

C0. Introduction

C0.1

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

Walmart Inc. (NYSE: WMT) helps people around the world save money and live better – anytime and anywhere – by providing the opportunity to shop in retail stores and through eCommerce. Through innovation, we strive to continuously improve a customer-centric experience that seamlessly integrates our eCommerce and retail stores in an omni-channel offering that saves time for our customers. Each week, we serve over 240 million customers who visit approximately 11,400 stores and numerous eCommerce websites under 54 banners in 26 countries.

Our operations comprise three reportable segments: Walmart U.S., Walmart International and Sam’s Club. Our fiscal year ends on January 31 for our United States (“U.S.”) and Canadian operations. We consolidate all other operations generally using a one-month lag and on a calendar year basis. During fiscal year 2021 (February 1, 2020 – January 31, 2021), we generated total revenues of \$559.2 billion, which was primarily comprised of net sales of \$555.2 billion. As of the end of fiscal 2021, we employed more than 2.3 million associates worldwide, with 1.6 million associates in the U.S. and 0.7 million associates internationally.

We are transforming our company to provide customers with a seamless omni-channel experience in stores and online — in a way that is regenerative. By regenerative, we mean fulfilling our customer mission in a way that creates value for people and planet: creating opportunity, enhancing sustainability of retail product supply chains, strengthening communities and upholding the highest standards of ethics and integrity. Transforming our business model toward an omni-channel, regenerative approach sets up a virtuous cycle that we call our “flywheel.” Along with our assortment, price and experience, we want to make trust a competitive advantage.

Additional information about Walmart can be found by visiting <http://corporate.walmart.com>, on Facebook at <http://facebook.com/walmart> and on Twitter at <http://twitter.com/walmart> and our 2021 Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Report at <https://corporate.walmart.com/esgreport/>

C0.2

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

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

C0.3

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

- Argentina
- Canada
- China
- Costa Rica
- El Salvador
- Guatemala
- Honduras
- India
- Japan
- Mexico
- Nicaragua
- Puerto Rico
- South Africa
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- United States of America

C0.4

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

USD

C0.5

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

Operational control

C1. Governance

C1.1

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

Yes

C1.1a

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

Position of individual(s)	Please explain
Director on board	Leadership of ESG issues starts with our CEO — with oversight from committees of our Board of Directors — and cascades across our enterprise. Walmart's Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) helps define the ESG agenda and provides dedicated management and oversight of Walmart's global ESG initiatives and goals. The CSO reports to our Executive Vice President of Corporate Affairs and provides updates on our ESG agenda and progress to the Nominating and Governance Committee of the Walmart Board of Directors and to the Walmart executive leadership team . Board committees also have oversight responsibility for particular ESG issues. Walmart business leaders shape and deliver ESG strategies relevant for their segments and functions. For example, the Real Estate team leads renewable energy initiatives, and the People team leads human capital initiatives. The Walmart corporate sustainability team leads the development of the company's climate strategy, working with a cross-functional team including finance, real estate, operations, merchandising, strategy, and public policy. The strategy is reviewed at least annually by Walmart's executive leadership team and the Nominating and Governance Committee (NGC) of the Walmart Board of Directors. The NGC is made up of members of the board of directors and chaired by a director on the board. The NGC charter is available on our corporate website. (http://stock.walmart.com/investors/corporate-governance/board-of-directors-committee-information/nominating-governance-committee/).

C1.1b

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

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Scope of board-level oversight	Please explain
Scheduled – some meetings	Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Monitoring implementation and performance of objectives Monitoring and overseeing progress against goals and targets for addressing climate-related issues	<Not Applicable>	The Nominating and Governance Committee of the board of directors (NGC) meets at least bi-annually in conjunction with regularly scheduled board meetings. Among other things, the NGC reviews and advises management on Walmart's initiatives, including monitoring progress towards goals and targets and reviewing annual budgets for addressing climate-related issues at least once a year as part of a discussion of our Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) initiatives covered in our 2021 ESG Report (https://corporate.walmart.com/esgreport/).

C1.2

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

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)	Reporting line	Responsibility	Coverage of responsibility	Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	Annually
Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	Annually
Other committee, please specify (Board Committee)	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	Annually

C1.2a

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

Climate strategy is a key part of Walmart's ESG strategy. The Walmart corporate sustainability team leads the development of the company's climate strategy, working with a cross-functional team, including finance, real estate, operations, merchandising, strategy, and public policy. Our climate strategy is overseen by the ESG Committee and reviewed at least annually by both the Walmart executive leadership team and Nominating and Governance Committee of the Board of Directors (NGC).

The company assesses climate risk annually as part of its Enterprise Risk Management process. Periodically, we conduct an in-depth scenario-based climate risk assessment (first completed in 2017; updated in 2020).

Walmart's Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) and Executive Vice President of Corporate Affairs (who reports directly to the company CEO) provide oversight of Walmart's ESG initiatives, which includes climate-related issues, strategies, goals and targets. The CSO also assesses the risks and opportunities that climate-related issues pose for the company. The CSO engages the business units to identify the potential impacts to their areas of the business and to develop management strategies in response. The CSO position was selected because of their access to executive leadership and business unit leaders who can act on the opportunities and risks identified.

Climate mitigation and adaptation initiatives are incorporated into the annual operating plans of each relevant function, and business leaders are held accountable for hitting operational targets.

C1.3

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

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	

C1.3a

(C1.3a) Provide further details on the incentives provided for the management of climate-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Entitled to incentive	Type of incentive	Activity incentivized	Comment
Corporate executive team	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target Environmental criteria included in purchases Supply chain engagement	Overall compensation for Walmart's Corporate Executive team is based on several business objectives. Among their objectives may be management of the company's Environmental, Social, Governance (ESG) initiatives which includes performance on climate-related issues. However, Walmart does not have specific bonus or compensation related solely to achieving emission or other climate-related targets. Walmart's ESG initiatives, covered in our 2021 ESG Report (https://corporate.walmart.com/esgreport/), include targets for emission reduction in our own operations and supply chain, renewable energy use and increasing transparency and trust by integrating environmental criteria into the purchasing decisions of our buyers and customers. Progress across the company (by market and by division) is reported to the members of the Corporate Executive team at least once a year. Individuals are held accountable for supporting progress on these climate-related initiatives within their areas of the business as part of their annual evaluation and compensation. The Walmart Executive team includes segment Chief Executive Officers (CEO), functional Executive Vice Presidents (EVP), and their reports (whose responsibilities directly or indirectly affect energy and emissions performance, for example). These include the President and CEO of Walmart U.S., President and CEO of Sam's Club, President and CEO of Walmart International, CEO of Global eCommerce, the EVP and Chief Financial Officer, EVP of Global Governance and Secretary and EVP of Corporate Affairs.
Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target Environmental criteria included in purchases Supply chain engagement	Walmart's Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) is responsible for developing and driving the company's global responsibility agenda, which includes many time-bound targets and public commitments (including emissions reduction, sustainably sourcing food commodities and increasing trust and transparency with customers; see 2021 ESG Report for full set of commitments). The CSO's performance evaluation and compensation depend in part on the performance of her team and that of the company in delivering on this agenda each year.
Chief Procurement Officer (CPO)	Monetary reward	Environmental criteria included in purchases Supply chain engagement	Walmart's Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) is responsible for developing and driving the company's global responsibility agenda, which includes many time-bound targets and public commitments (including emissions reduction, sustainably sourcing food commodities and in
Business unit manager	Monetary reward	Energy reduction target Other (please specify) (renewable energy target)	Walmart's Chief Merchandising Officer along with the SVP of Global Sourcing have sustainability objectives on their annual evaluations, which include targets for emission reduction in our supply chain (i.e., Project Gigaton) and increasing transparency and trust by integrating environmental criteria into the purchasing decisions of our buyers and customers. They are held accountable for supporting progress on these targets and initiatives within their areas of the business as part of their annual evaluation and compensation.
Buyers/purchasers	Monetary reward	Supply chain engagement	Buyers in the U.S. and leaders within our global sourcing network have sustainability objectives on their evaluations to encourage them to work with our suppliers to drive improvements in the supply chains of the products that we purchase. Merchants and other supporting teams are also recognized for their achievements through office displays and during sustainability and business meetings.
Energy manager	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target	Designated associates in each of our global markets have responsibility for measurement, management, and reduction of energy consumption and associated greenhouse gas emissions through design, construction, maintenance, monitoring, and operations. The individuals that bear direct responsibility for accomplishment of these functions are held accountable for progress on our greenhouse gas goals.
Management group	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target Behavior change related indicator	Walmart provides indirect financial incentives and direct motivation for energy management at the store level. Store managers in every global market are responsible for their individual P&Ls, which often include utility costs. Because their incentives are based on P&L performance, they have a monetary incentive to reduce energy use, and therefore, associated greenhouse gases.
Other, please specify (Suppliers)	Non-monetary reward	Environmental criteria included in purchases Supply chain engagement	We engage our direct suppliers on GHG emissions and climate change in several ways, including meetings, written correspondence and questionnaires, collaboration projects, participation in industry association working groups and supplier summit meetings. In 2012, Walmart began asking suppliers to use the Sustainability Index, recently renamed THESIS, a science-based, third-party survey tool developed by The Sustainability Consortium in collaboration with universities, NGOs, and suppliers. THESIS enables suppliers to report on key performance indicators for the most relevant environmental and social issues across the lifecycle of a product type. Walmart analyses the THESIS results to help engage suppliers in continuous improvement, targeted sustainability projects and helping drive a more sustainable product portfolio. We continue to find different ways to recognize the suppliers that the Index indicates are performing well in their categories. Recognition takes many forms including highlighting leading suppliers with sustainability awards during summits, offering speaking opportunities during Walmart sustainability meetings, and featuring supplier stories on our website and in other communications. A recent example of our work with suppliers was the launch of Project Gigaton in 2017. Project Gigaton is a supplier engagement platform designed to catalyze and recognize emissions reductions across global value chains. More than 3,100 suppliers have formally signed on, making Project Gigaton one of the largest private sector consortiums for climate action. We have recognized 883 suppliers as Giga Gurus, a title provided to project participants that have set SMART goals (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant and Time-limited), agreed to share them publicly and reported avoiding emissions in the most recent reporting year. We've also recognized 490 suppliers as Sparking Change agents because they have either set SMART goals and agreed to share them publicly or have reported avoiding emissions in the most recent reporting year. Under Project Gigaton, suppliers report having avoided more than 186 MMT of CO2e in 2020, for a cumulative total of more than 416 MMT of CO2e avoided since 2017 (Calculated in accordance with Walmart's Project Gigaton Accounting Methodology, available on the Walmart Sustainability Hub).

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

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

Yes

C2.1a

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

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	0	3	
Medium-term	3	10	
Long-term	10		

C2.1b

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

Definition of material and substantive impact: For the purposes of evaluating our mitigation plans associated with climate risk for the CDP survey, what constitutes material impact, also referred to as substantive impact, can depend on several factors. In the context of climate-related issues and this response, a substantive impact can be described as a measurable financial impact that may be on the order of one or more percentage points of the company's annual net income and then evaluated against attenuating factors. These factors could include expected time horizon it will likely occur, the range of uncertainty in its magnitude, the likelihood of occurrence and our ability to mitigate the risk.

