory. Generally, small locations with

Row 2

(9.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

☑ Specific groups, businesses, or organizations

(9.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

Aerojet Rocketdyne

(9.1.1.3) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

☑ Recent acquisition or merger

(9.1.1.5) Completion date of acquisition or merger

07/28/2023

(9.1.1.6) Data from the merger/acquisition will be incorporated in the next reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.1.1.7) Percentage of water volume the exclusion represents

Select from:

☑ 21-30%

(9.1.1.8) Please explain

Aerojet Rocketdyne is not included in the reported 2023 water data. Aerojet Rocketdyne was acquired on 07/28/2023 and L3Harris is currently undergoing sustainability data collection. Aerojet Rocketdyne sustainability data will be reported in next year's 2024 Sustainability Report.
[Add row]

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:
☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

For sites that receive water from municipal water sources: Other secondary source of information – utility bills. For the site that receives water from its own groundwater source: Direct monitoring – water meters.

(9.2.4) Please explain

To track and report progress against our water target we monitor water use data from the wholly owned and/or operated properties over which L3Harris has complete operational control in alignment with the criteria provided in the IAEG GHG reporting guidance. Most water withdrawals at L3Harris sites come from municipal water sources. These sites receive monthly invoices from their respective utilities with the volume of water withdrawn. One L3Harris site receives water withdrawals from groundwater wells. For this site, water meters are used to determine the volume of water withdrawn and recorded on a monthly basis.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

For sites that receive water from municipal water sources: Other secondary source of information – utility bills. For the site that receives water from its own groundwater source: Direct monitoring – water meters.

(9.2.4) Please explain

To track and report progress against our water target we monitor water use data from the wholly owned and/or operated properties over which L3Harris has complete operational control in alignment with the criteria provided in the IAEG GHG reporting guidance. Most water withdrawals at L3Harris sites come from municipal water sources. These sites receive monthly invoices from their respective utilities with the volume of water withdrawn. One L3Harris site receives water withdrawals from owned and operated groundwater wells. For this site, water meters are used to determine the volume of water withdrawn and recorded on a daily basis.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

For sites that receive water from municipal water sources: Not monitored. For the site that receives water from its own groundwater source: Direct monitoring.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Most water withdrawals at L3Harris sites come from municipal water sources and are high quality potable water as received and incoming water quality is not monitored. These sites receive guarantees from the utilities regarding water quality and do not perform any secondary analysis on water quality. One L3Harris site receives water withdrawals from groundwater wells. For this site, water is treated via reverse osmosis and water quality is closely monitored through direct monitoring to ensure acceptable quality parameters for the site personnel and processes.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Wastewater treatment (WWT) permitted sites measure discharge in a variety of ways: • Most are through direct monitoring (water meters) • Others are through a secondary source of information • One site tracks water discharges through estimations from a hydrological model

(9.2.4) Please explain

L3Harris follows water discharge requirements determined by federal, state and local regulations at all locations. The volume of discharges at our WWT permitted facilities is monitored to validate compliance with local sewer discharge permit conditions. Volume of water discharge is monitored on at least a monthly basis.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Wastewater treatment (WWT) permitted sites measure discharge in a variety of ways: • Most are through direct monitoring (water meters) • Others are through a secondary source of information • One site tracks water discharges through estimations from a hydrological model

(9.2.4) Please explain

L3Harris follows water discharge requirements determined by federal, state and local regulations. The volume of discharges at our WWT permitted facilities is monitored by destination to validate compliance with local sewer discharge permit conditions. Volume of water discharge by destination is monitored on at least a monthly basis.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Wastewater treatment (WWT) permitted sites measure discharge in a variety of ways: • Most are through direct monitoring (water meters) • Others are through a secondary source of information • One site tracks water discharges through estimations from a hydrological model.