C2.2

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

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations
Upstream

Risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process

Climate issues are identified within the company's risk management processes at several levels. First, at an enterprise level, on an annual basis, the company's Ethics and Compliance and Corporate Strategy teams conducts an Enterprise Risk Management process that considers strategic, reputational, financial and regulatory and compliance risks. The assessment receives input from various Segment and Functional teams in the business (e.g., Sourcing, Corporate Affairs and Technology). The company assesses climate risk annually as part of this Enterprise Risk Management process. Periodically, we conduct an in-depth scenario-based climate risk assessment (first completed in 2017) aiming to align with the scenario guidance set forth by the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosure (TCFD). We updated the physical risk analysis in 2020 with the help of a third-party consultant, considering climate-related risks in the short-, medium- and long-terms. To assess physical risk, we used representative concentration pathway (RCP) 8.5, a scenario that assumes the absence of further decarbonization on the planet. We analyzed the impact of five associated climate effects—flood (riverine and coastal), heat, drought, extreme precipitation, and extreme winds—across five key geographies (Canada, China, India, Mexico, and the United States) for 2030 and 2050. We evaluated direct impacts of climate change on Walmart's physical assets (retail stores and retail-related facilities), supply chain and communities. Insights provided by the climate risk assessment help us set long-term strategy and drive innovation. Leaders from across the company, including merchandising, real estate, operations and supply chain discussed the results of the physical risk assessment and incorporated findings into their operating plans. Second, individual business segments and functions also assess climate-related issues as part of developing their annual strategic and operating plans. These initiatives are cascaded down through the organization through team goals and individual performance goals and evaluations and day-to-day operations management processes. For instance, Walmart's Emergency Management Department uses predictive analytics to gauge the path and likely severity of seasonal weather events that can impact operations and supply lines. The Emergency Management team helps our operations and supply chain teams prepare for and minimize the effects of such events. If disaster strikes, the Emergency Management team operates out of Walmart's Emergency Operations Center, engaging associates, local governments, NGOs and others as needed. They deploy associates with specialized expertise as well as mobile generators, fuel resources, trucks and other resources to manage crises on the ground. Our merchants use a variety of tools to manage volatility and surety of supply day-to-day. For commodities that have a short shelf life and are susceptible to weather events (e.g., drought or changes in temperature), such as produce, our sourcing teams manage food commodity supply risks by building upstream capacity, diversifying our sourcing regions and exploring new technology and innovation (e.g. controlled environment production). As another example, our merchants use predictive weather data to adjust product deployment and replenishment rates in the short term, as well as leverage historical data on sales performance and customer buying patterns to inform product assortment shifts over time, to help ensure that as climate changes we continue to offer the right products for our customers at the right time. Criteria for prioritizing: Risks are generally prioritized based on the immediacy of the risk and the potential impact to the company's operations of taking action versus taking no action. For example, an immediate regulatory requirement mandating a certain level of carbon emission performance requires immediate action to ensure compliance. A potential regulatory change that may have impacts years into the future, but that does not currently impact our facilities, is monitored but does not necessarily drive short-term actions. Case study for transition risk: We have increasingly linked our public policy positions and strategy to our regenerative commitments. We are prioritizing identifying the critical policy levers that are necessary to accelerate our transition to zero emissions operations. This is an iterative process, but we work to vet solutions across criteria that recognizes the importance flexible compliance pathways to emissions reduction, offers regulatory certainty, cost-effectiveness and convenience to the customer and business. Walmart has established an internal energy and environment policy councils (EEPC) to assess potential new legislation/regulations and commitments within and across key markets. The policy councils include internal stakeholders from various parts of the organization (e.g., gov't affairs, legal, real estate, communications, compliance, supply chain, legal, tax and others) and meet monthly and is staffed by our Global Public Policy division. Case study for physical risk at the asset level: We have prioritized incorporating energy efficiency into new store designs and upgrading older equipment where economically feasible with higher-efficiency technology which will help us adapt to a warming climate. We also use technology to monitor and optimize energy use in our buildings. Energy costs are typically the second- or third-largest operating expense for our business; a few degrees of rise or fall in average temperature can translate to considerable costs, as HVAC and refrigeration systems must work longer and harder to keep temperatures in stores and product cases at optimal levels. When designing facilities in storm-prone locations, we incorporate certain precautionary measures to help facilities withstand storms and recover as quickly as possible with minimal disruption in service. To help sustain access to electrical power when we need it most, we have invested in a fleet of permanent and mobile generators to support our distribution centers, stores and clubs during hurricanes, wildfires, winter storms, and day-to-day power surges. For example, given the probability of impacts to stores in the U.S. Gulf Coast and along the eastern seaboard, nearly all stores within certain range of the coast have a generator or quick connects for mobile generators. In addition to generators, which are not financially justifiable at all stores, we also take other measures, such as pre-planning and coordination, to reduce the time it takes to respond to power outages. Such measures reduce food loss by avoiding hours of power loss. As climate-related events increase in frequency and severity, we aim to stay in front of issues by preparing for what lies ahead.

C2.2a

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

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	Current regulation often affects costs in our operations and value chain. For example, reviewing current carbon pricing mechanisms (i.e., carbon taxes, tariffs and cap-and-trade schemes) in the markets where we operate is important to understand our current exposure and plan strategies in the near-term to reduce risk or capitalize on opportunities. These regulatory risks are monetized and included in the company's climate-related transition risks assessments. Examples - Changes to carbon pricing regimes (e.g., RGGI, CA AB 32, WCI, and country level carbon taxes) - State and Federal Level energy targets and requirements (e.g., Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS)) - Changes to subsidies and incentives related to demand-side energy management and renewable energy generation (e.g., U.S. ITC, PTC, feed-in-tariffs) Approaches to managing risk - Policy monitoring and modeling; integration into business and financial planning - Engagement in stakeholder forums associated with regulatory processes and rule-making - Emissions reduction initiatives; energy efficiency, renewables, phasing out of HFC refrigerants, transitioning to zero emission vehicles, Project Gigaton
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	We follow emerging regulations at the international, federal, state and even city level to understand the possible future implications for our costs and ability to operate. For example, we incorporate the expected future price of carbon in future regulatory scenarios, each with different implications for costs and return on investment. These emerging regulatory risks are monetized included in the company's climate-related transition risks assessments using a best to worst case range of regulation scenarios. Example: - Changes to HFC refrigerant regulations (e.g., Kigali Agreement, U.S. AIM Act, E.U. F-Gas) - Policy targets, fuel and engine standards associated with increasing usage of zero emissions vehicles (CA ACT rule, Interstate ZEV MOU) - Changes to energy and water efficiency standards for buildings and equipment - Introduction of product taxes, labeling regulations, and design standards for carbon- or water-intensive product categories (e.g., meat, dairy, nuts, produce, appliances)
Technology	Relevant, sometimes included	Technology risks are an important consideration in how we determine our ability to manage costs and emissions in our operations and value chain. One example of how we incorporate technology into assessments is by modeling the emissions emitted and or avoided by choosing different new assets and retrofits of current assets (e.g., evaluation and testing of electric vehicles and electric charging infrastructure within our transport fleet). Examples - Advances in fossil-fuel mining and petroleum production that keep fossil-fuels prices low, adversely affecting the economics of emission reduction initiatives - Changes in low-carbon technology and manufacturing that cause existing assets to decrease in value, competitiveness or become absolute (e.g., onsite EV chargers become underutilized, if hydrogen becomes dominant for passenger vehicles) - Advances in low-carbon and renewable generation and manufacturing that bring down the leveled cost of energy (LCOE) making existing long term power purchase agreements less valuable in comparison (e.g., older generation wind farms) Approaches to managing risk - Monitoring technology trends and forecast scenarios - Building flexibility into infrastructure changes - Leasing assets rather than investing directly
Legal	Relevant, always included	Legal risk can often affect costs in our operations and value chain. Walmart monitors and assesses regulations and legal risks on an ongoing basis. As a global company, legal teams within and across markets follow emerging issues, addressing implications for Walmart and in some cases for our supply chains. These legal risks, when possible, are included in the company's climate-related risks assessments. Examples - Patchwork of disparate city or state level regulations (e.g., energy regulations) rather than consistent, national regulations, making compliance more complex and costly - Risk of events in the wake of climate-related extreme weather events, such as looting, harm to employees or customers, and shareholder concerns Approaches to managing risk - Monitoring and assessing regulations and legal risks on an ongoing basis - Advocating for consistent, science-based, environmentally, and economically effective federal level climate policy
Market	Relevant, always included	Understanding market trends helps us assess markets cost exposure and make more informed decisions for long-term renewable energy contracts and capital investments. We work with consulting and market analysts to understand relevant trends and add data into scenario analysis. These market risks are monetized and included in the company's climate-related transition risks assessments. Examples - Changes in energy and commodity prices driven by climate-related weather events, consumption behaviors and policies, resulting in higher costs - Changes in refrigerant pricing and supply volumes affecting costs and availability - Changes in consumer demand for low carbon products and services (e.g., changes in demand for gasoline and automotive replacement parts (e.g., motor oil) due to shifts in transportation technology mix (e.g., rising penetration of electric vehicles) - Prolonged climate-related events affecting macroeconomic conditions with knock-on effects on consumer spending and confidence - Changes in investment preference towards companies with environmental and emissions performance Approaches to managing risk - Monitoring market trends - Emission and energy reduction initiatives; energy efficiency, renewables, phasing out of HFC refrigerants, transitioning to zero emission vehicles - Scenario modeling as part of energy/emissions opex and capex planning - Closely monitoring consumer trends - Report climate and environmental performance to investors
Reputation	Relevant, sometimes included	Reputation is an important consideration for any consumer-facing company. Our corporate affairs teams continuously monitor reputational risks and opportunities. We take stakeholder perspectives (e.g., views of our customers, investors, associates) into account when developing our approach to climate issues. In general, we find most stakeholders support climate action, while they have mixed feelings about specific proposals related to carbon pricing. Examples - Customer perception of climate issues and Walmart's climate action, including how we design and run our stores and the products we offer, affecting customer loyalty - Stakeholder perception of Walmart's response to climate-related crisis (e.g., hurricanes, floods, fires, power outages) at community and national levels - Stakeholder perception of our engagement in climate-related policies, affecting license to operate - Associate perception of Walmart climate action and management of climate-related issues, affecting our ability to recruit and retain talent Approaches to managing risk - Monitoring customer, investor and stakeholder sentiment via digital and traditional media engagement and coverage - Engaging regularly with stakeholders to understand and address their perspectives, build awareness regarding climate strategy into communications and marketing initiatives - Continuously improving Walmart capabilities in climate mitigation and adaptation
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	We consider acute physical risks, such as those caused by severe weather events (e.g., hurricanes, tornadoes, and floods) in our assessments as they can pose a threat to our assets, the supply chain and communities where our associates and customers live. Potential impact of physical risks can include costs of maintenance and repair of damaged buildings, loss of sales from store closures, inventory loss from damage and spoiled food during power outages, and increased transportation costs to meet store needs during storms. To the extent possible we track the damages caused by such events each year and incorporate findings into future scenario planning. Acute physical risks and their financial impact are included in the company's climate-related risks assessments. We also modeled the potential impact of several climate variables on Walmart U.S. store communities: flooding (from either coastal or riverine sources); heat; and extreme wind (e.g., hurricanes). If these areas become less inhabitable, people could be forced to relocate – creating challenges to physical, financial, and emotional well-being for our customers and associates, not to mention potentially requiring shifts to our store and e-commerce footprint. A community's financial well-being may deteriorate due to loss of jobs and homes after a hurricane, and in some vulnerable U.S. counties, there could be an up to 230% increase in household power costs. Retail stores and retail-related facilities - Increased heating and cooling cost - Damage to buildings and inventory Supply chain - Disruption in production and distribution of products reliant on agriculture (e.g., cotton textiles) Communities - Displaced associates and customers, reducing proximity to retail stores - Physical and mental health impacts - Financial well-being
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	Our climate effects assessment includes chronic physical risks such as temperature changes due to climate change. For example, the gradual increase or decrease in temperature could affect our energy costs by requiring our air conditioning and refrigeration systems to work harder or longer – using more energy to maintain comfortable temperatures in our facilities. We also analyze the potential climate exposure of commodities. For the 11 goods that face the highest overall impact from climate change, we assessed three factors: land suitability, farming conditions for animal products and heat stress for workers Chronic physical risks and their estimated financial impact are included in the company's climate-related risks assessments. Retail stores and retail-related facilities - Increased heating and cooling cost Supply chain - Commodity shortages due to temporary or permanent yield reductions (e.g., coffee, cotton, and cocoa) Communities - Displaced associates and customers - Financial well-being

C2.3

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

No

C2.3b

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

	Primary reason	Please explain
Row 1	Risks exist, but none with potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on business	Walmart's climate-risk assessments suggest that in the long term (2030, 2050), the company faces multiple physical and transition risks such as increased days requiring heating and cooling of facilities, commodity shortages due to drought, facilities damage due to more intense weather events and rising carbon taxes. These risks are not unique to Walmart but would affect most food and general merchandise retailers around the world. While these risks are relevant to the business and substantive for individual teams, none of the risks is financially material at the aggregate level for Walmart because of our scale and scope (in the range of \$550 billion in revenue across 26 countries and hundreds of product categories). It is also difficult to project the ultimate consequences of specific climate risks (such as impact of drought on availability of lettuce or corn) considering potential second- and third-order effects (e.g., drought may affect commodity pricing as well as shortages, and/or it could result in demand substitution that reduces impact of shortages), preventive and mitigating measures taken by Walmart and many other stakeholders in the system (e.g., shifting production to other regions; implementing water-saving technology), and offsets from positive impacts elsewhere in the system (e.g., increased production of crops in regions with more water). One example of how specific risks can be relevant to business teams but not "substantive" or financially material at the total company level is the cost of damage from intense storms. During and eight year period Walmart U.S. filed insurance claims averaging \$20 million per year due to severe weather. Even if this doubled due to increased storm intensity under climate scenarios the cost is likely immaterial to a company the size of Walmart. The same can be said about transition risks. In contrast, companies with only a handful of facilities, could find these to be material impacts. While no single climate risk appears to be financially material for Walmart due to the long-term nature of the risks and Walmart's relatively large scale, taken together they paint a sobering picture of potential impact to people and planet and underscore the need for immediate business action to help prevent the worst effects of climate change.

C2.4

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

No

C2.4b

(C2.4b) Why do you not consider your organization to have climate-related opportunities?

	Primary reason	Please explain
Row 1	Opportunities exist, but none with potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on business	While climate effects may create opportunities for individual business teams in particular regions, we do not anticipate opportunities that could be considered financially material at the aggregate level for Walmart overall. For example, changes in average temperature and precipitation could increase crop yields in particular regions that previously had short growing seasons or limited water resources. These opportunities are not unique to Walmart but would affect most food and general merchandise retailers around the world. While these opportunities are relevant to the business and substantive for individual teams (e.g., the Produce Sourcing team), none of the opportunities is financially material at the aggregate level for Walmart because of our scale and scope (in the range of \$550 billion in revenue across dozens of countries and hundreds of product categories). It is also difficult to project the ultimate benefits of specific climate opportunities (such as sales of climate-friendly products) considering potential second- and third-order effects (e.g., customer preferences, supply and demand, competitor actions). Our approach to capturing opportunities resulting from climate effects mirrors our approach to managing risk. We aim to innovate our approaches to sourcing in particular to strengthen the resilience of supply chains with respect to temperature, drought, storm intensity and other factors. Through our sourcing initiatives and our philanthropy, we aim to support farmers in adopting more sustainable farming practices, helping them to increase crop yields, lower costs and improve livelihoods. We also aim through such efforts to improve food security for customers and communities.

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

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

Yes, and we have developed a low-carbon transition plan

C3.1a

(C3.1a) Is your organization's low-carbon transition plan a scheduled resolution item at Annual General Meetings (AGMs)?

	Is your low-carbon transition plan a scheduled resolution item at AGMs?	Comment
Row 1	No, and we do not intend it to become a scheduled resolution item within the next two years	

C3.2

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

Yes, qualitative and quantitative

C3.2a

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

Climate-related scenarios and models applied	Details
RCP 8.5	<p>To assess physical risk, we used representative concentration pathway (RCP) 8.5, a scenario that assumes the absence of further decarbonization on the planet. We analyzed the impact of five associated climate effects—flood (riverine and coastal), heat, drought, extreme precipitation and extreme winds—across five key geographies (Canada, China, India, Mexico and the U.S.) for 2030 and 2050. We evaluated direct impacts of climate change on Walmart’s physical assets (retail stores and retail-related facilities), supply chain and communities. Such climate risks and potential impacts are not unique to Walmart; they will affect food and general merchandise retailers as well as other businesses and communities around the world. While the limitations of the analysis mean it cannot be used to predict the net impact on Walmart’s financial results of operations or business operations, it nevertheless provides insights into the relative impact of various climate effects and the relevance of Walmart’s mitigation and adaptation strategies. And while no single climate risk appears to be material for Walmart due to the long-term nature of the risks and Walmart’s relatively large scale, taken together, they paint a sobering picture of potential impact to people and the planet and underscore the need for immediate business action to help prevent the worst effects of climate change. Insights provided by the climate risk assessment help us set long-term strategy and drive innovation. Leaders from across the company, including merchandising, real estate, operations and supply chain discussed the results of the physical risk assessment and incorporated findings into their operating plans. Retail The climate risk assessment identified variables likely to affect our facilities over the next three decades: flooding and extreme storms, with potential damage to buildings and inventory; and temperature changes, which the modeling suggests could increase heating and cooling costs in two-thirds of Walmart locations by 2030 and 80% of locations by 2050—underscoring the relevance of Walmart energy initiatives and other mitigation and adaptation initiatives. Supply By 2050, climate change is likely to affect the production, distribution and (in some cases) the viability of food and other consumer products that depend on agriculture. We analyzed the potential climate exposure of 25 commodities. For the 11 goods that face the highest overall impact from climate change, we assessed three factors: land suitability, farming conditions for animal products and heat stress for people. The analysis suggested that some commodities (e.g., coffee, cocoa and cotton) may face significant challenges due to future climate effects while others (e.g., avocados, animal feed, milk, oranges and rice) may remain largely unaffected. Our merchants and global sourcing teams work with suppliers to implement practices that promote resilience, such as cultivating heat resistant crops to prevent future sourcing challenges. The analysis underscores the relevance of Walmart sustainable commodity initiatives and other initiatives focused on enhancing the resilience of supply chains. Communities We modeled the potential impact of several climate variables on Walmart U.S. store communities: flooding (from either coastal or riverine sources), heat and extreme wind (e.g., hurricanes). Our analysis suggests that ~50% of communities currently served by Walmart U.S. facilities may face significant, long-term disruption by 2050. If these areas become less habitable, people could be forced to relocate—creating challenges to physical, financial and emotional well-being for our customers and associates, not to mention potentially requiring shifts to our store and eCommerce footprint. The financial well-being of a community may deteriorate due to the loss of jobs and homes after a hurricane, and in some vulnerable U.S. counties, there could be an up to 230% increase in household power costs.</p>
RCP 2.6	<p>In 2017 we conducted our first formal climate risk assessment. This assessment included the IPCC Representative Concentration Pathway Scenarios 2.6 (RCP 2.6) which is in line with the Paris Agreement’s stated 2°C limit/1.5°C aim. This RCP is consistent with ambitious reduction of GHG emissions, which would peak around 2020, then decline on a linear path and become net negative before 2100. The scenario refers to for TCFD analysis and aligns with the IEA 450 Transition Scenario described below. Of the two climate change scenarios that we employed, physical hazard analysis represented the “best-case” scenario as the physical risks were less than RCP 8.5. Inputs: Revenue, category mix, location of assets, energy consumption, commodity sourcing regions and direct import regions and volumes. Assumptions: The analysis was limited to four primary physical hazards based on which hazards could potentially have the greatest impact to our operations and value chains – temperature change, extreme weather events, drought and water stress and sea level rise. The areas of the company considered for this scenario include: Walmart Retail Operations, Direct Imports and Food (five commodities – bananas, corn, lettuce, tomatoes and wheat) and non-food categories (cotton). Analytical Methods: Temperature – For temperature impacts on energy expenses we used historical annual energy costs per format by state and non-U.S. countries, and applied the percentage increase in energy cost as determined by the heating and cooling days analysis, assuming a 1 to 1 relationship between change heating and cooling days and energy expenses. Extreme Weather Events – For extreme weather impacts on operations we assessed the projections of the annual probability of occurrence for Cat 1 to 5 hurricanes and extreme gale force winds for 32 extreme weather regions covering the seven major global hurricane basins and tornado valley in the U.S. Drought and water stress – Similar approaches were used to evaluate drought and water stress impacts on direct imports, food and non-food categories and pre-tax earnings were completed. An overlay of WRI’s Aqueduct Water Stress projections and crop production areas and yields from EarthStat was performed. Sea Level Rise – Projections of sea level rise for the 2030s and 2050s were extracted from the NOAA sea level rise viewer. A proximity search of assets within a 2 mile radius was performed to identify potential vulnerable assets. Descriptions of the time horizons: The scenario analysis was run for two time horizons 2030 and 2050. These time horizons were chosen to be consistent with the climate model data sets and to make results comparable with other analysis. Summary of Results and Outcomes – This analysis helped to confirm what we already knew from previous investigations and validated our current business strategies and initiatives around energy demand, commodity sourcing, value chain innovation, water management and resilience. This analysis was based on the latest climate model datasets and was intended to provide directional insights regarding future long-term climate conditions and implications for business operations. Based on these data sets, the physical hazards analysis concluded that none of the individual impacts were material for Walmart in aggregate 2030 and 2050. Case examples: Two examples help highlight how initiatives Walmart already has underway are positively influencing this analysis and are reflected in Walmart’s execution and business strategy. First, in our own operations we have rolled out glass doors for multi-deck refrigerated cases in several markets including the U.S. These medium temperature cases used to be open; the doors help maintain cooling in the cases by reducing heat gain. Second, in the value chain we established a process to track and report continuous improvement across environmental KPI’s for 20 key agricultural commodities (e.g. tomatoes, corn, bananas, coffee, grapes etc.) by 2025.</p>
IEA 450	<p>In 2017 we conducted our first formal climate risk assessment. This assessment was conducted by an independent third-party consultant and aimed to align with the scenario guidance set forth by the TCFD. This assessment included the IEA WEO 450ppm Scenario (projected to limit warming to 2°C). We used the International Energy Agency (IEA)’s World Energy Outlook (WEO) 450ppm Scenario (IEA450) as a scenario to understand transition risk. This scenario was identified and selected to be used to identify transition risks because it represented the most aggressive global response to climate action The WEO IEA 450 Scenario has become a widely-recognized benchmark for climate action and referred to for scenario analysis for TCFD. Inputs: Revenue, category mix, commodity sourcing regions, location of assets, direct import volumes, annual GHG emissions (Scopes 1, 2 and 3), energy consumption by type and corporate emission reduction targets. Assumptions: The transition impact analysis was limited to regulatory carbon pricing schemes and did not include energy price impacts out to the time horizons. Carbon price impacts related to Scope 3 emissions from purchased goods and services reflected the top-10 import countries by volume and on available CDP data for selected suppliers. Scope 3 emissions data collected from CDP supply chain questionnaire represents suppliers with 40 percent of Walmart’s total sales. CDP total emissions and revenue data for Walmart suppliers (17% of total sales) were used to estimate Walmart Scope 3 emissions based on relevant sales data. Analytical methods: The carbon price analysis evaluated a combination of scenarios considering the change in Walmart’s emissions profile, projection in regulatory carbon price and regulatory constraint of the electricity markets in emerging markets, such as China. The carbon price beyond 2017 considers the new policies scenario and 450 scenarios outlined in the International Energy Agency (IEA) World Energy Outlook 2016. The Impacts of a Global Carbon Price on Consumption and Value Creation report by the Carbon Pricing Unlocked partnership studied how carbon pricing affects global value chains by consumption categories. This was used to evaluate the likelihood of carbon price pass through from Walmart’s suppliers based on the supplier’s business activity group and relevant consumption categories. Descriptions of the time horizons: The scenario analysis was run for two time horizons 2030 and 2050. These time horizons were chosen to be consistent with the climate model data sets and to make results comparable with other analysis. Summary of Results: While this analysis was based on the latest publicly available carbon pricing datasets, there is enough uncertainty that we have assumed the results provide broad directional insights rather than point-estimate predictions of the future. The analysis suggests that increased global regulations related to carbon tax, cap-and-trade regimes and GHG emissions limits could impact Walmart’s operating expenses (however, not likely to be material at the aggregate level). Implications for Business Strategy: This outcome further validates the company’s business strategy to manage its own emissions and work with suppliers to manage and reduce their emissions. These strategies are not only good for mitigating climate change but are important to avoiding costs in the future. Case example: For example, in 2012, Walmart set out to reduce energy use intensity per square foot by 20 percent for its stores, clubs and distributions centers. This was in anticipation of likely increases in energy costs, in part due to carbon price increases in many markets. Five years after setting this target and through the investment in energy-efficient technologies and practices, Walmart has reduced its energy intensity. This reduction represents hundreds of millions of dollars a year in avoided costs to the bottom line.</p>
IEA NPS	<p>In 2017 we conducted our first formal climate risk assessment. This assessment was conducted by an independent third-party consultant and aimed to align with the scenario guidance of the TCFD. This assessment included the EA WEO New Policies Scenario (projected to generate warming of 4°C). The New Policies scenario accounts for policy commitments and plans announced by countries under the Paris Agreement. It considers national commitments related to GHG emissions reductions and plans related to fossil fuel policies scheduled to be implemented. This is considered as the baseline scenario for the International Energy Agency (IEA) World Energy Outlook (WEO) and referred to for scenario analysis for TCFD. Inputs: Revenue, category mix, commodity sourcing regions, location of assets, direct import volumes, annual GHG emissions (Scopes 1, 2 and 3), energy consumption by type and corporate emission reduction targets. Assumptions: The transition impact analysis was limited to regulatory carbon pricing schemes and did not include energy price impacts out to the time horizons. Carbon price impacts related to Scope 3 emissions from purchased goods and services reflected the top-10 import countries by volume and on available CDP data for selected suppliers. Scope 3 emissions data collected from CDP supply chain questionnaire represents suppliers with 40 percent of Walmart’s total sales. CDP total emissions and revenue data for Walmart suppliers (17% of total sales) were used to estimate Walmart Scope 3 emissions based on relevant sales data. Analytical methods: The carbon price analysis evaluated a combination of scenarios considering the change in Walmart’s emissions profile, projection in regulatory carbon price and regulatory constraint of the electricity markets in emerging markets, such as China. The carbon price beyond 2017 considers the new policies scenario and 450 scenarios outlined in the International Energy Agency (IEA) World Energy Outlook 2016. The Impacts of a Global Carbon Price on Consumption and Value Creation report by the Carbon Pricing Unlocked partnership studied how carbon pricing affects global value chains by consumption categories. This was used to evaluate the likelihood of carbon price pass through from Walmart’s suppliers based on the supplier’s business activity group and relevant consumption categories. Descriptions of the time horizons: The scenario analysis was run for two time horizons 2030 and 2050. These time horizons were chosen to be consistent with the climate model data sets and to make results comparable with other analysis. Summary of Results: While this analysis was based on the latest publicly available carbon pricing datasets, there is enough uncertainty that we have assumed the results provide broad directional insights rather than point-estimate predictions of the future. The analysis suggests that increased global regulations related to carbon tax, cap-and-trade regimes and GHG emissions limits could impact Walmart’s operating expenses (however, not likely to be material at the aggregate level). Implications for Business Strategy: This outcome further validates the company’s business strategy to manage its own emissions and work with suppliers to manage and reduce their emissions. These strategies are not only good for mitigating climate change but are important to avoiding costs in the future. Case example: For example, in 2012, Walmart set out to reduce energy use intensity per square foot by 20 percent for its stores, clubs and distributions centers. This was in anticipation of likely increases in energy costs, in part due to carbon price increases in many markets. Five years after setting this target and through the investment in energy-efficient technologies and practices, Walmart has reduced its energy intensity. This reduction represents hundreds of millions of dollars a year in avoided costs to the bottom line.</p>