(9.2.4) Please explain

L3Harris follows water discharge requirements determined by federal, state and local regulations. The volume of discharges at our WWT permitted facilities is monitored by treatment method to validate compliance with local sewer discharge permit conditions. Volume of water discharge by treatment method is monitored on at least a monthly basis.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**At least semiannually

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Through direct monitoring

(9.2.4) Please explain

L3Harris follows water discharge requirements determined by federal, state and local regulations. The quality of discharges at our WWT permitted facilities is monitored by standard effluent parameters to validate compliance with local sewer discharge permit conditions. Quality of water discharge by standard effluent parameters is monitored on at least a semiannual basis. 100% of L3Harris' WWT permitted facilities monitor standard effluent parameters.

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 26-50

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Through direct monitoring

(9.2.4) Please explain

L3Harris follows water discharge requirements determined by federal, state and local regulations. The quality of discharges at our WWT permitted facilities is monitored by emissions to water to validate compliance with local sewer discharge permit conditions. Quality of water discharge by emissions to water is monitored on at least a quarterly basis. Roughly 33% of L3Harris' WWT permitted facilities quantify emissions to water.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 1-25

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Through direct monitoring

(9.2.4) Please explain

L3Harris follows water discharge requirements determined by federal, state and local regulations. Water discharges are at or near ambient temperature and L3Harris is not required to monitor discharge temperature. Roughly 25% of L3Harris' WWT permitted facilities monitor temperature of discharges.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

For sites that receive water from municipal water sources: Other secondary source of information – utility bills. For the site that receives water from its own groundwater source: Direct monitoring – water meters.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Consumption is calculated annually as water withdrawal minus water discharge volumes. For WWT permitted facilities L3Harris directly monitors water discharges. For non-WWT permitted facilities, it is assumed that all water withdrawn is discharged as the amount of water consumed is negligible.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

The quantity of water recycled/reused is not monitored or tracked at the enterprise-level within L3Harris.

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Other secondary source of information – guarantee from utilities

(9.2.4) Please explain

L3Harris' Environmental Sustainability Program supports the health and well-being of employees through environmental stewardship. The L3Harris EHS&S function ensures that safely managed WASH services are closely monitored and ensures company-wide adherence to L3Harris' environment, health, safety, and sustainability policy.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

1136

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

A year over year comparison of water withdrawal volumes shows that there was a 4% decrease in water withdrawal volumes from 2023 (1,136 megaliters/year) compared to 2022 (1,179 megaliters/year). We consider

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

1012

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

A year over year comparison of water discharge volumes shows that there was a 2% decrease in water discharge volumes from 2023 (1,012 megaliters/year) compared to 2022 (1,037 megaliters/year). We consider

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

124

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

A year over year comparison of water consumption volumes shows that there was a 13% decrease in water consumption volumes from 2023 (124 megaliters/year) compared to 2022 (142 megaliters/year). We consider a decrease greater than 10% to be 'lower'. Consumption is calculated annually as water withdrawal minus water discharge volumes. In 2023, we continued our water strategy initiative to identify large-scale water conservation and efficiency projects across our portfolio, and we work with facilities to evaluate and implement these projects, therefore we expect our water withdrawal volumes to continue to decrease over the next five years. [Fixed row]

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.2.4.2) Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

393

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

34.60

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

☑ WRI Aqueduct

☑ WWF Water Risk Filter

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

L3Harris conducts a Climate and Water Risk Management Plan (CWRMP) every two years that evaluates potential water related risks including precipitation, sea level rise, extreme weather events and drought on operationally-critical water resources for major L3Harris facilities and operations. This assessment used datasets of current and projected water parameters from the World Bank Climate Knowledge Portal, the World Resources Institute's (WRI) Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas and the Water Risk Filter developed by World Wildlife Fund for Nature (WWF) in collaboration with Deutsche Entwicklungsgesellschaft (DEG). In 2023, we updated our CWRMP on our biennial schedule. The CWRMP is made available to L3Harris personnel and facilities to support development of location-level emergency management and risk reduction plans. The assessment covered critical L3Harris facilities in the U.S., Canada, U.K. and Australia. We define water stress according to the baseline water stress indicator in the WRI Aqueduct tool i.e. equal to/greater than 'High': 40-80%.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

L3Harris does not withdraw fresh surface water for use.

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

L3Harris does not withdraw brackish water/seawater for use.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

33

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**A new L3Harris site started reporting water withdrawals from renewable groundwater.