C3.3

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

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	Walmart has prioritized efforts to enhance the sustainability of products and product supply chains, with a focus on environmental issues such as: climate, waste and natural capital. Sourcing requirements, specifications, and supplier engagement efforts are ways we help send a "market signal" and build capabilities to produce more sustainable products. Issue-specific policies & guidelines: To supplement our Standards for Suppliers, Walmart has developed sourcing policies and guidelines for particular categories and issues. We use these to encourage our suppliers to adopt best practices and clarify our expectations relevant to priority sustainability issues. Certifications: Based on input from our NGO partners, we ask our suppliers to certify that particular commodities such as palm oil, tuna, coffee and cotton have been produced with specific certifications. Certifications help certifying organizations communicate to consumers that certain environmental or social practices deep in supply chains (e.g., farm or fishery) meet the certifying organization's standards. Product and packaging specifications: We have set a goal to have 100% of our private brand packaging be recyclable, reusable or industrially compostable by 2025. Disaster response: When climate-related disaster strike, such as the major wildfires in California and, flooding in Peru and hurricanes across the southern U.S. and Puerto Rico - our presence in 26 countries and thousands of U.S. locations positions Walmart to provide support through product donations and supply chain operations. In addition to relief efforts, we also mobilize our associates. For example, during Hurricane Harvey in 2017, Walmart embedded teams in Red Cross shelters to provide food, medication, and emergency assistance.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	To improve the sustainability of a given product supply chain, we start by listening to our customers and other stakeholders to set aspirations, such as emissions reduction or economic inclusion, and prioritize improvements to the product supply chain system, such as farming practices or commodity traceability. To encourage progress on environmental and social sustainability issues across product lifecycles, we ask our suppliers to report progress on KPIs through THESIS and other measurement platforms, such as CDP for GHG emissions and forests. Approximately 70% of our U.S. net sales were represented by suppliers who reported to one or more sustainability surveys. We aim to improve the sustainability not only of Walmart assortments but to also impact supply chain systems more broadly — for example, by improving traceability or supporting adoption of more sustainable farming practices. Varying by product category, our strategies include actions related to product sourcing, collaborative projects with suppliers and NGOs, customer engagement, advocacy, and/or philanthropy. An example of our work with suppliers was the launch of Project Gigaton in 2017. More than 3,100 suppliers have formally signed on, making Project Gigaton one of the largest private sector consortiums for climate action. Under Project Gigaton, suppliers report having avoided more than 186 MMT of CO2e in 2020, for a cumulative total of more than 416 MMT of CO2e avoided since 2017. (Calculated in accordance with Walmart's Project Gigaton Accounting Methodology). Our merchants use a variety of tools to manage volatility and surety of supply day-to-day. Our sourcing teams manage food commodity supply risks by building upstream capacity, diversifying our sourcing regions and exploring new technology and innovation. As another example, our merchants use predictive weather data to adjust product deployment and replenishment rates in the short term, as well as leverage historical data on sales performance and customer buying patterns to inform product assortment shifts over time, to help ensure that as climate changes we continue to offer the right products for our customers at the right time.
Investment in R&D	Yes	Our plan is to transform our transportation network into one that is powered by emission-free sources. To achieve this, we need the support of many others, including the evolution of necessary infrastructure to support the common business use of advancements in electrification and other zero emissions technologies. Zero emission vehicles are a new technology, and we are working to pilot a variety of such applications to make sure we find the right fit for our needs. We remain technology agnostic and believe our networks and the unique demands of our business will likely require a portfolio of different technologies, including but not limited to, renewable diesel, electric-battery and hydrogen fuels. We have already started piloting vehicles in the U.S., and our businesses in India and China currently deliver items almost exclusively on electric motorcycles in many areas. When it comes to long-haul/heavy-duty Class 8 tractors, the future is not as certain. Nonetheless, we are excited about the innovation potential here. Even though the capabilities of some of the emerging technologies are still in early stages, Walmart is committed to being part of the solution. We will work with our trusted equipment manufacturers and others on finding and testing solutions as soon as they are available.
Operations	Yes	Building on our focus on climate and long-term goal of 100% renewable energy, in 2016 Walmart became the first retailer to set a science-based emissions target aligned with the 2-degree pathway. This includes our goal to reduce our emissions by 18% in our company operations by 2025, to be powered by 50% renewable energy by 2025. In 2020, we updated our science-based emissions target to align with the 1.5-degree pathway, targeting a 35% emissions reduction in our company operations by 2025. Between our 2015 calendar year baseline and 2020, we reduced our absolute scopes 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 17.48% (equivalent to 3.48 million metric tons of CO2e), keeping us on track to achieve our SBT of 35% reduction in operations by 2025. In order to achieve our emissions goals in our operations, we have incorporated emissions targets into our strategy in our operating segments and we are measuring our progress to report and drive accountability annually. Programs that we are implementing to ensure we achieve our emissions targets in our operations include investments in energy optimization initiatives such as installing LED lighting and energy management systems, installing more efficient HVAC, increasing our use of more sustainable refrigerants, scaling new technologies and operational practices to reduce trucking fleet impacts, installing onsite renewable energy generation and purchasing of offsite renewable energy. In order to achieve our longer-term emissions target, we must phase out high GWP refrigerant gases, including HFCs, to refrigerant gases with low- and ultra-low GWP for new systems as they become commercially viable in each market where we operate. For example, in the U.S. and internationally we already operate hundreds of facilities (stores and distribution centers) that utilize ultra-low GWP refrigerants, including carbon dioxide (CO2), glycol and ammonia (NH3) with more on the way. Within our business day-to-day, and over the longer term, we monitor impacts related to weather and the changing climate in our operations and supply chains. For example, Walmart is constantly monitoring weather conditions and taking action to ensure that we are prepared for weather related events and risks.

C3.4

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

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Direct costs Capital allocation	Programs we are implementing to ensure we achieve our emissions targets in our operations include investments in energy optimization initiatives (such as installing LED lighting and energy management systems), installing more efficient HVAC, increasing our use of more sustainable refrigerants, scaling new technologies and operational practices to reduce trucking fleet impacts, installing onsite renewable energy generation and purchasing of offsite renewable energy. Within our business day-to-day, and over the longer term, we monitor impacts related to weather and the changing climate in our operations and supply chains. Walmart is constantly monitoring weather conditions and taking action to ensure that we are prepared for weather related events and risks. These actions include investing in back-up power generation in hurricane and flood prone facilities.

C3.4a

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

No additional information.

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

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

Absolute target

C4.1a

(C4.1a) Provide details of your absolute emissions target(s) and progress made against those targets.

Target reference number

Abs 1

Year target was set

2016

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)

Scope 1+2 (market-based)

Base year

2015

Covered emissions in base year (metric tons CO2e)

19905903

Covered emissions in base year as % of total base year emissions in selected Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)

100

Target year

2025

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

18

Covered emissions in target year (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]

16322840.46

Covered emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

16426836

% of target achieved [auto-calculated]

97.0975795471323

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this a science-based target?

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

Target ambition

2°C aligned

Please explain (including target coverage)

Approved by the Science Based Targets initiative in October and announced publicly in November 2016. Approved goal language is as follows: Walmart commits to reduce its absolute scope 1 and 2 emissions 18% by 2025, from 2015 levels. Between our 2015 calendar year baseline and 2020, we reduced our absolute scopes 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 17.48% (equivalent to 3.48 million metric tons of CO2e), getting us close to achieving our original Science Based Target 2oC target of 18% by 2025 and on track to achieve our updated SBT1.5oC Target of 35% reduction in operations by 2025. On an adjusted basis, between 2015 and 2020, Walmart reduced its absolute Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 15.62%, equivalent to 3.04 million metric tons of CO2e. Several factors contributed to this reduction. These include, but are not limited to, reductions in electricity related emissions as a result of investments in energy efficiency and renewable energy sourcing.

Target reference number

Abs 3

Year target was set

2016

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)

Scope 3 (upstream & downstream)

Base year

2015

Covered emissions in base year (metric tons CO2e)

1000000000

Covered emissions in base year as % of total base year emissions in selected Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)

100

Target year

2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

100

Covered emissions in target year (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]

0

Covered emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

584000000

% of target achieved [auto-calculated]

41.6

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this a science-based target?

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

Target ambition

2°C aligned

Please explain (including target coverage)

Approved by the Science Based Targets initiative in October and announced publicly in November 2016. Approved goal language is as follows: Walmart will work to reduce CO2e emissions from upstream and downstream scope 3 sources by one billion metric tons between 2015 and 2030. This target is often referred to our Walmart's Gigaton Goal. Walmart launched Project Gigaton in April of 2017 to engage suppliers to commit to emissions reductions across pillars including energy, waste, packaging, deforestation and product use. Collectively, these actions can help us to achieve our science-based emissions target and to reduce or avoid emissions throughout our value chain by 1 billion metric tons by 2030. Since its launch three years ago, more than 3,100 suppliers have formally signed on, making Project Gigaton one of the largest private sector consortiums for climate action. Under Project Gigaton, suppliers report having avoided more than 186 MMT of CO2e in 2020, for a cumulative total of more than 416 MMT of CO2e avoided since 2017 (calculated in accordance with Walmart's Project Gigaton Methodology).

Target reference number

Abs 2

Year target was set

2020

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)

Scope 1+2 (market-based)

Base year

2015

Covered emissions in base year (metric tons CO2e)

19905903

Covered emissions in base year as % of total base year emissions in selected Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)

100

Target year

2025

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

35

Covered emissions in target year (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]

12938836.95

Covered emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

16426836

% of target achieved [auto-calculated]

49.9358980528109

Target status in reporting year

New

Is this a science-based target?

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

Target ambition

1.5°C aligned

Please explain (including target coverage)

In 2020, we raised our aspiration to reduce emissions in our operations (scopes 1 & 2) by realigning our science-based target to a 1.5-degree Celsius trajectory, the highest ambition approved by the SBTi. Our goal is to achieve zero emissions across Walmart's global operations by 2040, reducing absolute scopes 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 35% by 2025 and by 65% by 2030 from our 2015 base year. Between our 2015 calendar year baseline and 2020, we reduced our absolute scopes 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 17.48% (equivalent to 3.48 million metric tons of CO2e), getting us close to achieving our original Science Based Target 2oC target of 18% by 2025 and on track to achieve our updated SBT1.5oC Target of 35% reduction in operations by 2025. On an adjusted basis, between 2015 and 2020, Walmart reduced its absolute Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 15.62%, equivalent to 3.04 million metric tons of CO2e. Several factors contributed to this reduction. These include, but are not limited to, reductions in electricity related emissions as a result of investments in energy efficiency and renewable energy sourcing.

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

Target(s) to increase low-carbon energy consumption or production

Net-zero target(s)

Other climate-related target(s)

C4.2a

(C4.2a) Provide details of your target(s) to increase low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Target reference number

Low 1

Year target was set

2016

Target coverage

Company-wide

Target type: absolute or intensity

Intensity

Target type: energy carrier

Electricity

Target type: activity

Consumption

Target type: energy source

Renewable energy source(s) only

Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

MWh

Target denominator (intensity targets only)

megawatt hour (MWh)

Base year

2015

Figure or percentage in base year

0.25

Target year

2025

Figure or percentage in target year

0.5

Figure or percentage in reporting year

0.36

% of target achieved [auto-calculated]

44

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?

Abs1 - Increasing the amount of renewable electricity used is part of our plan to achieve our emissions reduction target.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

Please explain (including target coverage)

This target was announced in November 2016. The target is officially stated as follows: To power half of our operations worldwide with renewable energy by 2025.

Target reference number

Low 2

Year target was set

2020

Target coverage

Company-wide

Target type: absolute or intensity

Intensity

Target type: energy carrier

Electricity

Target type: activity

Consumption

Target type: energy source

Renewable energy source(s) only

Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

MWh

Target denominator (intensity targets only)
megawatt hour (MWh)

Base year
2015

Figure or percentage in base year
0.25

Target year
2035

Figure or percentage in target year
1

Figure or percentage in reporting year
0.36

% of target achieved [auto-calculated]
14.6666666666667

Target status in reporting year
New

Is this target part of an emissions target?
Abs1 - Increasing the amount of renewable electricity used is part of our plan to achieve our emissions reduction target.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?
No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

Please explain (including target coverage)
This target was announced in September 2020. The target is officially stated as follows: To power 100% of our operations worldwide with renewable energy by 2035.

C4.2b

(C4.2b) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Target reference number

Oth 1

Year target was set

2005

Target coverage

Country/region

Target type: absolute or intensity

Intensity

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

Waste management	metric tons of waste diverted from landfill
------------------	---

Target denominator (intensity targets only)

metric ton of waste

Base year

2005

Figure or percentage in base year

0

Target year

2025

Figure or percentage in target year

0.9

Figure or percentage in reporting year

0.82

% of target achieved [auto-calculated]

91.11111111111111

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?

n/a

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Other, please specify (Walmart's aspiration to create zero waste and support a circular economy.)

Please explain (including target coverage)

In 2005, we set an aspirational goal to create zero waste in our own operations globally. We aim to achieve zero waste* by 2025 in five markets: Canada, Japan, Mexico, the U.K. and the U.S. In 2020, we diverted 81% of our unsold products, packaging and other operational materials from landfills and incineration globally. In the U.S. market we diverted 82% (as reported in this question), 88% in Canada, 75% in Mexico, 89% in UK and 79% in Japan. *Meeting or exceeding Zero Waste International Alliance business recognition program requirements, which include adoption of ZWIA definition of Zero Waste and achievement of 90 percent or more diversion of all discarded resources from landfills, incinerators and the environment.