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

A new L3Harris site started reporting water withdrawals from renewable groundwater.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

L3Harris does not withdraw non-renewable groundwater for use.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Produced / entrained water is not relevant to L3Harris' operations as the processing or use of any of the raw materials used by L3Harris/ operations does not result in the 'production' of water and/or moisture

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1104

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

All L3Harris facilities obtain the majority of their water for process and personal use from municipal water supplies. A year over year comparison of water withdrawal volumes shows that there was a 6% decrease in water withdrawal volumes from 2023 (1,104 megaliters/year) compared to 2022 (1,178 megaliters/year). We consider 50% to be 'much higher/lower'. Helping drive this reduction are water efficiency projects identified through eco-treasure hunts, facilities infrastructure and resiliency projects and footprint consolidation.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

L3Harris does not discharge water to surface water

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

L3Harris does not discharge water to brackish surface water / seawater

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

14

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

A year over year comparison of water discharge volumes to groundwater shows that there was a 27% decrease from 2023 (14 megaliters/year) compared to 2022 (19 megaliters/year). We consider a decrease greater than 10% to be 'lower'. Decreases are due to investment in water-smart technology/process. L3Harris directs a portion of our discharges to groundwater through drip irrigation, land application (rapid infiltration basin), and other land application methods. Water is not discharged directly to groundwater through injection, rather the discharges infiltrate through the ground into groundwater.

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

998

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

A year over year comparison of water discharge volumes to third-party destinations shows that there was a 2% decrease from 2023 (998 megaliters/year) compared to 2022 (1,018 megaliters/year). We consider
[Fixed row]

(9.2.9) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

106

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 21-30

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

A year over year comparison of water discharge volumes with tertiary treatment shows that there was a 7% decrease from 2023 (106 megaliters/year) compared to 2022 (115 megaliters/year). We consider

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

2

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Change in accounting methodology

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 11-20

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

A year over year comparison of water discharge volumes with secondary treatment shows that there was a 94% decrease from 2023 (2 megaliters/year) compared to 2022 (42 megaliters/year). We consider a decrease greater than 10% to be 'lower'. Decreases are due to investment in water-smart technology/process, as well as a change in accounting methodology. One site classified their discharges as 'secondary treatment' during 2022, but upon further review of definitions are reporting their discharges as 'primary treatment' during 2023. This causes an artificial decrease in water discharge volume with secondary treatment as compared to last year. At roughly 14% of L3Harris' WWT permitted facilities, water discharges undergo secondary treatment before exiting the facility. We comply with all regulatory standards for water discharge. The level of treatment is determined by site specific operations in parallel with local, state, and federal guidelines and regulations

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

19

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**First year of measurement

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 11-20

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

One site classified their discharges as 'secondary treatment' during 2022, but upon further review of definitions are reporting their discharges as 'primary treatment' during 2023. This causes an artificial increase in water discharge volume with primary treatment as compared to last year. At roughly 14% of L3Harris' WWT permitted facilities, water discharges undergo primary treatment before exiting the facility. We comply with all regulatory standards for water discharge. The level of treatment is determined by site specific operations in parallel with local, state, and federal guidelines and regulations.

Discharge to the natural environment without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Change in accounting methodology

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 11-20

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

A year over year comparison of water discharge volumes to the natural environment without treatment shows that there was a 196% increase from 2023 (1 megaliters/year) compared to 2022 (0.3 megaliters/year). We consider an increase greater than 10% to be 'higer'. Increases are due to change in accounting methodology. One site classified their discharges as 'discharge to a third-party without treatment' during 2022, but upon further review of definitions are reporting their discharges as 'discharge to the natural environment without treatment' during 2023. This causes an artificial increase in water discharge volume to the natural environment without treatment as compared to last year. At roughly 14% of L3Harris' WWT permitted facilities, water is discharged to the natural environment without treatment through drip irrigation. We comply with all regulatory standards for water discharge. The level of treatment is determined by site specific operations in parallel with local, state, and federal guidelines and regulations.

Discharge to a third party without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

884

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 31-40

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

A year over year comparison of water discharge volumes to third-party destinations without treatment shows that there was negligible change (0%) from 2023 (884 megaliters/year) compared to 2022 (880 megaliters/year). We consider

Other

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

No other wastewater treatment is undertaken.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.10) Provide details of your organization’s emissions of nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and other priority substances to water in the reporting year.