C4.2c

(C4.2c) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Target reference number

NZ1

Target coverage

Company-wide

Absolute/intensity emission target(s) linked to this net-zero target

Abs1

Abs2

Target year for achieving net zero

2040

Is this a science-based target?

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

Please explain (including target coverage)

In 2020, we raised our aspiration to reduce emissions in our operations (scopes 1 & 2) by realigning our science-based target to a 1.5-degree Celsius trajectory, the highest ambition approved by the SBTi. Our goal is to achieve zero emissions across Walmart's global operations by 2040, reducing absolute scopes 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 35% by 2025 and by 65% by 2030 from our 2015 base year. We were the first U.S. retailer to make a zero emissions commitment that does not rely on carbon offsets.

C4.3

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

Yes

C4.3a

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

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	0	0
To be implemented*	3350	400000
Implementation commenced*	7	1100000
Implemented*	2300	850000
Not to be implemented	0	0

C4.3b

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

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Lighting
--------------------------------	----------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

67000

Scope(s)

Scope 2 (location-based)

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

11000000

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

100000000

Payback period

4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

We completed and commenced implementation of numerous energy efficiency initiatives in the U.S. and internationally as we continue to work to reduce the energy intensity (kWh/sqft) of our facilities worldwide. With approximately 11,400 stores, clubs and distribution centers operating in 26 countries the amount of diversity of our facilities and level of technology saturation can vary greatly. In 2020, more than 1,500 interior and exterior lighting upgrades were completed in stores and clubs.

Initiative category & Initiative type

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

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

19000

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Scope 2 (location-based)

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

3300000

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

30000000

Payback period

4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

Refrigerated optimization equipment was installed at approximately 150 stores in 2020. This initiative utilizes condenser waste heat recovery to reduce gas heating needs (i.e., Scope 1 emissions) and lowers compressor discharge pressure to reduce electricity needed (i.e., Scope 2 emissions) to run the compressors.

Initiative category & Initiative type

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

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

50000

Scope(s)

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

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

9000000

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

38000000

Payback period

4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

Energy sub-metering was added to more than 500 stores. Data received from these submeters will help control energy use and costs in our facilities.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption	Solar PV
-------------------------------	----------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

11400

Scope(s)

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

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

1

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

1

Payback period

<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

11-15 years

Comment

At Walmart, we have more than 550 onsite and offsite projects in operation or under development in eight countries and 30 U.S. states and Puerto Rico representing more than 2.3 gigawatts of new renewable generation capacity. The majority of these installations are enabled by Walmart engaging with systems developers through Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs). Under this arrangement Walmart does not own the system and therefore there is no direct investment but instead an obligation to purchase the power at an agreed upon rate over the term of the contract. In 2020, Walmart added solar PV to more than 23 new sites in the U.S., Mexico, Chile and South Africa.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption	Wind
-------------------------------	------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

500000

Scope(s)

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

1

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

1

Payback period

<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

11-15 years

Comment

In 2020, two large-scale renewable wind farms that Walmart has contracted for through long term PPAs were completed and began operation. This included the Triple H Wind Farm located in Hyde and Hughes County South Dakota (nameplate capacity 250 MW) and the Harvest Ride Wind Farm located in Douglas County Illinois (Nameplate capacity 200 MW). These wind farms combined are estimated to provide Walmart over 700,000 MWhs of renewable energy annually.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption	Solar PV
-------------------------------	----------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

240000

Scope(s)

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

1

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

1

Payback period

<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

11-15 years

Comment

In 2020, Walmart began receiving renewable energy through two additional utility programs in Florida (FPL Solar Together) and Georgia (Georgia Power C&I REDI).

C4.3c

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

Method	Comment
Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards	Regulatory requirements drive investment in emission reduction activities across our operations because we design our business activities to be in compliance with state, local, federal, and international requirements. Various regulations affect fleet services, building design and retrofits, refrigerant management, and other activities in our own operations.
Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities	Our fleet services division also has a dedicated plan to pursue low-emission R&D with OEMs. Walmart invests in the research; development and testing of technologies and equipment that will help improve the fuel economy of our equipment and/or the efficiency of our network that results in fewer loads or less miles. Walmart also regularly provides expertise, guidance and operational test environments to technology and system suppliers to support their development efforts.
Employee engagement	Employee engagement is critical to engage employees in continued emission reduction activities. For example, in our Mexico, Chile and U.K. operations, we have implemented a program to encourage employee identification of energy-saving opportunities in our stores aimed to ultimately reduce emissions.
Financial optimization calculations	Financial optimization is a critical part of our efforts to reduce emissions. Within each area of operations, we establish priority of emission-reducing projects based on their financial performance, along with their contribution toward greenhouse gas-related goals. All projects must meet internal rate of return thresholds, and typically we pursue projects that perform best according to internal financial guidelines to achieve optimum performance.
Internal finance mechanisms	Capital and operating budgets are required for many of our initiatives to reduce energy and greenhouse gas emissions. Financial resources are dedicated to priority initiatives each year based on a review of each project's anticipated financial performance.
Partnering with governments on technology development	Previous Walmart partnerships and collaborative research investigations with the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) have led to technological developments in the buildings and transportation sector.
Internal incentives/recognition programs	For suppliers who are participating in Project Gigaton and setting SMART goals, we recognize their leadership on our Project Gigaton website publicly. In addition, we provide supplier awards, access to leadership and recognition through our "Giga Guru" program. In April 2019 we introduced financial incentives for Giga Guru suppliers through reduced trade financing provided by HSBC as a part of their sustainable supply chain finance program.

C4.5

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

Yes

C4.5a

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

Level of aggregation

Group of products

Description of product/Group of products

All products produce greenhouse gas emissions during their manufacturing, and electricity-consuming products also generate emissions when used by customers at home. Designers, manufacturers and brands have a unique opportunity to help deliver more efficient and innovative products to shelf by making smart material choices during product design, as well as helping the customer lower the greenhouse gas emissions associated with their use of the product after bringing it home. Actions we encourage suppliers to take in the Product Use and Design Action Area include; Design products to be more energy efficient. Furthermore, product manufacturers can help deliver more innovative products to shelves by making smart, sustainable material choices in the design of their products, such as incorporating recycled content, which can reduce the overall carbon footprint of the product. We are not considering generating CERs or ERUs for these avoided emissions.

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

Low-carbon product and avoided emissions

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

Other, please specify (Project Gigaton Methodology)

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

0.01

% of total portfolio value

<Not Applicable>

Asset classes/ product types

<Not Applicable>

Comment

In 2020, suppliers participating in Project Gigaton reported 31.8 million metric tons of emissions through the Product Use and Design action area. (Calculated in accordance with Walmart's Project Gigaton Accounting Methodology). Project Gigaton's Product Use and Design pillar counts activities associated with upstream greenhouse gas emissions reductions from product material production/manufacturing (such as optimizing design or sourcing materials sustainably), as well as activities associated with downstream greenhouse gas emissions reductions during customer use of a product after bringing it home (such as improvements in the energy efficiency of the product, or use of low global warming potential (GWP) refrigerants in products like air conditioners). Walmart's methodology for calculating greenhouse gas improvements during product use involves estimating the lifetime emissions savings resulting from a more energy efficient or low-GWP product when compared to a baseline model. Walmart's methodology for calculating greenhouse gas improvements through product design involves a collection of approaches related to sourcing materials sustainably and/or optimizing design: Source sustainably: 1. Increasing usage of post-consumer recycled content 2. Using certified virgin fiber Optimizing design: 3. Reducing material usage For more detail on the methodology including scope and baseline definition, product lifetimes, emission factors uses etc. please refer to page 58 of the 2020 Project Gigaton Methodology document: Project Gigaton Accounting Methodology - September 2020 (www.walmartsustainabilityhub.com)

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

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

Scope 1

Base year start

January 1 2005

Base year end

December 31 2005

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5584171

Comment

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

January 1 2005

Base year end

December 31 2005

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14194178

Comment

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start

January 1 2005

Base year end

December 31 2005

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14194178

Comment

C5.2

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

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

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

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

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7236499

Start date

<Not Applicable>

End date

<Not Applicable>

Comment

C6.2

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

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

Scope 2, market-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment

C6.3

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

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based

11031800

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

9190337

Start date

<Not Applicable>

End date

<Not Applicable>

Comment

C6.4

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

Yes

C6.4a

(C6.4a) Provide details of the sources of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure.

Source

Various eCommerce initiatives

Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Emissions excluded due to recent acquisition

Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Emissions excluded due to recent acquisition

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

Emissions excluded due to recent acquisition

Explain why this source is excluded

Walmart Inc. has expanded its eCommerce capabilities through various eCommerce acquisitions, strategic alliances and marketplaces (e.g., Moosejaw, Flipkart, etc.). These initiatives will fall into our reporting boundary but are being excluded from emissions numbers until we have complete information to report.

C6.5

(C6.5) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

130200000

Emissions calculation methodology

Walmart estimated a portion of its Scope 3 emissions from purchased goods and services using the carbon emissions allocated to it through the CDP Supply Chain program and described in Method 1 of CDP's "Accounting and Reporting Your Scope 3 Emissions" Guidance document available on their website. In 2020, Walmart invited over 1,200 suppliers to participate in the program. Of these companies, more than 660 completed some portion of the supply chain survey and at least 228 companies allocated emissions to Walmart in their response. These 228 suppliers collectively allocated 3.1 million metric tons CO2e of their Scope 1 emissions, 2.2 million metric tons CO2e of their Scope 2 emissions and 21.1 million metric tons CO2e of their Scope 3 emissions to Walmart through the CDP Supply Chain program in 2020. Combined these emissions total 26.6 million metric tons CO2e in 2020. These suppliers represent roughly 20% of total company sales in FY20. We scaled these emissions to 100% of company sales which brings the estimation to 130.2 million metric tons CO2e. Walmart understands this is supplier self-reported data and there is high degree of uncertainty when allocating emissions to other companies. We also recognize that these 228 companies and their allocated emissions only represent a fraction of Walmart's total scope 3 emissions from purchased goods and services.

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

20

Please explain

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

645328

Emissions calculation methodology

Walmart calculated the emission from all newly constructed buildings globally and from vehicles sourced for use in the US for this category. Specific data on the number of newly constructed buildings globally and the specific square footage for each store was obtained from Walmart's real estate database. Ecoinvent was used to calculate the life cycle CO2-eq for the construction materials used in a building per square foot. This was then multiplied times the total square footage to get emissions in 2016. Specific data for the number of vehicles purchased was obtained from Walmart's fleet management team. This includes number of tractors, trucks, vans and trailers (refrigerated and dry). Each transportation equipment was calculated using Ecoinvent which includes specific life cycle emission factors for each equipment type. This was then multiplied by the number of equipment purchases per type.

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

0

Please explain

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

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

3327874

Emissions calculation methodology

We estimated the upstream emissions associated with Walmart's total fuel and energy related activities in 2020. We calculated these by multiplying the total electricity and fuel consumption totals by the relevant emission factors for well-to-tank (WTT) and transmission and distribution (T&D) for each fuel type and country in which the electricity was consumed. We used DEFRA's 2018 GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting which can be found on their public website. (<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/greenhouse-gas-reporting-conversion-factors-2018>).

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

0

Please explain

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

342577

Emissions calculation methodology

Walmart was able to estimate the emissions from our third party logistics coordinators in some of our markets using EPA emission factors for fuels. We were able to collect gallons of fuel used and fuel type to calculate the total emissions from fuels. Data was disaggregated into Road Freight, Air Freight and Sea Freight. For all sea freight consignments, the average container vessel size was 4000 TEU, and so the emission factor for container vessel between 3000 - 4999 TEU was used. For all local land (road) freight it was stated that all transportation used articulated trucks between 7.5 - 30 tonnes in size and so the emission factor for a 3.5 - 33 tonne articulated truck was used for all emissions. The tonne.km method of emissions estimation was used for all three freight modes of travel.

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

0

Please explain

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

869927

Emissions calculation methodology

To estimate the emissions from waste generated in our U.S.-based operations Walmart used the waste-type-specific method described in WRI's Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions (p77). Walmart currently inventories data on all of its waste streams from its operations in the U.S. In 2020, Walmart's comprehensive waste diversion program diverted 82% of the millions of tons of waste that was generated in its operations in the U.S. This means that the majority of this material is diverted from landfill and incineration through reuse, recycling, donation, composting, animal feed, anaerobic digestion and biochemical processing. We used the U.S. EPA's Waste Reduction Model (WARM) emission factors and proxy materials methodology to estimate emissions for both the waste that ended up in landfills (868,927 mtCO2e – or 12.9% decrease since last year) and the diverted waste that was recycled/repurposed (net storage of 12,206,259 mtCO2e, a 3.6% decrease from previous year). These combined provide the total emissions from waste generated in all facilities in the US to be a net storage of 11,471,182 mt CO2e, a 2.8% decrease from 2019. The WARM emission factors are based on material specific life-cycle studies and assume national average landfill operational characteristics (i.e. no gas capture, gas flaring, or waste to energy). The emission factors also account for the emissions from transportation vehicles and equipment to move the waste to landfills or recycling processing centers. The emission factors, provided in terms of MTCO2e per short ton, are as follows; Aluminum Cans = 0.04, Steel Cans = 0.04, Glass = 0.04, Corrugated Box = -0.05, Dimensional Lumber = -0.73, Fiberboard = -0.73, Food Waste = 0.69, Mixed Paper Board = -0.07, Mixed Paper – Office = 0.06, Mixed Metals = 0.04, Mixed Plastics = 0.04, Mixed Recyclables = -0.13 Mixed Organics = 0.28, Mixed MSW = 0.98, PCs = 0.04, Tires = 0.04. For more information about EPA's WARM program please visit <http://epa.gov/epawaste/conservation/tools/warm/SWMGHGreport.html>.

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

0

Please explain

Business travel

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

37439

Emissions calculation methodology

We calculated corporate business travel emissions from airline and rail travel data. All flight and rail miles data are provided by Walmart's corporate travel agent. These data represent global trips booked through the travel agency and are pre-aggregated by the travel agent based on flight lengths. Air travel emission factors for short haul (<300 miles), medium haul (>=300 miles, < 2300 miles), and long haul (>= 2300 miles) are sourced from 2020 Guidelines to Defra / DECC's GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting, Version 1.0 July 2020. National Rail emission factor sourced from GHG Protocol's Emission Factors from Cross Sector Tools (August 2012). These emissions factors are applied respectively to each data point to calculate emissions from Walmart employee business travel.

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

0

Please explain

Employee commuting

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

3500000

Emissions calculation methodology

We calculated employee commuting emissions for US and international employees using the average-data method guidance from the GHG Protocol. Specific company data was unavailable for this calculation, and so secondary data was obtained for the average daily commuting distances of employees, average modes of transport, and average number of commuting days per week and average number of weeks worked per year. Assumptions were required to simplify this data and make it most applicable to the entity, which does add some uncertainty to the emissions estimates. The general calculation applied was the following, for each mode of transport: (total number of employees × % of employees using mode of transport × one way commuting distance (vehicle-mi or passenger-mi) × 2 × working days per year × emission factor of transport mode (kg CO2e/vehicle-mi or kg CO2e/passenger-mi)). Passenger transport mode emissions factors were obtained from the EPA's most updated eGRID factors spreadsheet available at the time of reporting. While 3.5 million metric tons is notable it is not relevant considering the estimated emissions from other categories of Scope 3.

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

0

Please explain

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Walmart includes all assets that are leased under our Scope 1 and 2 boundaries and therefore there are no additional significant emission sources to consider for this category.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

5099

Emissions calculation methodology

Massmart was able to calculate the impacts of downstream transport and distribution in the South African market. Where data was provided in kilometers driven the tonne.km method was used (tonnes of freight multiplied by distance covered in kilometers) for a medium sized rigid truck. Distance-based emission factor from DEFRA, assuming 50% load, were used. Where data was provided in liters of diesel consumed the volume method was used to calculate emissions. Where liters of diesel were provided, the volume method was used to calculate emissions. We recognize that this preliminary investigation only estimates a small percentage of our global emissions from downstream distribution activity.

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

0

Please explain

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Walmart sells goods for resale rather than for further production. While some of our goods may be used to continue to create new goods such as restaurant meals and other products, we consider ourselves a retailer of final goods and therefore this category does not apply.

Use of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

32211000

Emissions calculation methodology

CO2e emissions associated with the Use of Sold Products were calculated according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol's "Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions." Emissions calculated include the total expected lifetime emissions from relevant products sold in the CY 2018 reporting year across Walmart US's portfolio of sold products. In addition to focusing on Walmart US, the calculation scope includes products that directly use energy and thus have direct use-phase emissions. Total emissions from Use of Sold Products was calculated as the following = primary quantity sold data * total lifespan (in years) use phase of representative products (identified via secondary research) * estimated annual energy consumption per representative (identified via secondary research) OR primary refrigerant or fuel use data * appropriate emission factors or GWPs (via publicly available factors from U.S. EPA, WRI Emission Factors Compilation from Cross-Sector Tools, Ecoinvent v2.2, and IPCC AR5). Any maintenance required during a sold product's lifetime was not included for this analysis, as were any potential aerosol releasing products.

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

Please explain

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

130

Emissions calculation methodology

Massmart was able to calculate the impact of E-waste (Electronic Waste) generated as a result of e-consumer waste collection. From Massmart's assessment they determined the environmental impact from 18 stores by Desco Electronic Recyclers (DER). The metric tonnes of CO2e were provided by DER. Compared to the emissions related to the production and use of products the end of life treatment of products is not relevant.

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

0

Please explain

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

130000

Emissions calculation methodology

Walmart leases less than a 50 vacant facilities (e.g. closed stores and clubs) to commercial tenants in any given year. Since these facilities were once operating Walmart stores or Sam's Clubs and the new tenants do not have energy intensive operations (e.g. manufacturing) we assumed that their annual emissions would be similar (if not less) to the average retail store. By multiplying our average annual energy use per store by the number of leased buildings to arrive at the total estimated energy demand of these properties. Next, we used the Walmart weighted emission factor (0.6 mtCO2e/MWh) to convert this energy into emissions.

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

0

Please explain

Franchises

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Walmart does not have any franchise arrangements making this category not relevant to our operations.

Investments

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Walmart does not have any franchise arrangements making this category not relevant to our operations.

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

Metric tonnes CO2e

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Please select

Metric tonnes CO2e

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

C6.7

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

No

C6.10

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

Intensity figure

0.0000293782

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

16426836

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

559151000000

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

10.6

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason for change

Carbon emissions intensity (Scopes 1 and 2 per revenue) calculation is based on emissions for calendar year and divided by total annual revenues as measured by Walmart's fiscal year. Walmart's unadjusted absolute Scope 1 and 2 emissions decreased by 4.59% while the company's total revenues increased by 6.72% from the previous reporting year. This resulted in a 10.60% year-over-year decrease in its carbon emissions intensity per revenue. Several factors contributed to this reduction. These include, but are not limited to, reductions in electricity, related emissions as a result of investments in energy efficiency projects and renewable energy sourcing which counteracted increases in Scope 1 from business growth.

Intensity figure

0.01466

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

16426836

Metric denominator

square foot

Metric denominator: Unit total

1120543404

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

3.91

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason for change

Carbon emissions intensity (Scopes 1 and 2 per retail area) calculation is based on emissions for calendar year and normalized by total fiscal year end retail square footage as reported in Walmart's corresponding 10-K. Walmart's carbon emissions intensity per retail area decreased 3.91% from the previous reporting year. Several factors contributed to this reduction. These included reductions in electricity use related emissions (Scope 2) as a result of investments in energy efficiency and renewable energy sourcing which counteracted increases in Scope 1 from business growth.

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

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

Yes

C7.1a

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

Greenhouse gas	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)	GWP Reference
CO2	3229776	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
CH4	1578	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
N2O	10021	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
HFCs	3730044	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
PFCs	0	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

C7.2

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

Country/Region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Africa	58418
China	226851
India	6179
Japan	71016
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	336341
Canada	261332
Mexico	876877
Argentina	97090
Chile	250104
Central America	72175
Other, please specify (United States and Puerto Rico)	4979320

C7.3

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

- By business division
- By facility
- By activity

C7.3a

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

Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Walmart U.S.	4299267
Walmart International	2256382
Sam's Club	643821
Corporate and Support	36233

C7.3b

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

Facility	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Latitude	Longitude
US-0001	802	36.3313	-94.149054
Other (remaining Walmart Inc.)	7234901	0	0

C7.3c

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

Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Retail Formats	4543114
Wholesale & Membership Formats	803285
Discount Formats	357454
Convenience Formats	2837
Non Store Formats	1529013

C7.5

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

Country/Region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)	Purchased and consumed electricity, heat, steam or cooling (MWh)	Purchased and consumed low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling accounted for in Scope 2 market-based approach (MWh)
Japan	290739	290739	582584	0
China	857398	857398	1390300	0
India	8281	8281	17351	6337
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	248555	248555	1089096	5596
Africa	436265	436265	427711	3911
Canada	117725	117725	892530	0
Mexico	1122320	442165	2228443	1352868
Argentina	55672	55672	172895	0
Chile	169826	72359	423659	243527
Central America	63242	63242	333059	0
Other, please specify (United States and Puerto Rico)	7661777	6597936	18745354	2579544

C7.6

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

- By business division
- By facility
- By activity

C7.6a

(C7.6a) 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)
Walmart U.S.	6695649	5631808
Walmart International	3370698	2593077
Sam's Club	824609	824609
Corporate and Support	140843	140843

C7.6b

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

Facility	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
US-0001	2049	2049
Other (remaining Walmart Inc.)	11029751	9188289

C7.6c

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

Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Retail Formats	8501855	6562925
Wholesale & Membership Formats	1122199	1122199
Discount Formats	503374	503374
Convenience Formats	22925	22925
Non Store Formats	881448	978915

C7.9

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

Decreased

C7.9a

(C7.9a) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	707261	Decreased	4.11	Between 2019 and 2020, Walmart reduced its absolute Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 4.59%, equivalent to 790,578 metric tons of CO2e. Between 2019 and 2020, Walmart total renewable energy consumption increased as new onsite and several large offsite projects were operational for a good portion of the year. The increase in renewable energy usage translated into a 707,261 mtCO2e reduction or 6.82% YOY for Scope 2 (market-based) and 4.11% of total emission (Scope 1 & 2). Calculation = Change in Scope 2 (market-based) attributed to renewable energy / (Previous year scope 1 + 2) * 100.
Other emissions reduction activities	400000	Decreased	2.3	Between 2019 and 2020, Walmart reduced its absolute Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 4.59%, equivalent to 790,578 metric tons of CO2e. One of the major drivers of this decrease is attributed to Walmart investment in energy efficiency retrofit initiatives, specifically in its U.S.-based facilities. Across our fleet of stores, clubs and distribution centers Walmart teams completed approximately 4,000 different efficiency-related projects in 2019, followed by nearly 2,300 projects in 2020. These included upgrades in lighting, HVAC and building energy management systems. Considering all projects completed in 2019 and a third of the projects completed in 2020, we estimated these helped the company avoid over 400,000 metric tons of CO2e in 2020, a 2.3% decrease in absolute emissions from the previous year. Calculation = Change in Scope 1 + 2 attributed to energy efficiency / (Previous year scope 1 + 2) * 100.
Divestment	45480	Decreased	0.26	In November 2020, the Company completed the sale of Walmart Argentina. CY2020 consumption data for this market was estimated using a 3-year average (by month) and excludes estimated consumption for Nov-Dec 2020. As a result, Walmart estimates an avoided 45,480 metric tons of CO2e in 2020, representing a 0.26% decrease in absolute emissions from the previous year. Calculation = Change in Scope 1 + 2 attributed to WMT Argentina divestiture / (Previous year Scope 1 + 2) * 100.
Acquisitions		<Not Applicable >		
Mergers		<Not Applicable >		
Change in output	1156242	Increased	6.72	Between 2019 and 2020, Walmart reduced its absolute Scope 1 and 2 emissions by only 4.59%, equivalent to 790,578 metric tons of CO2e. During fiscal year (FY) 2021, we generated total revenues of \$559.2 billion, an increase of 6.72% compared to FY2020. The increased revenue is estimated to have increased absolute emissions based on carbon intensity (per total unit of revenue), equivalent to 1,156,242 metric tons of CO2e in 2020 from the previous year. Calculation = [FY20/CY19 Carbon Intensity per Revenue] * [YoY change in revenue FY20 to FY21] / [CY19 Scope 1 & 2] * 100.
Change in methodology	485715	Decreased	2.77	Using the latest emission factors available at the time of reporting resulted in an avoided 485,715 metric tons CO2e between 2019 and 2020 to the Scope 2 emissions. This represented a 2.77% decrease in total emissions. Calculation = Change in Scope 2 attributed to emission factor differences / (Previous year scope 1 + 2) * 100.
Change in boundary		<Not Applicable >		
Change in physical operating conditions		<Not Applicable >		
Unidentified	308365	Decreased	1.79	Various initiatives and other factors contributed to an additional 1.79% decrease in total emissions. Calculation = Unidentified change in emissions / (Previous year scope 1 + 2) * 100.
Other		<Not Applicable >		

C7.9b

(C7.9b) Are your emissions performance calculations in C7.9 and C7.9a based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Market-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

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

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

C8.2

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

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

C8.2a

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

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	LHV (lower heating value)	0	15373279	15373279
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	3919817	22375605	26295422
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	0	7560	7560
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	3919817	37756445	41676262

C8.2b

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

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

C8.2c

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

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Kerosene

Heating value

LHV (lower heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

368

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

368

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Emission factor

215

Unit

kg CO2e per MWh

Emissions factor source

U.S. EPA, Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories (Nov 2015)

Comment

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Diesel

Heating value

LHV (lower heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

6596320

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

106706

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

6489614

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Emission factor

229

Unit

kg CO2e per MWh

Emissions factor source

U.S. EPA, Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories (Nov 2015)

Comment

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Petrol

Heating value

LHV (lower heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

139269

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

7445

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

131824

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Emission factor

549

Unit

kg CO2e per MWh

Emissions factor source

U.S. EPA, Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories (Nov 2015)

Comment

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Biodiesel

Heating value

LHV (lower heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Emission factor