(9.2.10.1) Emissions to water in the reporting year (metric tons)

0

(9.2.10.2) Categories of substances included

Select all that apply

☑ Nitrates

☑ Phosphates

(9.2.10.4) Please explain

L3Harris measures and monitors emissions to water at WWT permitted facilities to compare against waste water permits and ensure compliance. Several sites report that emissions of nitrates and phosphates are below detection limits and assumed to be negligible.
[Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ No, we have assessed this value chain stage but did not identify any facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.4) Please explain

L3Harris recognizes water is an important issue and important to stakeholders but our operations do not rely on substantial water volume or water quality for our day-to-day operations. Therefore, L3Harris' impact on water is considered low and exposure to water-related risk is not considered to be material. Facility level water use is tracked on a quarterly basis. L3Harris has limited water use at some manufacturing facilities, however, activities at the majority of L3Harris sites involve electronic and software programming, and water use is related to sanitary use, landscape irrigation and heating & cooling. Reliance and use of significant volumes of process water is limited and water use and potential water risks are not deemed as substantive. Sites representing the largest water usage and deemed most critical to operations were evaluated in the 2023 CWRMP. While the CWRMP revealed some water-related risk, no substantive impact is anticipated. Specifically, the report identified decreased precipitation in the UK. and Australia and increased regional variation in the U.S. with an increase in the frequency and intensity of extreme precipitation events which can increase flooding. Droughts in the Western U.S. and Australia are expected to increase in frequency and intensity and can impact water availability, supply regularity and water quality. We continue to track and work to reduce our water use, particularly at sites where risks were identified. The CWRMP is updated every two years.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ No, we have assessed this value chain stage but did not identify any facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.4) Please explain

L3Harris has a diverse well-established supply chain with suppliers located across the world, which limits our exposure to water risks in our value chain and provides a level of risk mitigation for potential climate-related impacts such as shifts in precipitation patterns, increase in frequency and/or intensity of extreme weather events such as hurricanes, droughts, and floods, which could otherwise disrupt the value chain. A 2023 SCCRA focused on global supply chain operations and assessed the primary climate risks to key categories of L3Harris' supply chain: Facilities and Operations, Freight and Logistics, Travel, and Energy and Utilities. It evaluated severe weather, extreme temperatures, extreme precipitation, wildfires, sea level rise, increased temperature, water availability, and air quality degradation. Water availability was ranked as a low risk across 2 of the 4 assessed sectors and no substantive water-related impacts were identified. Water risks in our value chain do not normally emerge as a significant risk.
[Fixed row]

(9.4) Could any of your facilities reported in 9.3.1 have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member?

Select from:

☑ No facilities were reported in 9.3.1

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

19400000000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

17077464.79

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

L3Harris expects total withdrawal efficiency to go up in the future. In 2023, we successfully decreased our yearly water use by 43 megaliters, contributing to a cumulative impact of a 23% reduction from the 2019 baseline. This reduction was driven by a range of initiatives including irrigation controls, xeriscaping, low-flow toilets/faucets and aerators, fixture replacements, reuse of wastewater and cooling tower efficiencies, identifying and repairing leaks, as well as new technologies and proc
[Fixed row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

	Products contain hazardous substances
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(9.13.1) What percentage of your company's revenue is associated with products containing substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

Row 1

(9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Several - see explanation

(9.13.1.2) % of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list

Select from:

☑ Don't know

(9.13.1.3) Please explain

L3Harris is fully committed to sustainable chemical management and continuously monitors the global chemical regulatory developments [such as EU REACH SVHCS 0.1% subject to Authorization, EU REACH Annex XVII, UK REACH SVHCs 0.1%, UK REACH Annex XIV, EU POPs, Stockholm Convention POPs, US EPA TSCA Chemical Management Plans on High Priority Chemicals, US TSCA PBT chemicals, EU RoHS, UK RoHS, List of substances (Canadian Environmental Protection Act), Japan Chemicals Substances Control Law, Korea REACH, etc.] and assesses products and processes we use to ensure compliance with customer and regulatory authority requirements. We are fully engaged with the A&D industry in developing common tools and standards to increase visibility into our complex and diverse global supply chain. We are aligned with the industry in evaluating suitable alternatives to various A&D uses that need to undergo extended testing, qualification, and certification requirements to meet strict airworthiness and safety standards by multiple regulatory bodies for the extended lifecycle of our products. [Add row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to address this within the next two years

(9.14.3) Primary reason for not classifying any of your current products and/or services as low water impact

Select from:

☑ Important but not an immediate business priority

(9.14.4) Please explain

The water impact of our products is not substantial during both the production and use phases and our products do not directly consume or discharge water during their use. Therefore, we do not consider it applicable to our business that our products and services could be considered as having a lower impact on water resources than the market norm or than the company's previous products.
[Fixed row]

(9.15) Do you have any water-related targets?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.15.1) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

Water pollution

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:
☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

We do not consider this category of target to be relevant to our operations. Preventing water pollution is part of standard L3Harris operations and is controlled through our EHS&S Management System and does not need a specific target.

Water withdrawals

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:
☑ Yes

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

We do not consider this category of target to be relevant to our operations. WASH services are part of standard L3Harris operations and are controlled through our EHS&S Management System and does not need a specific target.

Other

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

We do not have any other water related targets
[Fixed row]

(9.15.2) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 1

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

☑ Reduction in total water withdrawals

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

01/01/2020

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/31/2019

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

1474

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/31/2026

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

1179

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

1136

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

115

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ None, alignment not assessed

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

L3Harris set a company-wide target of 20% reduction of water use by 2026 over a baseline year of 2019. We track water withdrawal data from potable water source (potable water includes municipal water, groundwater and other potable water sources). We monitor water use data from the wholly owned and/or operated properties over which L3Harris has complete operational control in alignment with the criteria provided in the IAEG GHG reporting guidance.

(9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

In 2023, we successfully decreased our yearly water use by 43 megaliters, contributing to a cumulative impact of a 23% reduction from the 2019 baseline. Helping drive this reduction are water efficiency projects identified through eco-treasure hunts and through our enterprise facilities and real estate improvement process. This reduction was driven by a range of initiatives including irrigation controls, xeriscaping, low-flow toilets/faucets and aerators, fixture replacements, reuse of wastewater and cooling tower efficiencies, identifying and repairing leaks, as well as new technologies and processes to minimize the amount of onsite water use. We employ our Environmental Sustainability Calculators to evaluate the expected cost savings and water usage reductions for each project. This enables us to prioritize projects that enhance resilience, cut down on expenses and drive us closer to achieving our water goal. Various facility water reduction initiatives include a condensate recovery.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

No further details
[Add row]

C10. Environmental performance - Plastics

(10.1) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?

	Targets in place
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

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

	Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments
	Select from: ☑ No, and we do not plan to undertake any biodiversity-related actions

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?
	Select from: ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

	Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity	Comment
Legally protected areas	*Select from:* ☑ Not assessed	*No additional comment*
UNESCO World Heritage sites	*Select from:* ☑ Not assessed	*No additional comment*
UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves	*Select from:* ☑ Not assessed	*No additional comment*
Ramsar sites	*Select from:* ☑ Not assessed	*No additional comment*
Key Biodiversity Areas	*Select from:* ☑ Not assessed	*No additional comment*
Other areas important for biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Not assessed	*No additional comment*

[Fixed row]

C13. Further information & sign off

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

(13.1.1) Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to obtain third-party verification/assurance of other environmental information in our CDP response within the next two years

(13.1.2) Primary reason why other environmental information included in your CDP response is not verified and/or assured by a third party

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(13.1.3) Explain why other environmental information included in your CDP response is not verified and/or assured by a third party

L3Harris received external assurance for our GHG emissions inventory in 2023. Verification of additional reported environmental data is currently not deemed a strategic priority but is something we continue to actively consider.
[Fixed row]

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

(13.3.1) Job title

Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

☑ Other C-Suite Officer

[Fixed row]

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.

Select from:

☑ No