255

Unit

kg CO2e per MWh

Emissions factor source

U.S. EPA, Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories (Nov 2015)

Comment

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)

Heating value

LHV (lower heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

673915

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

673915

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Emission factor

264

Unit

kg CO2e per MWh

Emissions factor source

U.S. EPA, Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories (Nov 2015)

Comment

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)

Heating value

LHV (lower heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

179

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

179

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Emission factor

233

Unit

kg CO2e per MWh

Emissions factor source

U.S. EPA, Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories (Nov 2015)

Comment

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)

Heating value

LHV (lower heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

73727

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

73727

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Emission factor

263

Unit

kg CO2e per MWh

Emissions factor source

U.S. EPA, Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories (Nov 2015)

Comment

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Natural Gas

Heating value

LHV (lower heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

7552021

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

7552021

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Emission factor

263

Unit

kg CO2e per MWh

Emissions factor source

U.S. EPA, Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories (Nov 2015)

Comment

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Jet Kerosene

Heating value

LHV (lower heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

42292

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

42292

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Emission factor

222

Unit

kg CO2e per MWh

Emissions factor source

U.S. EPA, Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories (Nov 2015)

Comment

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Crude Oil Heavy

Heating value

LHV (lower heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

21425

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

21425

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Emission factor

181

Unit

kg CO2e per MWh

Emissions factor source

U.S. EPA, Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories (Nov 2015)

Comment

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Propane Gas

Heating value

LHV (lower heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

265613

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

265613

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Emission factor

263

Unit

kg CO2e per MWh

Emissions factor source

U.S. EPA, Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories (Nov 2015)

Comment

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Other, please specify (Heating Oil)

Heating value

LHV (lower heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

4133

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

4133

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Emission factor

241

Unit

kg CO2e per MWh

Emissions factor source

U.S. EPA, Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories (Nov 2015)

Comment

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Other, please specify (Ethanol)

Heating value

LHV (lower heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

4015

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

4015

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Emission factor

51

Unit

kg CO2e per MWh

Emissions factor source

U.S. EPA, Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories (Nov 2015)

Comment

C8.2e

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

Sourcing method

Power purchase agreement (PPA) with a grid-connected generator with energy attribute certificates

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

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

United States of America

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

1689416

Comment

previously reported with Mexico under North America

Sourcing method

Power purchase agreement (PPA) with a grid-connected generator with energy attribute certificates

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

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

Mexico

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

1237335

Comment

previously reported with United States of America under North America

Sourcing method

Power purchase agreement (PPA) with on-site/off-site generator owned by a third party with no grid transfers (direct line)

Low-carbon technology type

Solar

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

Mexico

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

6028

Comment

Sourcing method

Power purchase agreement (PPA) with on-site/off-site generator owned by a third party with no grid transfers (direct line)

Low-carbon technology type

Solar

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

United States of America

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

145928

Comment

includes Puerto Rico

Sourcing method

Power purchase agreement (PPA) with on-site/off-site generator owned by a third party with no grid transfers (direct line)

Low-carbon technology type

Solar

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

India

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

6337

Comment

Sourcing method

Power purchase agreement (PPA) with on-site/off-site generator owned by a third party with no grid transfers (direct line)

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

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

United States of America

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

1759

Comment

Sourcing method

Power purchase agreement (PPA) with a grid-connected generator with energy attribute certificates

Low-carbon technology type

Solar

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

United States of America

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

293128

Comment

Sourcing method

Power purchase agreement (PPA) with a grid-connected generator with energy attribute certificates

Low-carbon technology type

Hydropower

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

Mexico

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

109505

Comment

Sourcing method

Green electricity products (e.g. green tariffs) from an energy supplier, supported by energy attribute certificates

Low-carbon technology type

Solar

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

United States of America

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

347796

Comment

Sourcing method

Green electricity products (e.g. green tariffs) from an energy supplier, supported by energy attribute certificates

Low-carbon technology type

Other, please specify (Mix of solar, wind and hydro)

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

Chile

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

242637

Comment

Mix of solar, wind and hydro

Sourcing method

Power purchase agreement (PPA) with on-site/off-site generator owned by a third party with no grid transfers (direct line)

Low-carbon technology type

Solar

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

Chile

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

890

Comment

Sourcing method

Power purchase agreement (PPA) with on-site/off-site generator owned by a third party with no grid transfers (direct line)

Low-carbon technology type

Solar

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

South Africa

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

3911

Comment

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

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

Description

Waste

Metric value

81

Metric numerator

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

% change from previous year

1

Direction of change

Increased

Please explain

To move toward our zero-waste vision, we work on eliminating waste in our own operations while engaging suppliers, customers and others to reduce waste in the value chain, with a focus on the following. A key metric for our operations is our waste diversion rate, which is defined as the diversion of discarded resources from landfills, incinerators and the environment. Our global waste diversion rate was 81% in 2020, an increase of 1% from the previous year. This is based on review of material handling and waste diversion processes, as reported by waste vendors, food banks and stores. In cases where certified or otherwise documented weights were not available due to industry challenges, they have been estimated based on waste audits, historical data, extrapolation for similar facilities in size and scope, etc.

C10. Verification

C10.1

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

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

C10.1a

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

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

Wal-Mart CY2020 CDP Letter Final - issued 20210729.pdf

Page/ section reference

Page 2

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1b

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

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 market-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

Wal-Mart CY2020 CDP Letter Final - issued 20210729.pdf

Page/ section reference

Page 2

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1c

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

Scope 3 category

Scope 3: Business travel

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

Wal-Mart CY2020 CDP Letter Final - issued 20210728.pdf

Page/section reference

Page 2

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.2

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

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

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

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

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

C11.2

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

Yes

C11.2a

(C11.2a) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits originated or purchased by your organization in the reporting period.

Credit origination or credit purchase

Credit origination

Project type

Transport

Project identification

The States of California and Oregon operate Low Carbon Fuel Standards (LCFS) credit programs. Their goal is to reduce carbon intensity of transportation activities by at least 20% by 2030. In 2020, Walmart operated 15 distribution centers in California and 1 in Oregon. All centers have electric forklifts that are eligible to generate LCFS credits based on the use of electricity compared to diesel-based forklifts. The organization registers all equipment across its facilities to the corresponding State-level authority (i.e. California Air Resources Board) and keeps track of the total energy dispensed for a defined period such as 12-weeks. Organizations endorsed by the State-level authorities can collect this information from companies like us and conduct a verification of the production pathway of the energy or fuel used to operate the equipment eligible for the program. For instance, electricity coming straight from the grid would have a different carbon intensity (CI) from electricity being generated by a solar array in the facility. This life-cycle CI provides a valuation range for each LCFS credit, which can be traded under the State-level Cap-and-Trade Program. With an operational baseline of diesel forklifts, all our electric forklifts are considered operating below the baseline case. Therefore, the LCFS credits generated due to their operation, can be made available to organizations operating at or above the operational baseline (i.e. diesel equipment). The trade of LCFS credits reports a revenue for the company generating them.

Verified to which standard

Other, please specify (Low Carbon Fuel Standard (LCFS) credits program. Only available in California and Oregon)

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e)

20104.2

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e): Risk adjusted volume

Credits cancelled

Yes

Purpose, e.g. compliance

Other, please specify (Operational efficiency. By using less carbon intensive equipment, the organization can derive LCFS credit revenue.)

C11.3

(C11.3) Does your organization use an internal price on carbon?

No, and we do not currently anticipate doing so in the next two years

C12. Engagement

C12.1

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

Yes, our suppliers

Yes, other partners in the value chain

C12.1a

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

Type of engagement

Engagement & incentivization (changing supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

Run an engagement campaign to educate suppliers about climate change
Climate change performance is featured in supplier awards scheme
Offer financial incentives for suppliers who reduce your operational emissions (Scopes 1 & 2)
Offer financial incentives for suppliers who reduce your downstream emissions (Scopes 3)
Offer financial incentives for suppliers who reduce your upstream emissions (Scopes 3)

% of suppliers by number

100

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

100

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

100

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Walmart has a large, geographically diverse supply chain that includes more than 100,000 suppliers around the world. We understand that over 90% of our total impact lies outside of our own operations. That's why we have set up programs that allow all direct suppliers to join us in creating a more sustainable value chain. To ensure that these programs affect real and sizable change we often focus on engaging our largest suppliers.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Because most emissions in the retail sector lie in product supply chains (scope 3) we launched Project Gigaton to engage suppliers, NGOs and other stakeholders in climate action. Project Gigaton aims to avoid one billion metric tons (a gigaton) of greenhouse gases in the global value chain by 2030 by inviting suppliers to set targets and take action in six areas: energy use, product design and use, waste, packaging, deforestation and sustainable agriculture. We want to democratize climate action by making resources available for any supplier to get started and increase their ambition and impact over time—sparking the large-scale engagement and innovation needed to decarbonize supply chains and achieve a net-zero future. We have designed the Project Gigaton platform to accommodate suppliers who vary in their readiness and capabilities to undertake intensive GHG reduction efforts. The platform offers resources such as calculators to help set and report on goals within the initiative, workshops on best practices and links to additional resources and initiatives, described in more detail below. More than 3,100 suppliers have formally signed on, making Project Gigaton one of the largest private sector consortiums for climate action. We have recognized 883 suppliers as Giga Gurus, a title provided to project participants that have set SMART goals (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant and Time-limited), agreed to share them publicly and reported avoiding emissions in the most recent reporting year. We've also recognized 490 suppliers as Sparking Change agents because they have either set SMART goals and agreed to share them publicly or have reported avoiding emissions in the most recent reporting year. Under Project Gigaton, suppliers report having avoided more than 186 MMT of CO₂e in 2020, for a cumulative total of more than 416 MMT of CO₂e avoided since 2017.

Comment

Walmart has a long history of engaging suppliers on climate and sustainability more broadly. For example in 2009 Walmart began asking its suppliers to respond to the CDP Supply Chain questionnaire. In 2012 we started implementing the Sustainability Index into our business and relationships with suppliers. We began by developing scorecards based on The Sustainability Consortium's Key Performance Indicators which allow our buyers to evaluate supplier performance against the biggest issues and opportunities across the life cycle of their products. Today, the Index, renamed THESIS, enables suppliers to report on key performance indicators for the most relevant environmental and social issues across the lifecycle of a product type. The results empowered buyers, responsible for thousands of items, to manage the sustainability performance of their product portfolio. Buyers are using these tools in buy trips, line reviews and annual business planning, and they have launched projects across our business to work with suppliers on driving improvements. Based on stakeholder and THESIS inputs, we develop sustainability strategies for each category. We aim to improve the sustainability not only of Walmart assortments but to also impact supply chain systems more broadly — for example, by improving traceability or supporting adoption of more sustainable farming practices. Varying by product category, our strategies include actions related to product sourcing, collaborative projects with suppliers and NGOs, customer engagement, advocacy, and/or philanthropy.

C12.1d

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

As a retailer, our company performance depends on direct and frequent engagement with our customers, associates and community leaders, as well as the people who supply our products, hold our stock and evaluate our performance. Stakeholder perspectives and feedback help improve the relevance and effectiveness of the products and services we offer, and the initiatives we support. Walmart engages in advocacy and coalitions to promote environmental policy and action that aligns with our shared value business objectives. With our recently released corporate statement on climate policy advocacy, we are committing to support science-based policy solutions that are aligned with emissions reductions necessary to meeting the 1.5oC threshold.

Advocacy

Walmart advocates for 1.5oC-aligned, science-based national and international climate policies that are consistent with achieving net-zero emissions by 2050 and fairly and equitably address the needs of all stakeholders. We believe market-based emissions-reduction policies are critical to achieving ambitious reductions in greenhouse gas emissions while supporting economic prosperity. We actively support the goals of the Paris Agreement, participated and announced new [deforestation](#) commitments at the Global Climate Action Summit in 2018, and [encouraged](#) a strong, science-based U.S. climate target at the recent 2021 Biden Climate Summit. We believe business can and should be a significant part of the solution by innovating business practices and engaging stakeholders in collective action.

We engage policy makers, customers, associates, other retailers and opinion leaders in support of climate action. Here are some examples of our approaches:

Consortia: Walmart’s Project Gigaton is one of the largest private sector consortia for climate action. We also help lead and join in other collective efforts, including: [Race to Zero](#), a UN global campaign to mobilize around net-zero efforts in the lead-up to COP26; [America Is All In](#), a joint declaration of support for climate action from governors, tribal leaders, mayors, state legislators, local officials, colleges, universities, businesses, investors, faith groups, cultural institutions and health care organizations; and We Mean Business, a coalition to catalyze business action and drive policy ambition to accelerate the transition to a zero-carbon economy.

Policy: Walmart advocates for 1.5°C-aligned, science-based national and international climate policies that are consistent with achieving net-zero emissions by 2050 and fairly and equitably address the needs of all stakeholders in line with our Board-approved [Statement on Climate Policy](#). We believe market-based emissions-reduction policies are critical to achieving ambitious reductions in greenhouse gas emissions while supporting economic prosperity. Walmart has endorsed the [Business Roundtable’s](#) call for a U.S. national climate policy solution to reduce U.S.-based emissions by at least 80% by 2050 through a market-based mechanism that includes a price on carbon. The Business Roundtable action is also in accord with the Paris Agreement on climate change. Read more: [Engagement in public policy](#).

Thought leadership: To make the case for climate action and encourage others to raise their ambitions, our executives speak with key climate reporters regularly; publish [blog posts](#); place [op-eds](#); share climate stories, articles and milestones via social media; speak at conferences; and engage in forums such as Bloomberg’s Sustainable Business Summit, Fast Company Innovation Festival, DealBook Strategy Forum, Fortune Brainstorm Tech, and the Financial Times’ Global Moral Money Summit.

C12.3

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

- Direct engagement with policy makers
- Trade associations
- Other

C12.3a

(C12.3a) On what issues have you been engaging directly with policy makers?

Focus of legislation	Corporate position	Details of engagement	Proposed legislative solution
Energy efficiency	Support with minor exceptions	We have promoted energy efficiency and other GHG reduction activities through regulatory policy dockets, public speaking, and legislative activity. Walmart regularly participates in state utility commission-ordered working groups that submit suggestions to regulatory bodies, and we engage in internal legislative and policy research. In the United States, we are involved in regulatory and legislative actions at the state level, including energy efficiency proceedings. In October 2017, we testified before a Congressional hearing on the topic. In April 2018, we participated in a panel for Congressional staff along with other stakeholders and partners to provide information regarding Project Gigaton.	Whether the proceedings are legislative or regulatory, we advocate for recognition of customer involvement by preserving or creating favorable customer-focused energy efficiency policy. This encourages market innovation and aggressive reduction of GHG emissions.
Clean energy generation	Support with minor exceptions	In the United States, we have been involved in regulatory and legislative actions at the state and federal level related to renewable energy. These included proceedings related to state level, green energy tariffs and other utility renewable programs, ability to directly source renewable energy, and the treatment of renewable energy instruments (i.e., Renewable Energy Credits). Several of the proceedings involved green tariff or other utility products in which we engaged in the development of the tariff or product (e.g., Georgia Power C&I REDI program, Florida Power & Light SolarTogether program, PNM Solar Direct program). We also participated in proceedings to support utility development of new renewable energy generation. We have directly engaged on renewable legislation in Kansas, North Carolina, South Carolina and Missouri. We have engaged the U.S. Congress and Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to advocate for greater access to renewable resources in wholesale electricity markets. In addition to direct advocacy, we have engaged state commissions, legislative bodies, and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission through the Renewable Energy Buyers Alliance.	We believe that businesses must have the regulatory freedom to directly source electricity from project developers or independent power producers. In some countries and many states within the U.S., our ability to scale renewable energy projects is diminished because we are not able to sign direct power purchase agreements (PPAs). We advocate for policies that allow market-based solutions like PPAs, which can lead to greater price certainty and cost savings. We also advocated before both utility regulators and legislatures for green tariffs and other structures to increase our ability to consume renewable energy in states where the electric utilities are vertically integrated and competitive options are limited. We are also actively advocating for the expansion of wholesale energy markets in states where they do not exist to allow for greater and faster procurement of renewable energy.
Other, please specify (Emissions reductions in transportation)	Support with minor exceptions	In October 2015 Walmart submitted comments to the EPA and NHTSA on the proposed Phase 2 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Standards and Fuel Efficiency Standards for Medium- and Heavy-Duty Engines and Vehicles. In 2017, Walmart participated in an American Trucking Association (ATA) advisory company to draft a response to the EPA	We supported a strong Phase 2 rule that will drive innovation in truck technologies to viable solutions at a pace that ensures the technologies will have the intended triple bottom line outcomes without unintended consequences. We believe that reducing emissions and cost as well as increasing our energy security are critical to our business and our communities. For a trans-border industry, one national standard will be integral to providing the industry the certainty required to reduce the complexity of adherence, to speed commercialization, and to reduce to the cost of innovation.
Other, please specify (Demand response)	Support	We work on demand response issues through direct advocacy and our membership in the Advanced Energy Management Alliance.	We believe that demand response is an effective method to reduce peaks loads and thereby reduce the need for building additional power plants.
Climate finance	Support with major exceptions	We submitted comments in response to the SEC's RFI on climate risk disclosure that offered our support for a principles-based approach to disclosure.	
Other, please specify (Refrigerants)	Support with minor exceptions	Joined industry petitions conveying support for national adoption of standard prohibiting certain HFC types in stationary sources and ACs.	

C12.3b

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

Yes

C12.3c

(C12.3c) Enter the details of those trade associations that are likely to take a position on climate change legislation.

Trade association

Consumer Goods Forum (CGF)

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Please explain the trade association's position

The Consumer Goods Forum (CGF) is a global, parity-based industry network, driven by its members. It brings together the CEOs and senior management of over 400 retailers, manufacturers, service providers and other stakeholders across 70 countries and reflects the diversity of the industry in geography, size, product category and format. Forum member companies have combined sales of EUR 3.5 trillion. In November 2010, Walmart's CEO, Mike Duke, along with other members of the Consumer Goods Forum committed to help achieve zero net deforestation by 2020 and signed a resolution to begin phasing out hydrofluorocarbons by 2015 and to transition toward natural refrigerants. In early 2016, the CGF announced the successful meeting its 2010 Board Resolution on Refrigeration and the publication of its first-ever Refrigeration Booklet. At the same time it also announced the new resolution on refrigeration that aims to support the global phase down of high GWP refrigerants (i.e., HFCs) in all new equipment, where viable, by 2025.

How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?

The Consumer Goods Forum is governed by its Board of Directors, which includes 50 manufacturer and retailer CEOs and Chairmen. Walmart's current CEO, Doug McMillon is on the Board of Directors for the Consumer Goods Forum. Additionally, Walmart representatives regularly participate in CGF working group meetings and conferences that directly or indirectly influence the activities and focus of the organization.

Trade association

Renewable Energy Buyers Alliance

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Please explain the trade association's position

The Renewable Energy Buyers Alliance (REBA) is a membership association for businesses and organizations seeking to procure renewable energy across the United States. Since 2014, the REBA community has grown to over 200 large energy buyers, and over 150 clean energy developers and service providers. Participants in the REBA community have been a part of 95% of all large-scale US corporate renewable energy deals to date. With dedicated expertise from four successful nonprofit programs that have helped organizations break through barriers in renewable energy procurement in recent years, REBA's goal is to catalyze 60 gigawatts (GW) of new renewable energy by 2025 and expand the number of organizations buying clean power from dozens today to tens of thousands.

How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?

The Renewable Energy Buyers Alliance is governed by its board, referred to as the Leadership Circle, consisting of 19 companies in 2019. In 2018 Walmart became a member of the REBA Leadership Circle and Walmart's current VP of Government Affairs represents Walmart at their meetings. Additionally, Walmart representatives regularly participate in REBA advisory committee meetings and conferences that directly or indirectly influence the activities and focus of the organization.

Trade association

Business Roundtable

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Please explain the trade association's position

Business Roundtable exclusively represents chief executive officers (CEOs) of America's leading companies. These CEO members lead companies with 20 million employees and more than \$9 trillion in annual revenues. Walmart has endorsed the Business Roundtable's call for a U.S. national climate policy solution to reduce U.S.-based emissions by at least 80% by 2050 through a market-based mechanism that includes a price on carbon. The Business Roundtable action is also in accord with the Paris Agreement on climate change.

How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?

In 2020, Walmart CEO Doug McMillon took over Chairman ship of the BRT Board of Directors. Walmart staff participate in BRT committee meetings and coordinate with committee chairs, regularly advising on matters of public policy and BRT positions.

C12.3e

(C12.3e) Provide details of the other engagement activities that you undertake.

Since 2019 and earlier, we have participated in several climate change related advocacy groups facilitated by notable NGOs including CDP, World Wildlife Fund (WWF), World Resources Institute (WRI), Business for Social Responsibility (BSR), Advanced Energy Economy, and others. These groups and initiatives included We Mean Business, Renewable Energy Buyer's Alliance (REBA), Business for Nature, RE100, the Advanced Energy Buyers Group and the Future of Fuels. These groups are striving to align corporate action on emissions reduction at the state federal and international levels. Below is a summary of the work we have engaged on with this groups/coalitions:

- We Are Still In: To promote the aims of the Paris Climate Agreement after the announcement of the U.S. withdrawal, Walmart joined an initiative called We Are Still In in 2016. This is a signal to world leaders that Americans will not retreat from the global pact to reduce emissions and stem the causes of climate change.

- Renewable Energy Buyers Alliance: We are members of this coalition that brings together purchasers and suppliers of renewable energy to make the process of transitioning to cleaner energy sources easier. In 2021, REBA released a [federal policy statement](#) that outlines the coalition's goals for federal policy action that can enable a decarbonized grid by 2040.

- We participated in and announced new [deforestation](#) commitments at the Global Climate Action Summit in 2018

- We Mean Business: We over 400 businesses and partners in the [CERES/We Mean Business letter](#) to the Administration that expressed [encouraged](#) a strong, science-based U.S. interim and net zero climate target at the recent 2021 Biden Climate Summit

- Global Forest Watch Pro: To promote transparency and traceability across our supply chains, in 2017, Walmart joined the World Resources Institute and 20 other companies to launch Global Forest Watch Pro, an online platform that provides companies, banks and other stakeholders with data and tools for monitoring global forest loss because of the production of key commodities such as palm oil, soy and Brazilian beef.

- Consumer Goods Forum: We are a member and our CEO serves on its Board of Directors. This organization promotes collaboration between consumer goods retailers and manufacturers to drive positive change on issues such as climate change, plastic waste, deforestation and forced labor. [\[AW1\]](#)

- Business for Nature: We sit on the strategic advisory group of this global coalition that brings together business and conservation organizations to call for governments to adopt policies to reverse nature loss in this decade. In 2020, we supported Business for Nature's Call to Action to reverse nature loss by 2030 and their policy positions encouraging science-based, interlinked frameworks at the UN Climate COP26 and the UN Convention on Biodiversity 15 that recognize the important role nature-based climate solutions play in addressing climate change.

C12.3f

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

Public policy positions related to climate change continue to be managed at the Executive leadership level by Walmart's Executive Vice President of Corporate Affairs, providing oversight of Walmart's publicly stated global sustainability initiatives and goals, including those specifically related to GHG reductions in our operations and supply chain. In 2015, we updated the structure of corporate affairs teams to enhance alignment between global government affairs and public policy. In addition to internal subject matter experts in the international, state, federal and local markets, we have dedicated policy experts focused on new and emerging issues such as energy and climate policy. We have increasingly linked our public policy positions and strategy to our regenerative commitments. We are prioritizing identifying the critical policy levers that are necessary to accelerate our transition to zero emissions operations. This is an iterative process, but we work to vet solutions across criteria that recognizes the importance flexible compliance pathways to emissions reduction, offers regulatory certainty, cost-effectiveness and convenience to the customer and business.

Walmart has established an internal energy and environment policy councils (EEPC) to assess potential new legislation/regulations and commitments within and across key markets. The policy councils include internal stakeholders from various parts of the organization (e.g., gov't affairs, legal, real estate, communications, compliance, supply chain, legal, tax and others) and meet monthly and is staffed by our Global Public Policy division. These councils report to an executive steering committee comprised of our VP of Global Public Policy, CSO, SVP Sustainability, VP Federal Policy, SVP State and Local policy, VP Facilities & Management, EVP Supply Chain & Logistics, VP Supply Chain Sustainability. Over the past year the Energy and Environment Policy Council (EEPC) has evaluated the BRT climate paper, the corporate statement on climate policy and provided feedback and insight on active legislative proposals on climate, energy, transportation, HFCs at the state, federal and global level. Previously, this approach was used to evaluate the Clean Power Plan, the Paris Agreement and a number of proposed state and federal carbon pricing policies in the U.S. In addition to the EEPC, the global policy team manages small internal working groups on trending and critical policy issues impacting the business like on areas associated with zero emissions transportation and HFCs.

C12.4

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

Publication

In mainstream reports

Status

Complete

Attach the document

WMT_2021_AnnualReport.pdf

Page/Section reference

Pages 16-17

Content elements

Risks & opportunities

Comment

Walmart Inc. 2021 Annual Report

Publication

In mainstream reports, incorporating the TCFD recommendations

Status

Complete

Attach the document

2020_Financial_and_ESG_Report.pdf

Page/Section reference

Pages 131-148

Content elements

Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

Walmart Mexico and Central America's 2020 Annual Report

Publication

In voluntary sustainability report

Status

Complete

Attach the document

walmart-2021-esg-annual-summary (2).pdf

Page/Section reference

Pages 22-23

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

Walmart Inc. 2021 ESG Report Summary (attached) with more detail online at <https://corporate.walmart.com/esgreport/>.

C15. Signoff

C-FI

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

No additional information.

C15.1

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

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Chief Financial Officer (CFO), Walmart Inc.	Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

SC. Supply chain module

SC0.0

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

SC0.1

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

	Annual Revenue
Row 1	559151000000

SC0.2

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

No

SC1.1

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

SC1.2

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

SC1.3

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

Allocation challenges	Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges
-----------------------	--

SC1.4

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

No

SC1.4b

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

SC2.1

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

SC2.2

(SC2.2) Have requests or initiatives by CDP Supply Chain members prompted your organization to take organizational-level emissions reduction initiatives?
No

SC4.1

(SC4.1) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?
No, I am not providing data

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?
English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

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

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms