Dolby Laboratories, Inc.

2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire

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C1. Introduction

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

Select from:

☑ English

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

Select from:

☑ USD

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

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

☑ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

Dolby Laboratories creates audio and imaging technologies that transform entertainment for content playback in movies, TV, music, gaming and user-generated content. Founded in 1965, our strengths stem from expertise in analog and digital signal processing and digital compression technologies that have transformed the ability of artists to convey entertainment experiences to their audiences through recorded media. Such technologies led to the development of our noise-reduction systems for analog tape recordings and have since evolved into multiple offerings that enable more immersive sound for cinema, DTV transmissions and devices, mobile devices, OTT video and music services, home entertainment devices, and automobiles. Today, we derive the majority of our revenue from licensing our audio technologies. We also derive revenue from licensing our consumer imaging technologies, as well as audio and imaging technologies for premium cinema offerings in collaboration with exhibitors. In addition to our licensing business, we provide products and services for a variety of applications in the cinema and broadcast markets, and offer solutions to companies building real-time digital experiences that increase audience engagement. Dolby is committed to the environment and specifically, the goal of becoming carbon neutral by 2030. We've advanced our long-term strategy, including attaining 100% renewable electricity for our global operations three years ahead of plan and achieving validation of our science-based targets from the Science Based Target initiative (SBTi) in 2023. In 2023, we prioritized improvements to the company's emissions data internally and across our value chain, identified ways to mitigate emissions in line with our science-based targets, and achieved certified CarbonNeutral business travel (for the fourth consecutive year) through the procurement of high-quality, third-party verified carbon offsets.

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

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

09/29/2023

(1.4.2) Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.4.3) Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.4.4) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

Select from:

☑ 2 years

(1.4.5) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

Select from:

☑ 2 years

(1.4.6) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

Select from:

☑ 2 years

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

1299744000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

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

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

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

US25659T1079

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

DLB

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

5493003RN4N4ACTUEC28

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

083857383

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select all that apply

☑ China
☑ India
☑ Japan
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Australia
☑ Singapore
☑ Netherlands
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ Republic of Korea
☑ France
☑ Poland
☑ Sweden
☑ Germany
☑ Ireland
☑ Hong Kong SAR, China
☑ United Arab Emirates
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

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

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☑ All supplier tiers known have been mapped

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

In 2023, Dolby launched a supplier engagement initiative to work with over 60% of our suppliers (by emissions). In doing so, we have gathered better emissions data where possible and most importantly, we are providing tools and resources to enable our suppliers to accelerate their own sustainability maturity. Additionally, as part of our climate risk assessment work, we have identified the locations of our top suppliers and top customers to enable us to better understand climate risk across our value chain. This work is ongoing, and we plan to continue to map out the locations of our value chain from a climate risk perspective.

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

(1.24.1.1) Plastics mapping

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

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

As a company with 92% of its revenue coming from technology licensing arrangements and no direct manufacturing, plastics are not a material issue for Dolby. However, we do recognize the importance of managing plastics and plastic waste and addressing this within our offices and through our waste disposal management.

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

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

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

1

(2.1.3) To (years)

2

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

Generally speaking, Dolby defines a short-term time horizon as spanning from 12-18 months. This applies to the business in broad terms and is not specific to climate-related risks and opportunities. We will define time horizons in the context of climate risks and opportunities in the future. Currently we are undergoing a TCFD-aligned climate risk assessment and once we determine whether the risks and/or opportunities are substantive to have a financial business impact, we will aim to embed these risks and opportunities within our enterprise risk management process accordingly.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

2

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

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

Generally speaking, Dolby defines a medium-term time horizon as spanning from 2-5 years. This applies to the business in broad terms and is not specific to climate-related risks and opportunities. We will define time horizons in the context of climate risks and opportunities in the future. The company is undergoing a TCFD-aligned climate risk assessment and once we determine whether the risks and/or opportunities are substantive to have a financial business impact, we will aim to embed these risks and opportunities within our enterprise risk management process accordingly.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

5

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

15

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

Generally speaking, Dolby defines a long-term time horizon as spanning from 5–15 years. This applies to the business in broad terms and is not specific to climate-related risks and opportunities. We will define time horizons in the context of climate risks and opportunities in the future. The company is undergoing a TCFD-aligned climate risk assessment and once we determine whether the risks and/or opportunities are substantive to have a financial business impact, we will aim to embed these risks and opportunities within our enterprise risk management process accordingly.

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

(2.2.1) Process in place

Select from:

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

(2.2.4) Primary reason for not evaluating dependencies and/or impacts

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(2.2.5) Explain why you do not evaluate dependencies and/or impacts and describe any plans to do so in the future

As a company with 92% of its revenue coming from technology licensing arrangements and no direct manufacturing, we have very few direct dependencies on nature. That said, we recognize the value that nature brings to society and the importance of preserving nature around the world. Currently, Dolby provides carbon financing to carbon offset projects that are protecting and restoring nature as part of our commitment to certifying our business travel as CarbonNeutral each year. You can learn more about the carbon projects that Dolby has participated in at: https://www.dolby.com/siteassets/about/corporate/sustainability-at-dolby/sustainability-reports/voluntary_carbon_market_disclosure_2023.pdf. We are in the process of completing our climate risk and opportunity assessment in alignment with TCFD. To date, we have completed the qualitative and quantitative assessment of risks and opportunities and are currently completing the related scenario analysis to determine whether any of the identified risks or opportunities are substantive now or in the future. We expect to complete the scenario and financial impact analysis by the end of 2024.

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

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both risks and opportunities

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

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Not defined

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term
☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:
☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply
☑ Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

International methodologies and standards
☑ IPCC Climate Change Projections

Other
☑ External consultants
☑ Internal company methods
☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical
☑ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons
☑ Drought
☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
☑ Heat waves
☑ Wildfires

Chronic physical

☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)

☑ Heat stress

☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events

☑ Water stress

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

Market

☑ Changing customer behavior

Reputation

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

☑ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)

Technology

☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

Liability

☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Dolby is continuing to develop processes for assessing and managing climate-related transition and physical risks and opportunities that could have a substantive financial or strategic impact. The climate-related risks that we currently account for are managed by teams that participate in the annual enterprise risk assessment that is conducted by our Internal Audit Department. Dolby conducts site-level hazard vulnerability analyses in collaboration with senior leadership of lines of business to document key risks and continuity strategies to operations. Risks are identified by assessing probability alongside severity and then prioritized. This risk evaluation considers climate-related hazard types, such as floods, wildfires, inclement weather, and temperature extremes, among many other hazard types. Potential operational risks associated with climate change are mitigated through the implementation of physical and operational disaster recovery, crisis management, and business continuity planning. The Audit Committee oversees Dolby's annual enterprise risk assessment, which is conducted by our Internal Audit Department. The annual enterprise risk assessment reviews the primary risks facing the company and Dolby's associated risk mitigation measures. In addition, the Audit Committee discusses other risk assessment and risk management policies of the company periodically with management. In 2023, we completed the first phase of our climate risk and opportunity assessment in alignment with TCFD, we completed a qualitative and quantitative assessment of risks and opportunities and scenario analysis on our physical risks. We are currently working to understand the financial impacts related to the risks and opportunities identified so that we can determine whether or not they are substantive for Dolby.

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

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

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

Dolby has not yet conducted a nature assessment to determine our dependencies. We are not directly dependent on ecosystem services, such as, high-quality water. For this reason, it has not been considered an immediate strategic priority; however, we are planning to evaluate this in the future and when we do so, we will complete the assessment in alignment the best practice.

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

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

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

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

☑ Other location with substantive nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities, please specify **:**We reviewed our locations through the lens of climate change and the associated risks, specifically the physical risks recommended in TCFD.

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

As part of Dolby's climate risk assessment, we completed a formal climate location scan of our office locations around the world as well as locations of our key customers and suppliers. In doing so, we identified locations that are expected to be impacted the most by the physical risks associated with climate change (in accordance with the risks outlined by TCFD). Once we evaluate the financial impact analysis related to these locations, we plan to finalize our list of priority locations.

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

Select from:

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

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

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Dolby defines substantive financial impact on the business as a level that would have a material impact to our key stakeholders (e.g., shareholders, customers, partners, employees, etc.). In some cases, a substantive financial impact could be large dollar amounts (e.g., 10s of millions - 100s of millions) or small dollar amounts and is also dependent on the nature of impact. Substantive strategic impact would be the result of situations that impact our ability to achieve key medium-to-long-term objectives, which could be both internal factors (missing a key goal) or external factors (shift in market dynamics).

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Dolby defines substantive financial impact on the business as a level that would have a material impact to our key stakeholders (e.g., shareholders, customers, partners, employees, etc.). In some cases, a substantive financial impact could be large dollar amounts (e.g., 10s of millions - 100s of millions) or small dollar amounts and is also dependent on the nature of impact. Substantive strategic impact would be the result of situations that impact our ability to achieve key medium-to-long-term objectives, which could be both internal factors (missing a key goal) or external factors (shift in market dynamics).

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

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

☑ No, we do not identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.3) Please explain

As a company with 92% of its revenue coming from technology licensing arrangements and no direct manufacturing, we do not engage in activities associated with water pollutants.

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

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

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

☑ Evaluation in progress

(3.1.3) Please explain

We are in the process of completing our climate risk and opportunity assessment in alignment with TCFD. To date, we have completed the qualitative and quantitative assessment of risks and opportunities and are currently completing the related scenario analysis to determine whether any of the identified risks or opportunities are substantive now or in the future. We expect to complete the scenario and financial impact analysis by the end of 2024. For clarification, certain environmental risks have been identified as part of our assessment, but we are not including them in these responses as the question specifically asks only for those that will have a substantive effect, which we have yet to determine.

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

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

(3.1.3) Please explain

As a company with 92% of its revenue coming from technology licensing arrangements and no direct manufacturing, water is not a material issue for Dolby; however, we recognize the importance of water conservation and work to conserve water at our corporate offices around the world.

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

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

(3.1.3) Please explain

As a company with 92% of its revenue coming from technology licensing arrangements and no direct manufacturing, plastics are not a material issue for Dolby. However, we do recognize the importance of managing plastics and plastic waste and address this within our corporate offices around the world and through our waste disposal management.

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

	Water-related regulatory violations	Comment
	Select from: ☑ No	*We were not subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations.*

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

Select from:

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

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

Climate change

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

☑ Evaluation in progress

(3.6.3) Please explain

We are in the process of completing our climate risk and opportunity assessment in alignment with TCFD. To date, we have completed the qualitative and quantitative assessment of risks and opportunities and are currently completing the related scenario analysis to determine whether any of the identified risks or opportunities are substantive now or in the future. We expect to complete the scenario and financial impact analysis by the end of 2024. For clarification, we have identified

environmental opportunities as part of our assessment but are not including them in these responses as the question specifically asks only for those that will have a substantive effect, which we have yet to determine.

Water

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(3.6.3) Please explain

As a company with 92% of its revenue coming from technology licensing arrangements and no direct manufacturing, water is not a material issue for Dolby; however, we recognize the importance of water conservation and work to conserve water at our corporate offices around the world.

C4. Governance

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

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

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

Select all that apply

☑ Executive directors or equivalent

☑ Non-executive directors or equivalent

☑ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

In its evaluation of director candidates, including the members of the Board of Directors (the "Board") of Dolby Laboratories, Inc. eligible for re-election, the Nominating and Governance Committee will consider the following: (i) the current size and composition of our Board and the needs of our Board, and the respective committees of our Board; (ii) without assigning any particular weighting or priority to any of these factors, such factors as character, integrity, judgment, independence, areas of expertise, corporate experience, length of service, potential conflicts of interest, other commitments, and diversity with respect to experience,

perspective, professional background, education, race, ethnicity, gender, age and geography, as well as other individual qualities and attributes that contribute to the total mix of viewpoints and experience represented on the Board; and (iii) other factors that the committee may consider appropriate.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

2024-Annual-Meeting-Proxy-Statement (1).pdf

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

Climate change

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

Water

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

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

(4.1.1.2) Primary reason for no board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(4.1.1.3) Explain why your organization does not have board-level oversight of this environmental issue

As a company with 92% of its revenue coming from technology licensing arrangements and no direct manufacturing, water is not a material issue for Dolby; however, we recognize the importance of water conservation and work to conserve water at our corporate offices around the world.

Biodiversity

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

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

(4.1.1.2) Primary reason for no board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(4.1.1.3) Explain why your organization does not have board-level oversight of this environmental issue

As a company with 92% of its revenue coming from technology licensing arrangements and no direct manufacturing, we have very few direct dependencies on nature. That said, we recognize the value that nature brings to society and the importance of preserving nature around the world. Currently, Dolby provides carbon financing to carbon offset projects that are protecting and restoring nature as part of our commitment to certifying our business travel as CarbonNeutral each year. You can learn more about the carbon projects that Dolby has participated in at: https://www.dolby.com/siteassets/about/corporate/sustainability-at-dolby/sustainability-reports/voluntary_carbon_market_disclosure_2023.pdf Additionally, Dolby provides grant funding to organizations that promote biodiversity and environmental sustainability.

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☑ Other C-Suite Officer

☑ Board-level committee

☑ Other, please specify **:**Dolby's People and Places Team, Legal, Finance, and Ethics and Compliance

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ Board mandate

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The company's Board of Directors' Nominating and Governance Committee (NGC) oversees Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) matters, including environmental sustainability and climate-related issues. The Board Committees are supported in these efforts by the Executive Leadership Team (ELT), as well as the People & Places, Finance, Legal, and Ethics & Compliance teams. Dolby is working toward our goal of reaching carbon neutrality by 2030 with the review and oversight of the Board's NGC. Learn more about Dolby's Board Committees at: https://investor.dolby.com/governance/Governance-Overview/default.aspx

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

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

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

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

☑ Active member of an environmental committee or organization

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

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

As a company with 92% of its revenue coming from technology licensing arrangements and no direct manufacturing, water is not a material issue for Dolby; however, we recognize the importance of water conservation and work to conserve water at our corporate offices around the world.

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

Climate change

(4.3.1) Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

Water

(4.3.1) Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue

Select from:

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

(4.3.2) Primary reason for no management-level responsibility for environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(4.3.3) Explain why your organization does not have management-level responsibility for environmental issues

As a company with 92% of its revenue coming from technology licensing arrangements and no direct manufacturing, water is not a material issue for Dolby; however, we recognize the importance of water conservation and work to conserve water at our corporate offices around the world.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1) Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue

Select from:

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

(4.3.2) Primary reason for no management-level responsibility for environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(4.3.3) Explain why your organization does not have management-level responsibility for environmental issues

As a company with 92% of its revenue coming from technology licensing arrangements and no direct manufacturing, we have very few direct dependencies on nature. That said, we recognize the value that nature brings to society and the importance of preserving nature around the world. Currently, Dolby provides carbon financing to carbon offset projects that are protecting and restoring nature as part of our commitment to certifying our business travel as CarbonNeutral each year. You can learn more about the carbon projects that Dolby has participated in at: https://www.dolby.com/siteassets/about/corporate/sustainability-at-dolby/sustainability-reports/voluntary_carbon_market_disclosure_2023.pdf Additionally, Dolby provides grant funding to organizations that promote biodiversity and environmental sustainability.

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

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify **:**Chief People Officer

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

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

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:

☑ Half-yearly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Senior Vice President & Chief People Officer is responsible for the company's People & Places function, which includes all aspects of Social Impact & Sustainability, Human Resources, Wellbeing, Diversity, Inclusion & Belonging, and Places (Facilities management including location strategy, energy, waste, water, etc.). They report directly to the CEO and serve on the company's Executive Leadership Team (ELT). They directly manage the Senior Director of Social Impact & Sustainability and oversee the company's Sustainability Initiative, which includes climate-related initiatives and reporting. They are regularly briefed (at least bi-monthly) on climate-related risks and opportunities and approve efforts and initiatives developed to address them. The Senior Vice President & Chief People Officer provides weekly updates to our ELT and includes ESG, and sustainability updates as needed. The Senior Vice President & Chief People Officer has the highest-level management responsibility for ESG and Sustainability.

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

0

(4.5.3) Please explain

Dolby is aware of the increased focus on incentives for the management of climate-related issues, and we will consider introducing additional incentives related to our climate targets in the future.

Water

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

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to introduce them in the next two years

(4.5.3) Please explain

As a company with 92% of its revenue coming from technology licensing arrangements and no direct manufacturing, water is not a material issue for Dolby; however, we recognize the importance of water conservation and work to conserve water at our corporate offices around the world.

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

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Senior-mid management

☑ Environment/Sustainability manager

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

☑ Promotion

☑ Salary increase

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The Director of Sustainability & ESG position was created in 2022 to be responsible for driving Dolby's sustainability efforts, including the achievement of its science-based targets. The role manages both environmental sustainability and ESG reporting at Dolby.

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

This position is dedicated to Dolby's sustainability strategy, goals and progress toward those goals; therefore, the incentives are 100% aligned to these commitments.

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

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from:

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	☑ Yes

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Dolby's Environmental Policy is strictly related to our environmental efforts and initiatives. Therefore, it does not address topics such as human rights. Our Business Partner Code of Conduct and Ethics is very comprehensive when it comes to the other topics mentioned in the "Environmental policy content" list and can be found online at: https://s27.q4cdn.com/365963565/files/doc_downloads/governance/2022/07/DOLBY_BPCOC_FINAL_062322.pdf. Additionally, our corporate governance documents can be found online at: https://investor.dolby.com/governance/Governance-Overview/default.aspx#governance-documents, our environmental

commitment can be found online at: https://www.dolby.com/about/corporate/sis/environmental-commitment/, and our FY23 sustainability report can be found online at: https://www.dolby.com/siteassets/about/corporate/sustainability-at-dolby/sustainability-reports/2023_sustainability_report.pdf

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to 100% renewable energy

Additional references/Descriptions

☑ Description of environmental requirements for procurement

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

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Dolby Global Environmental Policy Final Oct 2023.pdf

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

☑ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)

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

☑ UN Global Compact

☑ Other, please specify **:**EPA Green Power Partnership

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

Dolby achieved validation of its science-based targets from the Science Based Target initiative (SBTi) in 2023. Dolby is a TCFD supporter and believes the TCFD recommendations provide a useful framework to increase transparency on climate-related risks and opportunities within financial markets. We are in the process of completing our climate risk and opportunity assessment in alignment with TCFD. To date, we have completed the qualitative assessment of risks and opportunities and are currently completing the related scenario analysis to determine whether any of the identified risks or opportunities are substantive now or in the future. We expect to complete the scenario and financial impact analysis by the end of 2024. Dolby is a signatory to the UN Global Compact, our member profile can be found at: https://unglobalcompact.org/what-is-gc/participants/163591-Dolby-Laboratories-Inc-. Additionally, we are members of the EPA's Green Power Partnership (GPP), our member profile can be found at: https://www.epa.gov/greenpower/meet-our-partners?partnerdolbylaboratoriesinc. With Dolby's commitment to 100% renewable electricity, we align with EPA's GPP on their goal of advancing the American market for green power and reducing air emissions and pollution.

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

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

Select all that apply

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

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

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

☑ Unknown

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

At Dolby, environmental sustainability is a growing priority, and we continue to strengthen our initiatives to combat climate change and its impacts on our planet, people, and communities. While we do not currently have processes in place to ensure that external engagement activities are consistent with our overall climate strategy, we plan to develop this area further as our climate strategy evolves and we embed sustainability more deeply throughout the organization.

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

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

☑ US Chamber of Commerce

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Mixed

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

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

The US Chamber of Commerce is the world's largest business organization. The Chamber advocates for policies that help businesses create jobs and grow the economy. The Chamber's position on policies, laws or regulations that impact the climate have been mixed. For more information, see https://www.uschamber.com. Dolby's aim in being a member of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce is to have access to the latest information on domestic and global issues that impact our business, benefit from the analysis and expertise of top policy and legal experts in the field, and be a part of the largest community of business leaders in the world. Dolby is not seeking to influence their position at this time. Dolby's sustainability goals and commitments are in alignment with the Paris Agreement. Specifically, we have recently set science-based targets in alignment with the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) criteria version 5.0.

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

0

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

Select from:

☑ No, we have not evaluated

Row 3

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

☑ Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

Business Council on Climate Change (BC3) is a membership-driven nonprofit organization dedicated to incubating, scaling, and sharing world-leading solutions to address climate change.

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

Dolby supports BC3 and their efforts, and we benefit from local business collaboration and shared resources in the development of climate solutions that have positive impacts in our local business community. BC3 is a resource for businesses to incubate, scale, and share climate solutions, as well as work together on a new model for local climate action. Dolby utilizes its membership in BC3 to accelerate and build upon our environmental commitments. Learn more about this organization at: https://www.bc3sfbay.org/

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

0

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 4

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

☑ University or other educational institution

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

Boston College Center for Corporate Citizenship helps organizations align ESG objectives and business goals to create a more sustainable and prosperous future for all.

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

Dolby supports the Boston College Center for Corporate Citizenship and engages with them for professional development offerings, benchmarking support, and networking. Boston College Center for Corporate Citizenship, one of the largest corporate membership organizations in the United States, serves over 500 corporate members around the world. Their ESG research reports and professional development courses educate and influence the strategies and efforts implemented by their corporate members. Their resources and publications on sustainability reporting, supply chain management, Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), emerging ESG issues, and more could have an impact on policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate. Learn more about this organization at: https://ccc.bc.edu/content/ccc/about.html.

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

0

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 5

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

☑ International Governmental Organization (IGO)

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) is the United Nations specialized agency for information and communication technologies – ICTs. The mission of the greater organization (ITU) is to maintain and extend international cooperation for the improvement and rational use of telecommunications of all kinds.

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

ITU has three main areas of activity organized into sectors. Through its Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R), Standardization Sector (ITU-T), and Development Sector (ITU-D), ITU covers the role of digital technologies within climate change to tackle e-waste and facilitate energy efficiency. ITU actively promotes the U.N. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by linking and incorporating these goals into its strategies and aligning its activities and actions accordingly. By providing a neutral platform for global consensus, ITU offers a vital and efficient service to an industry that is already a main driver for social and economic development. Dolby participates as a member of the U.S. delegation of the ITU-R. In collaboration with the U.S. delegation of the ITU-R, Dolby video and audio technology was adopted into the ITU-R. In addition to the ITU-R, Dolby is a sector member of the ITU-T. Learn more about this organization at: https://www.itu.int/en/Pages/default.aspx.

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

0

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 6

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

☑ Research organization

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

The Ultra HD Forum brings together market leaders from every part of the movie and television industry; broadcasters, service providers, consumer electronics, and technology vendors to collaborate on solving real-world hurdles and accelerating Ultra HD deployment.

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

As one of the founding members of the Ultra HD Forum (UHDF), Dolby supports the UHDF in working to inform the industry regarding appropriate standards, industry best practices, and enabling technology through the production of white papers and informational "Master Classes" at major industry events. Of particular interest, the UHDF has an initiative called the "greening of streaming," which is looking at ways to reduce the carbon footprint for the growing distribution of media via the web. This is a topic of relevance to Dolby, given the assertions that HDR video with brighter images can draw more power. Related to this, the UHDF has recently launched a sustainability working group to better understand the relative impact of Ultra HD technologies on video workflows. Learn more about this organization at: https://ultrahdforum.org/

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

0

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 7

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Global, not-for-profit membership organization

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a global, nonprofit membership organization whose work underpins quality infrastructure and international trade in electrical and electronic goods. Their work facilitates technical innovation, affordable infrastructure development, efficient and sustainable energy access, smart urbanization and transportation systems, climate change mitigation, and increases the safety of people and the environment.

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

While Dolby doesn't provide funding to the IEC directly, we do participate in the IEC regarding our efforts in standards development and observation. We typically participate actively when a particular group or project is aligned with our business objectives. Dolby has been involved in a project with the IEC about the energy usage of different legacy and HDR formats on a large selection of current TVs and how interested parties can assess and potentially reduce the power consumption of HDR content playback on modern TVs. Dolby actively but neutrally supported the group of experts comprised of TV manufacturers, display metrology companies, as well as parties influencing regulations. Learn more about their work on SDG 13: Climate Action at: https://www.iec.ch/climateaction.

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

0

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 8

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

☑ Other trade association in North America, please specify :Bay Area Council

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

Dolby supports the Bay Area Councils commitment to working with the public and community leaders to keep the Bay Area the most innovative, globally competitive, inclusive, and sustainable region in the world. The Council's lead priorities are Public Safety, Homelessness, Housing Transportation, and Water & Climate Resilience. The Bay Area Council is made up of more than 330 of the largest employers in the Bay Area region and has been at the intersection of business and civic leadership since 1945.

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

0

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:
☑ In voluntary sustainability reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:
☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply
☑ Strategy
☑ Governance
☑ Emission targets
☑ Value chain engagement
☑ Water accounting figures

☑ Emissions figures
☑ Risks & Opportunities

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Pages 8-20

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

2023_sustainability_report.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

This is our Sustainability Report that is published annually and released in April.

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:
☑ In other regulatory filings

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:
☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Voluntary Carbon Market Disclosures Report, required by California's Assembly Bill 1305

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Dolby AB1305 Reporting Dec 2023_Final 12-22-2023.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

This disclosure is shared in compliance with California's Assembly Bill (AB) 1305.

Row 3

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:
☑ In voluntary communications

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:
☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply
☑ Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Dolby's Global Environmental Policy

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Dolby Global Environmental Policy Final Oct 2023.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

This Global Environmental Policy outlines Dolby's environmental commitments.

Row 4

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In mainstream reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy

☑ Governance

☑ Emission targets

☑ Value chain engagement

☑ Emissions figures
☑ Risks & Opportunities

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Human Capital section, page 9 or 10 of 10-K

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Dolby_FY23-Form-10-K.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

This is our annual 10-K Form that references our Sustainability Report.

C5. Business strategy

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

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☑ First time carrying out analysis

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

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

(5.1.3) Primary reason why your organization has not used scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**As a company with 92% of its revenue coming from technology licensing arrangements and no direct manufacturing, water is not a material issue for Dolby.

(5.1.4) Explain why your organization has not used scenario analysis

As a company with 92% of its revenue coming from technology licensing arrangements and no direct manufacturing, water is not a material issue for Dolby; however, we recognize the importance of water conservation and work to conserve water at our offices around the world. For this reason, scenario analysis has not been completed for water.

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

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2005

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Dolby undertook a qualitative and quantitative climate-related scenario analysis against the SSP5-RCP8.5 scenario (Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSP) and Representative Concentration Pathways (RCP), which assumes a 4.0C increase in average temperatures by the end of the century. This RCP was used to evaluate the various climatic impacts in 2030 and 2050 for 8 physical hazards (i.e., extreme heat, pluvial flooding, riverine flooding, coastal flooding, wildfires, drought, water stress, and cyclones) across a material share of Dolby's portfolio of assets. Models from the Coupled Model Intercomparison Project (CMIP) were used to complete this analysis, and, although this is a reputable and standardized set of model simulations, they can produce a range of possible outcomes due to differences in assumptions about future greenhouse gas emissions, climate sensitivity, and the natural variability of the climate system. Therefore, this introduces key uncertainties stemming from the variability in climate models and their projections as well as the limitations in spatial and temporal resolution, which can affect the granularity and accuracy of predictions at local or regional levels. Moreover, the results of this scenario analysis solely depict inherent risks, which is based on a site's location, without taking into consideration the site's vulnerability to the risk or any existing mitigation or adaptation measures. Rather, it incorporates numerous models and assumptions to offer a broad overview of how the climate in the region where the site is situated might change in the future.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

This scenario was chosen because it represents a high warming trajectory, under which the most severe and disruptive impacts of climate change are anticipated. By focusing on a high warming scenario, Dolby aims to proactively address the most extreme potential conditions, including intensified heatwaves, increased frequency of extreme weather events, and significant shifts in climate patterns. These severe impacts could affect various aspects of Dolby's day to day activity, from supply chain disruptions and infrastructure damage to changes in energy demands and employee wellbeing. Strategic decisions informed by this scenario will enable Dolby to implement robust resilience measures, such as enhancing our contingency plans, diversifying supply sources, and moving away from areas with high exposure to climate risk. For instance, preparing for potential heatwaves might involve strategic decisions such as upgrading cooling systems. By anticipating these severe outcomes, Dolby can ensure operational continuity, reduce vulnerability, and maintain business resilience in the face of climate-related disruptions. This approach not only safeguards against future risks but also positions Dolby as a proactive leader in climate adaptation, ready to navigate and thrive amidst evolving environmental challenges.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP2

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 2.0ºC - 2.4ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2005

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Dolby undertook a qualitative and quantitative climate-related scenario analysis against the SSP2-RCP4.5 scenario (Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSP) and Representative Concentration Pathways (RCP), which assumes a 2.0C - 4C increase in average temperatures by the end of the century. This RCP was used to evaluate the various climatic impacts in 2030 and 2050 for 8 physical hazards (i.e., extreme heat, pluvial flooding, riverine flooding, coastal flooding, wildfires, drought, water stress, and cyclones) across a material share of Dolby's portfolio of assets. Models from the Coupled Model Intercomparison Project (CMIP) were used to complete this analysis, and, although this is a reputable and standardized set of model simulations, they can produce a range of possible outcomes due to differences in assumptions about future greenhouse gas emissions, climate sensitivity, and the natural variability of the climate system. Therefore, this introduces key uncertainties stemming from the variability in climate models and their projections as well as the limitations in spatial and temporal resolution, which can affect the granularity and accuracy of predictions at local or regional levels. Moreover, the results of this scenario analysis solely depict inherent risks, which is based on a site's location, without taking into consideration the site's vulnerability to the risk or any existing mitigation or adaptation measures. Rather, it incorporates numerous models and assumptions to offer a broad overview of how the climate in the region where the site is situated might change in the future.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The medium warming scenario (SSP2-4.5) was selected to capture the impacts of a moderate increase in global temperatures, reflecting a trajectory with significant but not extreme climate changes. This scenario helps Dolby anticipate and prepare for intermediate climate risks, including increased frequency of weather extremes, and shifts in resource availability. By evaluating this scenario, Dolby can understand the impacts of moderate climate change on its operations and infrastructure, allowing for targeted adjustments and resilience planning. This scenario serves as a crucial middle ground for assessing the magnitude of change in physical climate risk, providing insights into potential challenges and enabling Dolby to develop strategies that address both moderate and more severe climate impacts effectively.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP1

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.6°C - 1.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2005

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Dolby undertook a qualitative and quantitative climate-related scenario analysis against the SSP1-RCP2.6 scenario (Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSP) and Representative Concentration Pathways (RCP), which assumes temperatures of

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The low warming scenario (SSP1-2.6) was chosen alongside high and medium warming scenarios because it represents a future with relatively moderate climate impacts, characterized by a more modest increase in global temperatures. By examining this scenario, Dolby aims to understand the potential effects of less severe climate change, such as gradual shifts in weather patterns and moderate increases in extreme weather events. Using this scenario allows Dolby to evaluate the lower end of the climate risk spectrum, identifying impacts on operational efficiency, energy usage, and supply chain stability.

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

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

Dolby undertook a qualitative and quantitative climate-related scenario analysis against the RCP8.5, RCP4.5 and RCP2.6 scenarios, which assume 4.0C, 2-3C and 1.5C increases (respectively) in average temperatures by the end of the century. These were used to evaluate the various climatic impacts in 2030 and 2050 for 8 physical hazards (i.e., extreme heat, pluvial flooding, riverine flooding, coastal flooding, wildfires, drought, water stress, and cyclones) across a material share of Dolby's portfolio of assets. This scenario analysis exercise allowed us to determine our top risks by exposure. We identified that extreme heat is the hazard to which our portfolio of screened assets would likely have the highest exposure in the future, under a high warming scenario. Moreover, our portfolio could also face high exposure to pluvial flooding and wildfires under a high warming scenario. These hazards could cause increased energy costs, power outages, and damage to our facilities and our partners' facilities, causing business interruption. We are in the process of determining the potentially substantive financial impacts of these risks, which will determine how we prioritize them going forward.

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

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select from:

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

(5.2.6) Explain why your organization does not explicitly commit to cease all spending on and revenue generation from activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Dolby has not prioritized this commitment since it is not a material area for us. In general, Dolby does not engage in activities that contribute to fossil fuel generation and does not generate revenue based on fossil fuel activities. We continue to embed our sustainability principles throughout the organization and are working toward being able to confidently make these types of explicit commitments.

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

Select from:

☑ We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.8) Description of feedback mechanism

Each year, our Sustainability Report is reviewed by Dolby's Nominating and Governance Committee of the Board before it is published. In the Report, we encourage stakeholders to provide feedback via email, alongside specific instructions. In addition, our science-based targets were validated by the Science Based Target initiative (SBTi). These science-based targets were developed through the support of internal stakeholders, external consultants, and validated by experts at SBTi.

(5.2.9) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

☑ Annually

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

We are assuming that we can decrease our emissions in line with our science-based targets (SBTs). We will aim to achieve this by lowering the carbon intensity of our Cinema product portfolio; engaging at least 58% of our suppliers by emissions, which we expect to reduce our Scope 3 emissions related to Purchased Goods & Services and Capital Goods; reducing our business travel emissions through internal education, programs and sustainable travel alternatives; and continuing our commitment to the procurement of 100% renewable electricity each year alongside ongoing energy efficiency projects at our global facilities where possible.

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

We have made good progress on our SBTs and are on track to achieve them. We have internal teams in place to measure and manage our SBTs in each of the respective areas and have formal quarterly meetings internally to gauge progress and address roadblocks. In particular this year, we have made great progress on our supplier related SBT, having implemented a new supplier engagement platform and in active conversations with our top suppliers on where they are at in their sustainability journey and how we can support them in furthering their maturity. We've also implemented a real-time carbon tracking tool for our business travel, which will enable us to be more proactive in managing these emissions and supporting the business with transparency, as well as education on alternative ways to travel sustainably. Additionally, we achieved 100% renewable for our operations for the second consecutive year. We will continue to report on our progress each year in our Sustainability Report.

(5.2.12) Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)

2023_sustainability_report.pdf

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

Select all that apply

☑ Water

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

We provide water metrics in alignment with SASB, as well as any updates on water conservation within our portfolio.

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

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition	Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Other methodology or framework

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

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**We track our Operating and Capital Expenses (OpEx and CapEx) that are associated with our environmental initiatives, including the procurement of renewable energy, carbon offsets and our onsite solar installation (as some examples).

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ OPEX

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

1244039

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

0.15

(5.4.1.8) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

0.15

(5.4.1.9) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

0.15

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

Within Dolby's accounting system, we have implemented measures to support us in tracking our global company-wide sustainability-related expenses. We have a specific identifier that is used when purchase orders are created to indicate that they are sustainability-related expenses. We can then sort by this identifier to track these expenses across the company. Additionally, we created a unique cost center to track all corporate expenses related to our carbon neutral and renewable energy commitments so that we can clearly determine the costs incurred at the corporate level versus those specific to an activity within the business. These measures were implemented over the last year, and we are continuing to work to ensure the processes are adhered to across the company; therefore, this does not capture all sustainability-related expenses but those that we have tracked thus far. We are continuing to evolve our processes to provide a comprehensive view of these expenses. We have not set goals on this metric for 2025 or 2030 at this time.

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

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

(5.9.5) Please explain

As a company with 92% of its revenue coming from technology licensing arrangements and no direct manufacturing, water is not a material issue for Dolby; however, we recognize the importance of water conservation and work to conserve water at our corporate offices around the world.

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

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities

Select from:

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

(5.10.3) Primary reason for not pricing environmental externalities

Select from:

☑ No standardized procedure

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

We are evaluating opportunities to implement an internal carbon fee that would apply to our business travel emissions. This would enable us to align the business activity with the required funding. Dolby has maintained CarbonNeutral certification for its business travel emissions since 2020 and we purchase high-quality, third-party verified, carbon offsets each year to maintain our certification (in alignment with The CarbonNeutral Protocol). We believe that providing more transparency internally will support behavioral changes to support us in meeting our targets.

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

Suppliers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

Customers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

Investors and shareholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

Other value chain stakeholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

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

Currently, we engage with our customers, suppliers and investors on various sustainability issues and initiatives. There has not been a need to engage with other members of our value chain at this time, but we look forward to exploring opportunities to engage with our ecosystem partners within the next two years.

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

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

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

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Procurement spend

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

In 2023, we launched a supplier engagement initiative to make progress on our Purchased Goods and Services and Capital Goods SBT, which is to have 58% of our suppliers (by emissions) set their own SBTs by the end of CY2027. We identified our top suppliers by emissions and are engaging them wherever they are on their sustainability journey. We're providing them with tools and support to assist in a myriad of ways — from third-party greenhouse gas inventory development to analytics and benchmarking support. We believe this initiative will strengthen our relationships with suppliers, improve the quality of our supplier emissions data, and ensure that we're on track to meet our target and accelerate positive change.

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to introduce environmental requirements related to this environmental issue within the next two years

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

Select from:

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

(5.11.5.3) Comment

As part of our supplier onboarding process, all our suppliers receive, read, and acknowledge (i) Dolby's Business Partner Code of Conduct ("Partner Code"), (ii) Dolby's Anticorruption Policy, and (iii) Dolby's Modern Slavery Act and Transparency Statement. The Partner Code serves as our supplier code of conduct. It includes Dolby's expectations for suppliers (and other business partners) on an array of topics such as Conflict Minerals, Human Rights, and Environmental Stewardship, and Sustainability. The Partner Code is incorporated in our supplier agreements. Aside from our Partner Code, we ask our suppliers to update or complete a Conflict Minerals Report, which collects sourcing information on minerals used in our products and requires suppliers to make certain declarations regarding sourcing from conflict regions. Pursuant to the Partner Code, direct suppliers are required to complete a Declaration of Compliance Form.

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

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☑ Develop or distribute resources on how to map upstream value chain

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to measure GHG emissions

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to set science-based targets

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

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

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

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

In 2023, we launched a supplier engagement initiative to make progress on our Purchased Goods and Services and Capital Goods SBT, which aims to have 58% of our suppliers (by emissions) set their own SBTs by the end of CY2027. We identified our top suppliers by emissions and are engaging with them wherever they are on their sustainability journeys. We're providing our top suppliers with tools and support to assist in a myriad of ways — from third-party greenhouse gas inventory development to analytics and benchmarking support. We believe this initiative will strengthen our relationships with suppliers, improve the quality of our supplier emissions data, ensure that we're on track to meet our target, and accelerate positive change.

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

Select from:

☑ Unknown

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

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

☑ Other education/information sharing, please specify **:**We proactively share our sustainability report as well as any other sustainability and ESG data requested by customers

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ Unknown

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

We place a high priority on engaging with our customers who are working on meeting their own sustainability requirements and have specific requests of their suppliers. Our approach includes collaborative efforts, such as sharing environmental data and ESG information with customers inquiring about our initiatives and/or sustainability data. Our team takes a proactive stance in customer engagement, we send our Sustainability Report and other relevant sustainability- related documents as well as all of the sustainability raters and rankers to some of our top customers. We aim to keep our customers informed of our latest achievements and progress toward our long-term initiatives and targets. We utilize various channels to communicate Dolby's climate-related strategies, goals, performance metrics, and ongoing progress. These include targeted email communications, one-on-one customer meetings, quarterly business reviews, and other appropriate platforms. This multi-faceted approach ensures our stakeholders remain well-informed about our commitment to sustainability.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

While we have not yet established specific KPIs or success measures, we are maturing our processes for tracking our engagement and the related outcomes. We have seen positive results from our customer engagements, including increased communication. Additionally, we have made our sustainability content more prominent on our company website for our customers all of our stakeholders, and our Dolby Licensee Community to easily access.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ None

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

Engaging with our investors and shareholders is crucial because it helps build trust and transparency, which are essential for maintaining their confidence and support. These engagements are upon request, and we have experienced an increase in interest year-over-year from our investors to understand more about our sustainability strategy and efforts.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

While we have not yet established specific KPIs or success measures, we are maturing our processes for tracking our engagement and the related outcomes. We have seen positive results from our investor engagements. Additionally, we have made our sustainability content more prominent across our company website for all interested parties.

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

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

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

Dolby uses the "control approach" to set organizational boundaries for its Greenhouse Gas (GHG) inventory and is including all leased facilities. Consistent with this approach, Dolby is responsible for GHG emissions from locations and vehicles (whether leased or owned) for which it has direct control over operations. The "control approach" is the most appropriate organizational boundary because it is most reflective of overall business operations where Dolby can influence decisions that affect GHG emissions. By adopting an Operational Control approach to determine the boundaries of the company's GHG inventory, Dolby has elected to quantify and report emissions associated with operations over which the company has direct control.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

Dolby has yet to examine its consolidation approach regarding water but will most likely maintain a similar approach to its GHG inventory and utilize operational control in the future.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

Dolby has yet to examine its consolidation approach regarding plastics but will most likely maintain a similar approach to its GHG inventory and utilize operational control in the future.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

Dolby has yet to examine its consolidation approach regarding biodiversity but will most likely maintain a similar approach to its GHG inventory and utilize operational control in the future.

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

(7.1.1.1) Has there been a structural change?

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, an acquisition

(7.1.1.2) Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with

MPEG LA

(7.1.1.3) Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

On April 28, 2023, our wholly-owned subsidiary Via Licensing Corporation ("Via Corp") acquired 100% of MPEG LA, L.L.C. ("MPEG LA"), a privately held patent pool administrator that managed several collaborative licensing programs in video imaging and other technologies. In connection with the transaction, Via Corp changed its structure and name to Via Licensing Alliance LLC ("Via LA") and became a majority owned subsidiary of Dolby. The acquisition is expected to strengthen Via LA's licensing capabilities, particularly in video, diversify its revenues, and reinforce its ability to develop new patent licensing programs.

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

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

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

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:

☑ No, because the impact does not meet our significance threshold

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

Dolby follow's the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol to determine our significance threshold. According to the GHG Protocol, base year emissions should be adjusted when a change in calculation methodologies (among other reasons) triggers a significant cumulative change in the entity’s base year emissions. “Significant is defined as a cumulative change of 5% or larger in an entity’s total base year emissions (Scope 1, Scope 2, and combustion from biomass from stationary and mobile combustion and indirect emissions, as well as any optionally reported worldwide Scope 1 and 2 emissions, on a CO2e basis).”

(7.1.3.4) Past years’ recalculation

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select all that apply

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

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

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

	Scope 2, location-based	Scope 2, market-based	Comment
	Select from: ☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure	*Select from:* ☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure	*N/A*

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/27/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1401

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 emissions include all direct GHG emissions associated with sources owned or controlled by the company. Dolby reports emissions for all major direct emission sources where actual data is available including stationary and mobile combustion and fugitive emissions. Dolby leverages the emission factors and metrics specific to the reporting period (i.e., the base year) to ensure representative emission results. Due to guidance provided by SBTi we have moved all fugitive emissions to Scope 1 resulting in a different value than historically reported for our base year to ensure a more accurate comparison to current values.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/27/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5518

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Dolby provides actual electricity consumption data in kilowatt-hours (kWh) for its sites across the Americas, APAC, and EMEA where available. To calculate emissions for these sites, electricity consumption is multiplied by the appropriate region-specific location-based emission factors that are relevant to the reporting period. Where Dolby does not have visibility to purchased electricity data, Dolby uses building energy intensity rates to calculate electricity consumption. from the US Department of Energy's Building Performance Dataset. Where applicable, the floor area for each site is then multiplied by the building energy intensity rate to determine estimated electricity consumption during the reporting period. Estimated electricity is then multiplied by the appropriate region-specific location-based emission factors.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/27/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3913

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Dolby provides actual electricity consumption data in kilowatt-hours (kWh) for its sites across the Americas, APAC, and EMEA where available. To calculate emissions for these sites, electricity consumption is multiplied by the appropriate market-based emission factors. For sites where electricity purchases are tracked, Dolby lists the utility provider. Utility-specific emission factors are applied, where available, to calculate market-based emissions. Where Dolby does not have visibility to purchased electricity data, Dolby uses building energy intensity rates to calculate electricity consumption from the US Department of Energy's Building Performance Dataset. The floor area for each site is then multiplied by the building energy intensity rate to determine estimated electricity consumption. Estimated electricity is then multiplied by the appropriate market-based emission factors.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/27/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

52529

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Dolby uses Environmentally Extended Input Output (EEIO) analysis based on its annual supplier and procurement spend data within the reporting year. The spend data is mapped to corresponding industry sectors and then multiplied by the appropriate U.S. EPA's Supply Chain Greenhouse Gas Emissions Factors for U.S. Industries and Commodities. Emission factors are adjusted for inflation.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/27/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11309

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Dolby uses Environmentally Extended Input Output (EEIO) analysis based on its annual supplier and procurement spend data within the reporting year. The spend data is mapped to corresponding industry sectors and then multiplied by the appropriate U.S. EPA's Supply Chain Greenhouse Gas Emissions Factors for U.S. Industries and Commodities. Emission factors are adjusted for inflation.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/27/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1073

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Fuel-and-Energy-Related Activities (FERA) emissions reported are based on the market-based approach. Emissions are calculated using activity data captured under Scopes 1 & 2. The activity data is organized by fuel type and electricity consumption by site and region. The data is multiplied by the appropriate emission factors from the UK Defra / BEIS 2022 Conversion Factors for Company Reporting, AIB Residual Mix, EPA eGRID, IEA emission factors, Canada National Inventory Report (NIR), and Green-e residual mix 2022. The methodological approach for FERA was refined based on the identification of a historical error, which has since been corrected.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/27/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9455.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Dolby uses Environmentally Extended Input Output (EEIO) analysis based on its annual supplier and procurement spend data within the reporting year. The spend data is mapped to corresponding industry sectors and then multiplied by the appropriate U.S. EPA's Supply Chain Greenhouse Gas Emissions Factors for U.S. Industries and Commodities. Emission factors are adjusted for inflation.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/27/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

108.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Dolby collects actual and estimated waste tonnages by waste stream, including landfilled mixed municipal solid waste, recycled municipal solid waste, composted material, recycled clean paper, combusted mixed municipal solid waste (waste to energy), recycled electronic waste, and recycled hazardous waste. Emissions for each waste stream are calculated using methodologies and emission factors from the EPA's Waste Reduction Model (WARM) and the GHG Protocol's Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/27/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15296.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Dolby includes air travel, car rentals, trips taken in employee personal vehicles, and hotel stays in emissions for business travel. Dolby tracks and reports air travel by short/medium/long distance thresholds in alignment with industry best practice. To calculate emissions from air travel, individual flights are assigned a haul type (short, medium, long) based on total distance traveled and a passenger class (economy, business, first, etc.). The trips by haul type and passenger class are multiplied by the appropriate Defra emissions factor for well-to-tank (WTT) emissions and tank-to-wheel (TTW) emissions to cover complete well-to-wheel (WTW) emissions. As per UK Defra guidance, Dolby includes the influence of radiative forcing (RF) in air travel emissions to capture the total climate impact of business air travel. RF is a measure of the environmental impact of emissions of NOx (nitrous oxides) and water vapor when emitted at high altitude further increasing the climate warming caused by air travel. RF emissions are calculated by taking the total mileage per haul type and cabin class and multiplying it by the UK Defra TTW emissions factor for CO2 only. The result is then multiplied by Defra's 0.9 RF factor to find the estimated radiative forcing emissions.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/27/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4356.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Dolby provides monthly average office attendance using badge-in data at sites where data is available. Dolby calculates an estimated number of days that employees spend in the office to determine annual commuting percentage and an annual WFH percentage. To do this, total average office attendance per week is determined based on the annual attendance data is divided by the total number of working days in a week (5) to find the annual commuting average (%). To estimate annual WFH averages, annual commuting averages (%) are subtracted from 100%. At sites where badge-in data is not available, Dolby applies an average of all annual commuting percentages. Employees at these sites are assumed to WFH for the remaining percentage. Full-time remote employees only contribute to WFH emissions. Dolby provides a list of employees' home zip codes, their assigned office zip code, and whether the employee is a FT-remote worker. Using longitudinal and latitudinal coordinates associated with the employee's home zip code and their assigned office zip code, Dolby calculates an estimated commute distance in miles. For commuter distances below 50 miles, employees are assumed to commute by passenger car. For commuter distances between 50 and 100 miles, employees are assumed to commute by rail. Distances above 100 miles are assumed to be outliers and a country-level average commute distance is applied using employee commuter distances that travel by passenger car. Each employees' commute distance from home to office is multiplied by two to account for commutes both ways. Then, commute distance per day is multiplied by the assumed number of working days within the year (250 days, accounting for holidays and weekends) to determine total annual commute distance. Total annual commute distance is multiplied by the employees' corresponding office annual commuting average (%). This distance is then multiplied by the appropriate fuel combustion emission factor from the US EPA and the appropriate fuel WTT emissions factor from UK Defra.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/27/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Dolby's Upstream Leased Assets (ULA) emissions stem from its co-location data centers. The direct energy consumption from the data centers is covered under Scope 1 and 2 whereas the overhead electricity use by the data centers is included in ULA. To calculate overhead electricity emissions, Dolby multiplies monthly IT power consumption (kWh) by the Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE) for each data center. IT power consumption is then subtracted from the result to find Overhead power consumption (kWh), which is then multiplied by the corresponding US EPA eGRID emission factor. The co-locations selected by Dolby operate on 100% renewable electricity, resulting in reported emissions of zero.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/27/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1192.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

To calculate emissions from Dolby's DT&D, downstream spend is aggregated by GL Description and Mode of Transport. GL Descriptions include Delivery & Postage and Freight Sales. Mode of Transport includes Air, Road, Air/Road, and Air/Sea. Dolby is not able to distinguish Mode of Transport for some spend and makes estimates based on internal knowledge of its supply chain. Spend by GL Description and Mode of Transport are then mapped to the appropriate EEIO factor under the 'summary' and 'detail' levels for industry and commodity sectors. Please see the EEIO Spend-Based Analysis section for more details on the criteria for assigning 'summary' and 'detail' level EEIO factors. Where Mode of Transport lists two transport types (e.g., Air/Road or Air/Sea), a custom EEIO factor is applied taking the average of the EEIO factor specific to each individual mode of transport (e.g., for Air/Road, the average of the EEIO factor for air transport and truck transport is applied).

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/27/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Processing of Sold Products (PSP) covers emissions from processing by downstream companies of products sold by the reporting company. Dolby does not calculate emissions from PSP because these emissions are considered immaterial, as only a subset of Dolby products require intermediate processing. In relation to this category of emissions, Dolby provides deliverables to customers in the form of codecs, software code, and/or IP, which are then integrated into products such as computers, sound bars, televisions, cell phones, or passenger vehicles. Because they are technology and/or software based, they require a lower level of processing and therefore, the energy required for integration is minimal. Dolby will annually assess product sales to evaluate PSP's relevance. Further, other tech hardware companies with PSP generally observed that the emissions associated with this category fall well below a materiality threshold of 5%.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/27/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

50733.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Per product type, Dolby collects the power rating, lifetime energy use, average product lifetime, and the total quantity of product types sold by customer country for each reporting period. This allows Dolby to determine total energy use over the products' lifetime. Total energy use is then multiplied by the appropriate country-specific emission factor (MT CO2e/kWh consumed) to determine emission totals for the Use of Sold Products across Dolby's global sales. We leverage the appropriate emission factors from; the UK Defra / BEIS Conversion Factors for Company Reporting, AIB Residual Mix, EPA eGRID, IEA emission factors, Canada National Inventory Report (NIR), and Green-e residual mix.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/27/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

86.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Per product type, Dolby collects the material type, actual and estimated product weight, and the total quantity of product types sold. Dolby assigns disposal methods using U.S. EPA averages for waste disposal by waste type. Emissions are calculated by distributing the total weight of each product type to a range of disposal methods and multiplying the weight values with the emission factors from the EPA WARM tool.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/27/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

430.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Dolby calculates Downstream Leased Assets using estimated Scope 1 and 2 activity data from assets owned by Dolby and leased to other entities within the reporting year. Dolby multiplies activity data by emissions factors from the U.S. EPA, US EPA eGRID, IEA, Green-e residual factors, and European Residual Mixes.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/27/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Franchises are not a relevant emissions category to Dolby as Dolby does not participate in franchising activities.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/27/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Dolby currently deems this category to be not relevant. As the methodology for this category is developed further, we will revisit this category as needed to ensure that it remains not relevant.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/27/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/27/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

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

Reporting year

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

975

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 emissions include all direct GHG emissions associated with sources owned or controlled by the company. Dolby reports emissions for all major direct emission sources where actual data is available including stationary and mobile combustion and fugitive emissions. Dolby leverages the emission factors and metrics specific to the reporting period (i.e., the base year) to ensure representative emission results. Due to guidance provided by SBTi we have moved all fugitive emissions to Scope 1 resulting in a different value than historically reported for our base year to ensure a more accurate comparison to current values.

Past year 1

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

1030

(7.6.2) End date

09/30/2022

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 emissions include all direct GHG emissions associated with sources owned or controlled by the company. Dolby reports emissions for all major direct emission sources where actual data is available including stationary and mobile combustion and fugitive emissions. Dolby leverages the emission factors and metrics specific to the reporting period (i.e. the base year) to ensure representative emission results. Due to guidance provided by SBTi we have moved all fugitive emissions to Scope 1 resulting in a different value than historically reported for our base year to ensure a more accurate comparison to current values.

Past year 2

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

1109

(7.6.2) End date

09/24/2021

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 emissions include all direct GHG emissions associated with sources owned or controlled by the company. Dolby reports emissions for all major direct emission sources where actual data is available including stationary and mobile combustion and fugitive emissions. Dolby leverages the emission factors and metrics specific to the reporting period (i.e., the base year) to ensure representative emission results. Due to guidance provided by SBTi we have moved all fugitive emissions to Scope 1 resulting in a different value than historically reported for our base year to ensure a more accurate comparison to current values.

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

Reporting year

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

4592

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

0

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Market-Based: Dolby provides actual electricity consumption data in kilowatt-hours (kWh) for its sites across the Americas, APAC, and EMEA where available. To calculate emissions for these sites, electricity consumption is multiplied by the appropriate market-based emission factors. For sites where electricity purchases are tracked, Dolby lists the utility provider. Utility-specific emission factors are applied, where available, to calculate market-based emissions. Where Dolby does not have visibility to purchased electricity data, Dolby uses building energy intensity rates to calculate electricity consumption from the US Department of Energy’s Building Performance Dataset. The floor area for each site is then multiplied by the building energy intensity rate to determine estimated electricity consumption. Estimated

electricity is then multiplied by the appropriate market-based emission factors. Location-Based: Dolby provides actual electricity consumption data in kilowatt-hours (kWh) for a handful of sites across the Americas, APAC, and EMEA regions. To calculate emissions for these sites, electricity consumption is multiplied by the appropriate region-specific location-based emission factors that are relevant to the reporting period. Where Dolby does not have visibility to purchased electricity data, Dolby uses building energy intensity rates to calculate electricity consumption. from the US Department of Energy's Building Performance Dataset. Where applicable, the floor area for each site is then multiplied by the building energy intensity rate to determine estimated electricity consumption during the reporting period. Estimated electricity is then multiplied by the appropriate region-specific location-based emission factors.

Past year 1

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

4302

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

0

(7.7.3) End date

09/30/2022

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Market-Based: Dolby provides actual electricity consumption data in kilowatt-hours (kWh) for its sites across the Americas, APAC, and EMEA where available. To calculate emissions for these sites, electricity consumption is multiplied by the appropriate market-based emission factors. For sites where electricity purchases are tracked, Dolby lists the utility provider. Utility-specific emission factors are applied, where available, to calculate market-based emissions. Where Dolby does not have visibility to purchased electricity data, Dolby uses building energy intensity rates to calculate electricity consumption from the US Department of Energy's Building Performance Dataset. The floor area for each site is then multiplied by the building energy intensity rate to determine estimated electricity consumption. Estimated electricity is then multiplied by the appropriate market-based emission factors. Location-Based: Dolby provides actual electricity consumption data in kilowatt-hours (kWh) for a handful of sites across the Americas, APAC, and EMEA regions. To calculate emissions for these sites, electricity consumption is multiplied by the appropriate region-specific location-based emission factors that are relevant to the reporting period. Where Dolby does not have visibility to purchased electricity data, Dolby uses building energy intensity rates to calculate electricity consumption. from the US Department of Energy's Building Performance Dataset. Where applicable, the floor area for each site is then multiplied by the building energy intensity rate to determine estimated electricity consumption during the reporting period. Estimated electricity is then multiplied by the appropriate region-specific location-based emission factors.

Past year 2

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

4121

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

2473

(7.7.3) End date

09/24/2021

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Market-Based: Dolby provides actual electricity consumption data in kilowatt-hours (kWh) for its sites across the Americas, APAC, and EMEA where available. To calculate emissions for these sites, electricity consumption is multiplied by the appropriate market-based emission factors. For sites where electricity purchases are tracked, Dolby lists the utility provider. Utility-specific emission factors are applied, where available, to calculate market-based emissions. Where Dolby does not have visibility to purchased electricity data, Dolby uses building energy intensity rates to calculate electricity consumption from the US Department of Energy's Building Performance Dataset. The floor area for each site is then multiplied by the building energy intensity rate to determine estimated electricity consumption. Estimated electricity is then multiplied by the appropriate market-based emission factors. Location-Based: Dolby provides actual electricity consumption data in kilowatt-hours (kWh) for a handful of sites across the Americas, APAC, and EMEA regions. To calculate emissions for these sites, electricity consumption is multiplied by the appropriate region-specific location-based emission factors that are relevant to the reporting period. Where Dolby does not have visibility to purchased electricity data, Dolby uses building energy intensity rates to calculate electricity consumption. from the US Department of Energy's Building Performance Dataset. Where applicable, the floor area for each site is then multiplied by the building energy intensity rate to determine estimated electricity consumption during the reporting period. Estimated electricity is then multiplied by the appropriate region-specific location-based emission factors.

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

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

35500

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

The emissions calculation methodology was based upon Dolby's procurement data. This spend-based assessment for Dolby used emissions factors from the EXIOBASE multi-regional environmentally extended input-output (MR EE-IO) model, developed by a consortium of research institutes. Dolby uses a spend-based approach and applies emission intensity factors from an EXIOBASE, which provides a more robust estimate of spend for suppliers and associated currencies outside of the USA to quantify emissions. Dolby's purchases are frequently from suppliers outside of the USA and especially products that are manufactured outside of the USA, so this is a more representative approach.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

1581

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

The emissions calculation methodology was based upon Dolby's procurement data. This spend-based assessment for Dolby used emissions factors from the EXIOBASE multi-regional environmentally extended input-output (MR EE-IO) model, developed by a consortium of research institutes. Dolby uses a spend-based approach and applies emission intensity factors from an EXIOBASE, which provides a more robust estimate of spend for suppliers and associated currencies outside of the USA to quantify emissions. Dolby's purchases are frequently from suppliers outside of the USA and especially products that are manufactured outside of the USA, so this is a more representative approach.

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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

453

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Fuel-and-Energy-Related Activities (FERA) emissions reported are based on the market-based approach. Emissions are calculated using activity data captured under Scopes 1 & 2. The activity data is organized by fuel type and electricity consumption by site and region. The data is multiplied by the appropriate emission factors from the UK Defra / BEIS 2022 Conversion Factors for Company Reporting, AIB Residual Mix, EPA eGRID, IEA emission factors, Canada National Inventory Report

(NIR), and Green-e residual mix 2022. The methodological approach for FERA was refined based on the identification of a historical error, which has since been corrected.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

3535

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

The emissions calculation methodology was based upon Dolby's procurement data. This spend-based assessment for Dolby used emissions factors from the EXIOBASE multi-regional environmentally extended input-output (MR EE-IO) model, developed by a consortium of research institutes. Dolby uses a spend-based approach and applies emission intensity factors from an EXIOBASE, which provides a more robust estimate of spend for suppliers and associated currencies outside of the USA to quantify emissions. Dolby's purchases are frequently from suppliers outside of the USA and especially products that are manufactured outside of the USA, so this is a more representative approach.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

99

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ Waste-type-specific method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Dolby collects actual and estimated waste tonnages by waste stream, including landfilled mixed municipal solid waste, recycled municipal solid waste, composted material, recycled clean paper, combusted mixed municipal solid waste (waste to energy), recycled electronic waste, and recycled hazardous waste. Emissions for each waste stream are calculated using methodologies and emission factors from the EPA's Waste Reduction Model (WARM) and the GHG Protocol's Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

8690

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Dolby includes air travel, car rentals, trips taken in employee personal vehicles, and hotel stays in emissions for business travel. Dolby tracks and reports air travel by short/medium/long distance thresholds in alignment with industry best practice. To calculate emissions from air travel, individual flights are assigned a haul type (short, medium, long) based on total distance traveled and a passenger class (economy, business, first, etc.). The trips by haul type and passenger class are multiplied by the appropriate Defra emissions factor for well-to-tank (WTT) emissions and tank-to-wheel (TTW) emissions to cover complete well-to-wheel (WTW) emissions. As per UK Defra guidance, Dolby includes the influence of radiative forcing (RF) in air travel emissions to capture the total climate impact of business air travel. RF is a measure of the environmental impact of emissions of NOx (nitrous oxides) and water vapor when emitted at high altitude further increasing the climate warming caused by air travel. RF emissions are calculated by taking the total mileage per haul type and cabin class and multiplying it by the UK Defra TTW emissions factor for CO2 only. The result is then multiplied by Defra's 0.9 RF factor to find the estimated radiative forcing emissions.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

3380

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Dolby provides monthly average office attendance using badge-in data at sites where data is available. Dolby calculates an estimated number of days that employees spend in the office to determine annual commuting percentage and an annual WFH percentage. To do this, total average office attendance per week is determined based on the annual attendance data is divided by the total number of working days in a week (5) to find the annual commuting average (%). To estimate annual WFH averages, annual commuting averages (%) are subtracted from 100%. At sites where badge-in data is not available, Dolby applies an average of all annual commuting percentages. Employees at these sites are assumed to WFH for the remaining percentage. Full-time remote employees only contribute to WFH emissions. For commuter distances below 50 miles, employees are assumed to commute by passenger car. For commuter distances between 50 and 100 miles, employees are assumed to commute by rail. Distances above 100 miles are assumed to be outliers and a country-level average commute distance is applied using employee commuter distances that travel by passenger car. Each employees' commute distance from home to office is multiplied by two to account for commutes both ways. Then, commute distance per day is multiplied by the assumed number of working days within the year (250 days, accounting for holidays and weekends) to determine total annual commute distance. Total annual commute distance is multiplied by the employees' corresponding office annual commuting average (%). This distance is then multiplied by the appropriate fuel combustion emission factor from the US EPA and the appropriate fuel WTT emissions factor from UK Defra. For 2023, Dolby identified global commuter incentive programs to support public transit transportation with a reduced environment impact. The methodology for regions with a commuter incentive program factors in the approximate number of employees that leverage the program along with the alternative methods of transportation.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

0

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Asset-specific method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Dolby's Upstream Leased Assets (ULA) emissions stem from its co-location data centers. The direct energy consumption from the data centers is covered under Scope 1 and 2 whereas the overhead electricity use by the data centers is included in ULA. To calculate overhead electricity emissions, Dolby multiplies monthly IT power consumption (kWh) by the Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE) for each data center. IT power consumption is then subtracted from the result to find Overhead power consumption (kWh), which is then multiplied by the corresponding US EPA eGRID emission factor. The co-locations that Dolby operates in are powered by 100% renewable electricity, which is why the emissions are reported as zero.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

1202

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

To calculate emissions from Dolby's downstream transportation and distribution, downstream spend is aggregated by Description and Mode of Transport. Descriptions include Delivery & Postage and Freight Sales. Mode of Transport includes Air, Road, Air/Road, and Air/Sea. Dolby is not able to distinguish Mode of Transport for some spend and makes estimates based on internal knowledge of its supply chain. Spend by Description and Mode of Transport are then mapped to the appropriate EEIO factor under the 'summary' and 'detail' levels for industry and commodity sectors.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Processing of Sold Products (PSP) covers emissions from processing by downstream companies of products sold by the reporting company. Dolby does not calculate emissions from PSP because these emissions are considered immaterial, as only a subset of Dolby products require intermediate processing. In relation to this category of emissions, Dolby provides deliverables to customers in the form of codecs, software code, and/or IP, which are then integrated into products such as computers, sound bars, televisions, cell phones, or passenger vehicles. Because they are technology and/or software based, they require a lower level of processing and therefore, the energy required for integration is minimal. Dolby will annually assess product sales to evaluate PSP's relevance. Further, other technology hardware companies with PSP generally observed that the emissions associated with this category fall well below a materiality threshold of 5%.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

28271

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Methodology for direct use phase emissions, please specify

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Per product type, Dolby collects the power rating, lifetime energy use, average product lifetime, and the total quantity of product types sold by customer country for each reporting period. This allows Dolby to determine total energy use over the products' lifetime. Total energy use is then multiplied by the appropriate country-specific emission factor (MT CO2e/kWh consumed) to determine emission totals for the Use of Sold Products across Dolby's global sales. We leverage the appropriate emission factors from; the UK Defra / BEIS Conversion Factors for Company Reporting, AIB Residual Mix, EPA eGRID, IEA emission factors, Canada National Inventory Report (NIR), and Green-e residual mix.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

48

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Waste-type-specific method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Per product type, Dolby collects the material type, actual and estimated product weight, and the total quantity of product types sold. Dolby assigns disposal methods using U.S. EPA averages for waste disposal by waste type. Emissions are calculated by distributing the total weight of each product type to a range of disposal methods and multiplying the weight values with the emission factors from the EPA WARM tool.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

246

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Dolby calculates Downstream Leased Assets using estimated Scope 1 and 2 activity data from assets owned by Dolby and leased to other entities within the reporting year. Dolby multiplies activity data by emissions factors from the U.S. EPA, US EPA eGRID, IEA, Green-e residual factors, and European Residual Mixes

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Franchises are not a relevant emissions category to Dolby as we do not participate in franchising activities.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Dolby currently deems this category to be not relevant. As the methodology for this category is developed further, we will revisit this category as needed to ensure that it remains not relevant.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

N/A

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

N/A

(7.8.1) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

(7.8.1.1) End date

09/30/2022

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

28151

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

5257

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

364

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

4601

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

144

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

3754

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

2537

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

1236

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

31458

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

40

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

341

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

Upstream Leased Assets are listed as zero because our co-location data centers use 100% renewable electricity so there are no emissions associated with this scope 3 category. The remaining Scope 3 categories that have "0" listed as their emissions are categories that we have deemed to be not applicable to Dolby. Those categories are: Scope 3: Processing of sold products, Franchises, Investments, Other (Upstream), and Other (Downstream).

Past year 2

(7.8.1.1) End date

09/24/2021

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

29725

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

4635

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

838

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

8405

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

120

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

481

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

1672

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

473

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

21548

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

30

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

652

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

Upstream Leased Assets are listed as zero because our co-location data centers use 100% renewable electricity so there are no emissions associated with this scope 3 category. The remaining Scope 3 categories that have "0" listed as their emissions are categories that we have deemed to be not applicable to Dolby. Those categories are Scope 3: Processing of sold products, Franchises, Investments, Other (Upstream), and Other (Downstream).

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

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

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

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

2023-ghg-verification-statement.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

1-3

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

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

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☑ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

2023-ghg-verification-statement.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

1-3

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☑ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

2023-ghg-verification-statement.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

1-3

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

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

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3: Capital goods

☑ Scope 3: Business travel

☑ Scope 3: Employee commuting

☑ Scope 3: Use of sold products

☑ Scope 3: Upstream leased assets

☑ Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution

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

☑ Scope 3: Downstream leased assets

☑ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services

☑ Scope 3: Waste generated in operations

☑ Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products

☑ Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

2023-ghg-verification-statement.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

1-3

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

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

Select from:
☑ Decreased

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

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

55

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

5.34

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*Combining Scopes 1 and 2, the difference between FY22, 1,030 Metric tons CO2E and FY23 975 Metric tons CO2E is 55 Metric tons CO2E. 55 / 1,030 * 100 5.34 %. The major contribution to this reduction is Dolby's solar installation in Sunnyvale, California, which went live during the fiscal year.*

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

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

Select from:
☑ Market-based

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

Select from:
☑ No

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ HFCs

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

120

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ CH4

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

0.5

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ CO2

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

854

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 4

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ N2O

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

0.5

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

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

Australia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3.63

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

289.12

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

0

Brazil

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1.31

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

8.42

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

0

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15.83

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

386.94

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

0

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1.96

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

6.26

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

0

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11.54

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

184.22

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

0

Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.01

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

0.4

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

0

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2.68

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

80.93

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

0

Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.52

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

7.69

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

0

Japan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1.68

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

120.8

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

0

Netherlands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

17.4

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

0

Poland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

21.06

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

425.39

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

0

Republic of Korea

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.72

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

15.65

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

0

Singapore

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.12

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

2.1

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

0

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.9

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

6.28

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

0

Sweden

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1.48

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

0.7

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

0

Taiwan, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.47

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

12.75

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

0

United Arab Emirates

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.03

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

0.53

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

0

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9.19

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

202.96

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

0

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

901.8

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

2823.77

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

0

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

Select all that apply

☑ By facility

☑ By activity

(7.17.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business facility.

Row 1

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Burbank 1 (3601)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

34.15443

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-118.33947

Row 2

(7.17.2.1) Facility

San Francisco (1275)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

608

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

37.77788

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-122.41584

Row 3

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Denver

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

19

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

39.73116

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-104.98177

Row 4

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Ozark

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

99

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

37.02334

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-93.225081

Row 5

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Burbank 2 (4000)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

34.15295

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-118.343829

Row 6

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Barcelona

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.74

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

41.40425

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

2.1913

Row 7

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Sunnyvale

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

82

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

37.38176

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-121.99224

Row 8

(7.17.2.1) Facility

London

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

51.51557

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-0.1338

Row 9

(7.17.2.1) Facility

San Francisco VIA

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.46

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

37.79354

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-122.40289

Row 10

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Indianapolis

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

39.90047

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-86.05893

Row 11

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Indianapolis Storage

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.27

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

39.90101

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-86.05737

Row 12

(7.17.2.1) Facility

San Francisco Potrero

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

50

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

37.76872

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-122.40806

Row 13

(7.17.2.1) Facility

New York

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

40.762811

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-73.978305

Row 14

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Bensalem

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.75

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

40.12051

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-74.95918

Row 15

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Sao Paulo

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-23.5697

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-46.62492

Row 16

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Taipei

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.47

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

25.079709

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

121.574167

Row 17

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Chennai

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.03

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

13.05854

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

80.25427

Row 18

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Bordeaux

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.01

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

44.8644

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-0.55721

Row 19

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Stockholm

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

59.34595

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

18.03686

Row 20

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Dubai

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.03

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

25.22741

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

55.28891

Row 21

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Beijing Storage 2

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.08

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

39.91896

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

116.45851

Row 22

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Shanghai

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.03

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

31.23375

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

121.47116

Row 23

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Shanghai VIA

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.01

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

31.17899

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

121.305

Row 24

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Shenzhen

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

22.53308

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

114.05602

Row 25

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Valbonne 1

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

43.62675

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

7.04864

Row 26

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Valbonne 2

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.68

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

43.62761

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

7.04316

Row 27

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Berlin

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

52.46641

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

13.33017

Row 28

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Berlin Storage

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.05

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

52.46641

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

13.33017

Row 29

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Munich

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.42

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

48.14596

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

11.5384

Row 30

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Nuremberg

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

49.45281

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

11.06324

Row 31

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Nuremberg 2

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

49.4869

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

11.09341

Row 32

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Hong Kong

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.01

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

22.2746

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

114.17269

Row 33

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Bangalore

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.08

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

12.96245

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

77.70565

Row 34

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Dublin

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.5

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

53.34568

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-6.23341

Row 35

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Tokyo

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

35.667876

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

139.769708

Row 36

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Tokyo VIA

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.01

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

35.673548

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

139.740293

Row 37

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Seoul

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.72

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

37.49993

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

127.0358

Row 38

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Wroclaw

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

21

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

51.11801

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

16.99668

Row 39

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Madrid

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.16

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

40.52992

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-3.64051

Row 41

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Denver VIA

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

39.62071

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-104.89382

Row 42

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Maryland VIA

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

38.96256

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-77.08503

Row 43

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Springfield

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.14

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

37.21292

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-93.29226

Row 44

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Sydney Level 2

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.56

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-33.84374

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

151.20325

Row 45

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Sydney Level 3

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-33.84374

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

151.20325

Row 46

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Beijing

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

39.91893

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

116.45857

Row 47

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Beijing Storage 3

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.01

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

39.91927

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

116.45889

Row 48

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Beijing Storage 4

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.03

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

39.91893

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

116.45857

Row 49

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Shenzhen Storage

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.17

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

22.53308

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

114.05602

Row 50

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Paris

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.08

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

48.8773

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

2.32865

Row 51

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Mumbai

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

19.11144

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

72.86031

Row 52

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Singapore

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.12

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

1.2778

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

103.85236

Row 53

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Atlanta

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.05

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

33.78732

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-84.38308

Row 54

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Beijing Storage 1

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.07

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

39.91927

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

116.45889

Row 55

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Beijing Storage Impel

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.28

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

39.99327

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

116.62215

Row 56

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Tokyo Storage

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.05

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

35.66882

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

139.769911

Row 57

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Burbank Storage

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

34.18109

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-118.32341

Row 58

(7.17.2.1) Facility

South San Francisco Storage 1

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.6

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

37.65165

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-122.38839

Row 59

(7.17.2.1) Facility

South San Francisco Storage 2

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.16

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

37.65165

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-122.38839

Row 60

(7.17.2.1) Facility

South San Francisco Storage 3

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.13

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

37.65169

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-122.38886

Row 61

(7.17.2.1) Facility

New York Theater

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

40.762811

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-73.978305

Row 62

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Vehicles

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

16

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

0

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

0

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

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Stationary Fuel - Natural Gas*	*836*
Row 2	*Owned and Leased Vehicles*	*16*
Row 3	*Diesel Fuel/Distillate Fuel Oil No. 2*	*4*
Row 4	*Fugitive (Refrigerants)*	*119*

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

Select all that apply

☑ By facility

☑ By activity

(7.20.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business facility.

Row 1

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Dubai

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

0.53

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

0

Row 2

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Sydney Floor 2

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

17

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

0

Row 3

(7.20.2.1) Facility

London

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

203

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

0

Row 4

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Nuremberg 1

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

101

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

0

Row 5

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Equinix Colocation

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

17

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

0

Row 6

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Shenzhen

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

71

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

0

Row 7

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Sunnyvale

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

295

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

0

Row 8

(7.20.2.1) Facility

South San Francisco Storage 2

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

2

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

0

Row 9

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Burbank 2

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

62

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

0

Row 10

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Taipei

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

13

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

0

Row 11

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Bangalore

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

3

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

0

Row 12

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Valbonne 1

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

3

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

0

Row 13

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Valbonne 2

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

3

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

0

Row 14

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Mumbai

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

77

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

0

Row 16

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Wroclaw

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

425

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

0

Row 17

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Beijing

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

297

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

0

Row 18

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Tokyo

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

119

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

0

Row 19

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Dublin

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

8

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

0

Row 20

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Stockholm

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

0.7

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

0

Row 22

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Barcelona

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

5

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

0

Row 23

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Denver VIA

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

102

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

0

Row 25

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Sao Paulo

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

8

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

0

Row 26

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Ozark

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

392

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

0

Row 27

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Los Angeles (Vine)

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

38

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

0

Row 28

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Seoul

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

16

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

0

Row 29

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Denver

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

5

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

0

Row 30

(7.20.2.1) Facility

New York Theater

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

48

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

0

Row 31

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Madrid

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

1

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

0

Row 32

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Singapore

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

2

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

0

Row 33

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Switch Colocation

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

37

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

0

Row 34

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Munich

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

7

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

0

Row 35

(7.20.2.1) Facility

San Francisco VIA

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

5

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

0

Row 36

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Indianapolis

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

34

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

0

Row 37

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Shenzhen Storage

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

5

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

0

Row 38

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Berlin

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

23

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

0

Row 39

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Bensalem

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

11

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

0

Row 40

(7.20.2.1) Facility

San Francisco (Potrero)

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

93

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

0

Row 41

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Tokyo Storage

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

1

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

0

Row 43

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Bordeaux

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

0.04

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

0

Row 44

(7.20.2.1) Facility

New York

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

124

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

0

Row 45

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Indianapolis Storage

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

6

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

0

Row 46

(7.20.2.1) Facility

San Francisco HQ

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

1371

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

0

Row 47

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Burbank 1

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

150

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

0

Row 48

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Beijing Storage 1

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

2

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

0

Row 49

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Shanghai

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

0.76

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

0

Row 50

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Chennai

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

0.83

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

0

Row 51

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Burbank Storage/Warehouse

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

0.87

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

0

Row 52

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Beijing Storage 2

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

2

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

0

Row 53

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Beijing Storage 3

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

0.42

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

0

Row 54

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Beijing Storage 4

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

0.79

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

0

Row 55

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Beijing Impel Storage

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

8

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

0

Row 56

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Shanghai VIA

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

0.36

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

0

Row 57

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Berlin Storage

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

0.78

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

0

Row 59

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Nuremberg 2

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

53

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

0

Row 60

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Hong Kong

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

0.4

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

0

Row 61

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Tokyo VIA

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

0.42

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

0

Row 62

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Sydney Floor 3

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

272

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

0

Row 63

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Maryland VIA

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

34

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

0

Row 64

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Springfield

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

3

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

0

Row 65

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Atlanta

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

0.97

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

0

Row 66

(7.20.2.1) Facility

South San Francisco Storage 1

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

7

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

0

Row 67

(7.20.2.1) Facility

South San Francisco Storage 3

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

2

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

0

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

	Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Purchased Electricity*	*4538*	*0*
Row 2	*Electricity (RECs)*	*54*	*0*

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

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

975

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

4592

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

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

N/A

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

Dolby reports under operational control so includes our entire organization in its emission reporting.

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

Select from:
☑ No

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

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

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

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

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

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

4684

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

4684

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

13625

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

0

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

13625

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

393

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

393

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

14018

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

4684

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

18702

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

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

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

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

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Dolby does not consume any sustainable biomass.

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Dolby does not consume any other biomass.

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Dolby does not consume any other renewable fuels.

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Dolby does not consume any coal.

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

11

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

11

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

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

We only receive actual data on our diesel fuel consumption used at our 1275 Market office building (HQ), which is for emergency power generation. We are not aware at this time of additional consumption.

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

4612

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

0

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

4612

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Natural gas is used exclusively for space heating or food preparation.

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

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

61

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

This references our Gasoline consumption related to Mobile Fuel

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

4684

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

11

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

4612

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

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

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

393

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

393

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

393

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

393

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

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

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

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

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

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

0

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

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify **:**Wind and Solar

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

5666

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

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

Select from:

☑ United States of America

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

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Row 2

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify **:**Solar and Wind

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

1218

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

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

Select from:

☑ United States of America

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

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Row 3

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

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

156

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

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

Select from:

☑ United States of America

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

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Row 4

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

9.7

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

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

Select from:

☑ United States of America

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This site is powered by Xcel Energy's Windsource/Renewable Connect Flex option which provides 100% wind power. See the power content label: https://www.xcelenergy.com/staticfiles/xe-responsive/Programs%20and%20Rebates/Residential/Windsource-Product-Label-CO.pdf

Row 5

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

2801

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ US-REC

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

Select from:

☑ United States of America

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2020

(7.30.14.10) Comment

For our global sites, Dolby purchases the appropriate renewable energy instruments for the country (or region when not available in country), adhering to RE100's guidance on market boundaries to ensure coverage during the reporting year.

Row 6

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Australia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify **:**Wind and Solar

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

125

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

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

Select from:

☑ Australia

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This site is powered by Energy Australia where we enroll in their PureEnergy 100% renewable electricity option. See the report here: https://www.greenpower.gov.au/sites/default/files/2023-09/GP-2022%20Public%20Report%20FINAL.pdf

Row 7

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

63

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

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

Select from:

☑ Brazil

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2014

(7.30.14.10) Comment

For our global sites, Dolby purchases the appropriate renewable energy instruments for the country (or region when not available in country), adhering to RE100's guidance on market boundaries to ensure coverage during the reporting year.

Row 8

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ China

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify **:**Solar and/or Wind

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

689

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

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

Select from:

☑ China

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

For our global sites, Dolby purchases the appropriate renewable energy instruments for the country (or region when not available in country), adhering to RE100's guidance on market boundaries to ensure coverage during the reporting year.

Row 9

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ France

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

106

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Sweden

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

For our global sites, Dolby purchases the appropriate renewable energy instruments for the country (or region when not available in country), adhering to RE100's guidance on market boundaries to ensure coverage during the reporting year.

Row 10

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

113

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

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

Select from:

☑ India

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2016

(7.30.14.10) Comment

For our global sites, Dolby purchases the appropriate renewable energy instruments for the country (or region when not available in country), adhering to RE100's guidance on market boundaries to ensure coverage during the reporting year.

Row 11

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

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

260

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ J-Credit (Renewable)

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

Select from:

☑ Japan

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2010

(7.30.14.10) Comment

For our global sites, Dolby purchases the appropriate renewable energy instruments for the country (or region when not available in country), adhering to RE100's guidance on market boundaries to ensure coverage during the reporting year.

Row 12

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

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

6

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

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

Select from:

☑ Singapore

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2013

(7.30.14.10) Comment

For our global sites, Dolby purchases the appropriate renewable energy instruments for the country (or region when not available in country), adhering to RE100's guidance on market boundaries to ensure coverage during the reporting year.

Row 13

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United Arab Emirates

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

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

2

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

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

Select from:

☑ United Arab Emirates

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2018

(7.30.14.10) Comment

For our global sites, Dolby purchases the appropriate renewable energy instruments for the country (or region when not available in country), adhering to RE100's guidance on market boundaries to ensure coverage during the reporting year.

Row 14

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

864

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ REGO

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

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2013

(7.30.14.10) Comment

For our global sites, Dolby purchases the appropriate renewable energy instruments for the country (or region when not available in country), adhering to RE100's guidance on market boundaries to ensure coverage during the reporting year.

Row 15

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Netherlands

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Bundled GoOs (Green product through supplier)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

46

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :GoO

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

Select from:

☑ Netherlands

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This data center co-location purchases bundled GoOs from wind.

Row 16

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Solar Renewable Energy Credits

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

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

94

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ US-REC

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

Select from:

☑ United States of America

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

The RECs for this co-location data center comply with Greenpeace's principles of locality, additionality, and sustainability, and were generated by Nevada Solar Farms.

Row 17

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Wind and Solar

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

553

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Sweden

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

For our global sites, Dolby purchases the appropriate renewable energy instruments for the country (or region when not available in country), adhering to RE100's guidance on market boundaries to ensure coverage during the reporting year.

Row 18

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Ireland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Wind and Solar

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

25

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Sweden

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

For our global sites, Dolby purchases the appropriate renewable energy instruments for the country (or region when not available in country), adhering to RE100's guidance on market boundaries to ensure coverage during the reporting year.

Row 19

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Spain

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

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

43

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Spain

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2019

(7.30.14.10) Comment

For our global sites, Dolby purchases the appropriate renewable energy instruments for the country (or region when not available in country), adhering to RE100's guidance on market boundaries to ensure coverage during the reporting year.

Row 20

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Sweden

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

52

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Sweden

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

For our global sites, Dolby purchases the appropriate renewable energy instruments for the country (or region when not available in country), adhering to RE100's guidance on market boundaries to ensure coverage during the reporting year.

Row 21

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Poland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

687

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Sweden

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

For our global sites, Dolby purchases the appropriate renewable energy instruments for the country (or region when not available in country), adhering to RE100's guidance on market boundaries to ensure coverage during the reporting year.

Row 22

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

120

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ REGO

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

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2017

(7.30.14.10) Comment

For our global sites, Dolby purchases the appropriate renewable energy instruments for the country (or region when not available in country), adhering to RE100's guidance on market boundaries to ensure coverage during the reporting year.

Row 23

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

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

393

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ No instrument used

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

Select from:

☑ United States of America

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2023

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Dolby has an on-site solar array at our second largest global site.

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

Australia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

445

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

445.00

Brazil

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

63

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

63.00

China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

631

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

631.00

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

109

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

109.00

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

553

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

553.00

Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0.62

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.62

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

113

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

113.00

Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

25

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

25.00

Japan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

260

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

260.00

Netherlands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

71

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

71.00

Poland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

687

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

687.00

Republic of Korea

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

34

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

34.00

Singapore

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

5.00

Spain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

43

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

43.00

Sweden

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

52

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

52.00

Taiwan, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

22

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

22.00

United Arab Emirates

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

1.00

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

980

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

980.00

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

10733

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

393

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

0

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

0

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

11126.00

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

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.000008

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

975

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:
☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

1299744000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:
☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

0

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :No Change

(7.45.9) Please explain

N/A

Row 2

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.43

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

975

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ full time equivalent (FTE) employee

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

2246

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

2.27

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply
☑ Other, please specify :Change in Full Time Employees and decreased Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions.

(7.45.9) Please explain

N/A

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

Select all that apply
☑ Absolute target
☑ Intensity target

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

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Dolby - Target Validation Report.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

08/01/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1
☑ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:
☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

09/27/2019

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

1401

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

3913

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

0.000

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

5314.000

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

100

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

100

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

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

09/27/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

65

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

1859.900

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

975

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

0

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

975.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

125.62

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved and maintained

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target covers our entire operations and there are no exclusions. Many of our sites are leased office spaces so estimation is used to calculate energy consumption.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

In addition to the objective of working to lower Dolby's emissions and negative impact on the planet, Dolby is working to lower our overall Scope 1 and 2 emissions by ensuring our operations are running as efficiently as possible. We also have a commitment to procuring 100% renewable electricity through 2030.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

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

Committing and working to ensure our operations are running on 100% renewable electricity.

Row 2

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Dolby - Target Validation Report.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ Well-below 2°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

08/01/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

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

☑ Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

09/27/2019

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

1073

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

14557

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

15630.000

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

15630.000

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

100

(7.53.1.40) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

11.44

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

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

09/27/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

30

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

10941.000

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

453

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

4893

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

5346.000

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

5346.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

219.32

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved and maintained

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target is company-wide and covers 100% of our Scope 3 emissions from FERA. This target progress is in alignment with SBTi methodology and therefore, excludes hotel stays from our Business Travel Scope 3 emissions.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

The absolute reduction target for FERA and business travel is ambitious as it is consistent with the level of decarbonization required to keep global temperature increase to well below 2C compared to pre-industrial temperatures. Dolby is identifying energy efficiency and renewable electricity opportunities to help achieve the Scope 3 FERA absolute emission reduction target. Dolby has also seen significant reductions to business travel due to the impact of COVID- 19 with travel expected to grow moving forward, but we are making changes to business travel policies, with resulting reductions in business travel emissions, to be consistent with a well-below 2C future from base year emissions.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

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

Dolby has achieved and maintained this target by addressing demand through prioritizing travel that aligns with business imperatives encouraging use of airlines committed to sustainability and implementing tools and features to provide visibility on the carbon impacts of travel for our employees and advocating for change within the travel industry. Dolby has also seen significant reductions to business travel due to the impact of COVID-19 with travel expected to grow moving forward, but we are actively working to educate our employees around sustainable travel and making changes to business travel policies, with resulting reductions in business travel emissions, to be consistent with a well-below 2C future from base year emissions.

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

Row 1

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Int 1

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.53.2.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Dolby - Target Validation Report.pdf

(7.53.2.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ Well-below 2°C aligned

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

08/01/2023

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.2.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Category 11: Use of sold products

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Metric tons CO2e per products sold

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

09/27/2019

(7.53.2.25) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

3.82

(7.53.2.32) Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

3.8200000000

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

3.8200000000

(7.53.2.46) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products intensity figure

96

(7.53.2.53) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure

29.78

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

29.78

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

09/27/2030

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

55

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

1.7190000000

(7.53.2.59) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

-58

(7.53.2.72) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

2.47

(7.53.2.79) Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

2.4700000000

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

2.4700000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

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

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

64.26

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target includes emissions from the lifetime energy use of Dolby's sold products and is derived from the total number of products sold in the fiscal year. The products under the intensity target include servers, amplifiers, and audio processors. This target progress is in alignment with SBTi methodology and therefore, excludes indirect energy use.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

The product use intensity reduction target is ambitious as the Dolby product use intensity has already been decreasing and sales of appliances are projected to grow by the target year. Dolby engineers are working on various energy efficiency measures for current servers and incorporating energy-efficiency decision making into their future roadmap of functionalities and vendors.

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

Dolby's Cinema team has completed calculations to identify product efficiency opportunities. Specifically, we will be able to achieve this target by increasing energy efficiency for recent audio processors and future servers.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select all that apply

☑ Targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production

☑ Other climate-related targets

(7.54.1) Provide details of your targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Row 1

(7.54.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Low 1

(7.54.1.2) Date target was set

09/01/2021

(7.54.1.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.1.4) Target type: energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.54.1.5) Target type: activity

Select from:

☑ Consumption

(7.54.1.6) Target type: energy source

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy source(s) only

(7.54.1.7) End date of base year

09/27/2019

(7.54.1.8) Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)

17237

(7.54.1.9) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

5.7

(7.54.1.10) End date of target

09/26/2025

(7.54.1.11) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy at end date of target

100

(7.54.1.12) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

100

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

100.00

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved and maintained

(7.54.1.16) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes

(7.54.1.17) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ Science Based Targets initiative

(7.54.1.18) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Dolby - Target Validation Report.pdf

(7.54.1.19) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

We are committed to powering 100% of our global operations with renewable energy. In FY2023, we achieved this for the second consecutive year. This target is part of our absolute Scope 1 & 2 emissions reduction target (Abs 1).

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

We aim to procure renewable electricity at the site level wherever possible. Where it is not available, we purchase unbundled, third-party verified energy attribute certificates (EACs) to cover the non-renewable electricity used in that country (or region when in-country renewable energy instruments are not available). In FY2023, we achieved 100% renewable electricity globally for the second consecutive year.

(7.54.1.22) List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

We aim to procure renewable electricity at the site level wherever possible. Where it is not available, we purchase unbundled, third-party verified energy attribute certificates (EACs) to cover the non-renewable electricity used in that country (or region when in-country renewable energy instruments are not available). Our largest electricity consuming sites (San Francisco and Sunnyvale, California) are both part of community choice aggregation programs and are fully powered by solar and wind energy. Currently, our solar installation in Sunnyvale generates approximately 46% of the site's electrical load. Additionally, we are installing battery storage to enhance business resiliency against power outages and other emergency situations.

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

Row 1

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Oth 1

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

08/01/2023

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

☑ Absolute

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

Engagement with suppliers

☑ Percentage of suppliers (by emissions) with a science-based target

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

09/27/2019

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

8

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/31/2027

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

58

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

17

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

18.0000000000

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

No

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ Science Based Targets initiative – approved supplier engagement target

(7.54.2.17) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Dolby - Target Validation Report.pdf

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target commits Dolby to work towards the goal of having 58% of its suppliers (by emissions) set science-based targets (SBTs) by the end of calendar year 2027. This target is company-wide and there are no exclusions.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

Upstream supplier emissions from PG&S and Capital Goods represent a high percentage of our total Scope 3 emissions, which we can most effectively manage through supplier engagement. By targeting the top 58% of suppliers by emissions and having them set science-based targets, we will address our largest suppliers by their emissions contribution. In addition, by pushing these suppliers to set targets, they will reduce emissions relevant to Dolby and for their own organization, leading to an outsized emissions reduction beyond their contributions to Dolby's Scope 3 footprint.

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

We are aiming to achieve this target by collaborating with teams across the company – Sustainability, Procurement, Cinema, etc. – to develop a robust supplier engagement program. Through this engagement, we will provide education and resources to support our suppliers in furthering their own sustainability journeys, and specifically, setting their own SBTs. In 2023, we launched our supplier engagement initiative and have engaged with over 60% of our suppliers (by emissions). By supporting these suppliers to set targets, they will reduce emissions relevant to Dolby and to their own organizations, leading to an outsized emissions reduction beyond their contribution.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	*0*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*0*	*0*
Implementation commenced	*2*	*350*
Implemented	*2*	*297*
Not to be implemented	*0*	*`Numeric input*

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

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☑ Solar PV

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

275

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

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

120000

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

1073995

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 21-30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Annual monetary savings are estimated.

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings
☑ Lighting

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

22

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

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

3500

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

103924

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 3-5 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

N/A

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

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Projects that are required by law and regulation are funded either through the annual budget process or on an emergent basis. The Facilities team looks at compliance requirements on a project-by-project basis and works with our service providers to scope projects to address any changes in laws and regulations. Additionally, all projects are designed and scoped to ensure compliance with Title 24 (in California) and all other applicable laws and regulations. The Facilities team is constantly working to drive energy efficiency across our built environment and undertakes projects each year to implement the latest best practices and/or new technologies to reduce energy consumption. The Facilities team also manages projects such as our solar installation at our office building in Sunnyvale, California, which is an example of a project with a dedicated budget to support emissions reductions.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for energy efficiency

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Energy efficiency and other emissions reduction projects are recommended by our Facilities team and approved as part of our annual budgeting process. The Facilities team develops, scopes, and prices the projects, and then seeks funding for them. The project ideas and plans are deliberately developed through our efforts, such as energy audits, etc. The Facilities team is constantly working to drive energy efficiency across our built environment and undertakes projects each year to implement the latest best practices and/or new technologies to reduce energy consumption. The Facilities team also manages projects such as our recent solar installation at our office building in Sunnyvale, California, which is an example of a project with a dedicated budget to support emissions reductions.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Internal incentives/recognition programs

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Dolby encourages mass transportation and alternative commuting, including expanded bike lockers/shower facilities at our buildings (where possible) and bike leasing programs in select locations to encourage bicycle commuting. Additionally, in certain locations, Dolby provides monetary subsidies, allowances, and/or pre-tax programs to employees who participate in mass transit commuting. Additionally, Dolby promotes the use of electric vehicles (EVs). Dolby provides free EV charging stations at our owned office buildings in San Francisco, Sunnyvale, and Burbank, California. Along with supporting the transition to electric vehicles, this incentive specifically reduces emissions related to Scope 3, Category 7: Employee Commuting.

Row 4

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Employee engagement

(7.55.3.2) Comment

At Dolby, we leverage employee engagement to drive investment in emission reduction activities. Our strategy involves two key initiatives: Earth Month and Dolby Cares Month. During Earth Month, we conduct targeted educational and informational webinars to raise awareness about the environmental impact of Dolby as well as individual actions, both in the workplace and at home. These webinars provide practical guidance on reducing personal carbon footprints, as well as other sustainability-related issues. Dolby Cares Month, our corporate volunteering program, encourages employees to participate in local community projects. While the nature of these projects varies globally, we prioritize environmental initiatives that contribute to emission reductions, such as tree planting. This approach not only educates our workforce but also provides hands-on opportunities for environmental stewardship, fostering a company-wide culture of sustainability and demonstrating our commitment to global climate action and reducing overall emissions.

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits canceled by your organization in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☑ Afforestation

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☑ Carbon removal

(7.79.1.3) Project description

The project's name as specified by the carbon-crediting program it is a part of: Guoluo Grassland Sustainable Management Project The project's ID as specified by the carbon-crediting program it is a part of: VCS2458 The methodology used and the geographic location: VM0026, China Challenge: The plateau region of the Yangtze, Yellow and Lancang Rivers, also known as the Three Rivers, has suffered grassland degradation over the past few decades due to overgrazing and warming. Thriving grasslands are important for stabilizing soils and slowing the snowmelt from nearby mountains. Solution: The project removes carbon from the atmosphere by restoring the plateau's degraded grasslands. Located in the central Chinese province of Qinghai, this project is restoring over 160,000 hectares of degraded grasslands by seeding three species of native grass. Impact: This project qualifies for Biodiversity Gold Level status under the CCB standards for exceptional biodiversity benefits in a Key Biodiversity Area (KBA) with endangered species such as the steppe eagle, saker falcon, and alpine musk deer. Over half of the twelve thousand local herders who were employed as part of the project were women.

(7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

4941

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

2020

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☑ VCS (Verified Carbon Standard)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☑ Consideration of legal requirements

☑ Investment analysis

☑ Barrier analysis

☑ Market penetration assessment

☑ Standardized Approaches

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☑ Monitoring and compensation

☑ Other, please specify **:**(Additional note: 10% of the net GHG removals of the project during this monitoring period will be deposited into the buffer account according to VCS AFOLU Requirement in case of reversal.)

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**No risk of leakage

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

According to the Project Design Report, grazing was strictly forbidden in the first five years after seeding, and then controlled grazing will be allowed depending on the growth situation of the forage. Instead, the County Forestry and Grassland Bureau measures the grass yield of the surrounding grasslands in the project area, and guides herders to graze in a reasonable area, so the project will not reduce the grazing productivity. In addition, the local government issued subsidies to the herders in the project area who implemented the prohibition of grazing. All these measures can ensure the long-term sustainable development of the project. Therefore, the identified HCV attributes within the project zone will not be negatively impacted. In addition, the project area is located in Three River (Yangtze River, Yellow River and Lancang River) Source Region, the implementation of the project can maintain water and soil, purify water sources, and play an important role in the water safety of local residents and downstream residents. Thus, none of the HCVs related to community well-being will be negatively affected by the project.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

The serial numbers of the credits canceled from this project and cancelation date: GS1-1-IN-GS7510-4-2021-24702-5799-9547, 12/21/2023. Corresponding adjustments have not been issued for these carbon credits. Climate Impact Partners' standard process implies a due diligence screening and QA report.

Row 2

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☑ Energy efficiency: households

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

The project’s name as specified by the carbon-crediting program it is a part of: Household biogas plants installed in rural areas of Madhya Pradesh, India The project’s ID as specified by the carbon-crediting program it is a part of: GS7510/GS2520/GS10782 The methodology used and the geographic location: AMS-I.E and

India Challenge: This program of Gold Standard projects targets low-income and smallholder farmers in rural areas across India and produces clean and affordable energy with animal waste that otherwise go unused, emitting methane and threatening nearby water sources. Solution: The projects install biodigesters to convert waste from cattle into biogas, which is a closed loop clean energy solution for cooking and heating. Carbon finance lowers the cost of purchase and installation for the biodigester tank and cookstove for users. Impact: The biogas burns cleanly, reducing indoor air pollution and replacing emissions from fuel wood. The project also creates a circular economy for biogas which avoids waste, improves sanitation and creates jobs for installing biodigesters.

(7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

3749

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

2021

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☑ Gold Standard

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☑ Standardized Approaches

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☑ No risk of reversal

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☑ Activity-shifting

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

The standard requires the project to state how it meets SDG principles and provide information regarding environmental and ecological, and social and economic safeguarding principles and their mitigation activities. The project contributes directly to achieving the SDG#3 &7 in addition to SDG#13 as required by Principle-1 of GS4GG. The project will have following benefits: Environmental Benefits: Reduction in firewood consumption and emission of greenhouse gases, forest, and biodiversity conservation (SDG#13). Health Benefits: Sufficiently enhance indoor air quality thereby improving health of family members and reducing incidences of smoke and fire related injuries (SDG#3). Social Benefits: The project will provide affordable and clean fuel compared to baseline scenario (SDG #7).

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

The serial numbers of the credits canceled from this project and cancelation date: 13320-491261484-491267734-VCS-VCU-291-VER-CN-14-2458-01012020-31122020-1, 12/14/2023. Corresponding adjustments have not been issued for these carbon credits. Climate Impact Partners' standard process implies a due diligence screening and QA report.

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.1.1) Provide details on these exclusions.

Row 1

(9.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

☑ Facilities

(9.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

Many of our sites are small, leased offices and no utility information is available.

(9.1.1.3) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

☑ Data is not available

(9.1.1.4) Primary reason why data is not available

Select from:

☑ Challenges associated with data collection and/or quality

(9.1.1.7) Percentage of water volume the exclusion represents

Select from:

☑ 31-40%

(9.1.1.8) Please explain

Many of Dolby's offices are in leased buildings with relatively few employees. Some offices have fewer than 5 employees. Many of these leased buildings are not sub metered and the landlords are unable to provide individual utility bills to the tenants of their buildings. Additionally, as a company with 92% of its revenue coming from technology licensing arrangements and no direct manufacturing, water is not a material issue for Dolby; however, we do work to conserve water at our offices around the world.

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

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 51-75

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Any site where we can get water data from the local utility we report and track our water data.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Any site where we can get water data from the local utility we report and track our water data.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

As a company with 92% of its revenue coming from technology licensing arrangements and no direct manufacturing, water is not a material issue for Dolby; however, we recognize the importance of water conservation and work to conserve water at our corporate offices around the world.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

As a company with 92% of its revenue coming from technology licensing arrangements and no direct manufacturing, water is not a material issue for Dolby; however, we recognize the importance of water conservation and work to conserve water at our corporate offices around the world.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 51-75

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Any Dolby site where we can get water data from the local utility we report and track our water data.

(9.2.4) Please explain

As a company with 92% of its revenue coming from technology licensing arrangements and no direct manufacturing, water is not a material issue for Dolby; however, we recognize the importance of water conservation and work to conserve water at our corporate offices around the world.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

As a company with 92% of its revenue coming from technology licensing arrangements and no direct manufacturing, water is not a material issue for Dolby; however, we recognize the importance of water conservation and work to conserve water at our corporate offices around the world.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

As a company with 92% of its revenue coming from technology licensing arrangements and no direct manufacturing, water is not a material issue for Dolby; however, we recognize the importance of water conservation and work to conserve water at our corporate offices around the world.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

As a company with 92% of its revenue coming from technology licensing arrangements and no direct manufacturing, water is not a material issue for Dolby; however, we recognize the importance of water conservation and work to conserve water at our corporate offices around the world.

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

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

As a company with 92% of its revenue coming from technology licensing arrangements and no direct manufacturing, water is not a material issue for Dolby; however, we do work to conserve water at our offices around the world.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

As a company with 92% of its revenue coming from technology licensing arrangements and no direct manufacturing, water is not a material issue for Dolby; however, we recognize the importance of water conservation and work to conserve water at our corporate offices around the world.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 51-75

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Any Dolby site where we can get water data from the local utility we report and track our water data.

(9.2.4) Please explain

As a company with 92% of its revenue coming from technology licensing arrangements and no direct manufacturing, water is not a material issue for Dolby; however, we recognize the importance of water conservation and work to conserve water at our corporate offices around the world.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

As a company with 92% of its revenue coming from technology licensing arrangements and no direct manufacturing, water is not a material issue for Dolby; however, we do work to conserve water at our offices around the world.

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

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

As a company with 92% of its revenue coming from technology licensing arrangements and no direct manufacturing, water is not a material issue for Dolby; however, we do work to conserve water at our offices around the world.

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

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

18.3

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

With the return to the office post COVID-19 pandemic, we have observed an increase in water usage. This was anticipated as our offices are now being utilized again. Additionally, from FY22 to FY23 our total water data reported by rentable square feet nearly doubled.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

16.4

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

With the return to the office post COVID-19 pandemic, we have observed an increase in water usage. This was anticipated as our offices are now being utilized again. Additionally, from FY22 to FY23 our total water data reported by rentable square feet nearly doubled.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

1.8

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Implemented more conservative irrigation schedules and enhanced other operational systems at our largest building.

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

With the return to the office post COVID-19 pandemic, we have observed an increase in water usage. This was anticipated as our offices are now being utilized again. Additionally, from FY22 to FY23 our total water data reported by rentable square feet nearly doubled.

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

	Withdrawals are from areas with water stress	Identification tool	Please explain
	Select from: ☑ No	*Select all that apply* ☑ WRI Aqueduct	*7% of our tracked sites where fresh water is purchased is in regions with high or extremely high baseline water stress.*

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

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ No, we have not assessed this value chain stage for facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, and are not planning to do so in the next 2 years

(9.3.4) Please explain

As a company with 92% of its revenue coming from technology licensing arrangements and no direct manufacturing, water is not a material issue for Dolby; however, we recognize the importance of water conservation and work to conserve water at our corporate offices around the world.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ No, we have not assessed this value chain stage for facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, and are not planning to do so in the next 2 years

(9.3.4) Please explain

As a company with 92% of its revenue coming from technology licensing arrangements and no direct manufacturing, water is not a material issue for Dolby; however, we recognize the importance of water conservation and work to conserve water at our corporate offices around the world.

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

	Revenue (currency)	Total water withdrawal efficiency	Anticipated forward trend
	1299744000	*71024262.30*	*Not Monitored*

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

	Products contain hazardous substances
	Select from: ☑ Yes

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

Row 1

(9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:

☑ Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation above 0.1% by weight (EU Regulation)

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

Select from:

☑ Don't know

(9.13.1.3) Please explain

As a company with 92% of its revenue coming from technology licensing arrangements and no direct manufacturing, water is not a material issue for Dolby; however, we recognize the importance of water conservation and work to conserve water at our corporate offices around the world. Through contract manufacturing, about 8% of Dolby's revenue is associated with products and services.

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

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

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

☑ Important but not an immediate business priority

(9.14.4) Please explain

As a company with 92% of its revenue coming from technology licensing arrangements and no direct manufacturing, water is not a material issue for Dolby; however, we recognize the importance of water conservation and work to conserve water at our corporate offices around the world. Through contract manufacturing, about 8% of Dolby's revenue is associated with products and services.

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

Select from:

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

(9.15.3) Why do you not have water-related target(s) and what are your plans to develop these in the future?

(9.15.3.1) Primary reason

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**As a company with 92% of its revenue coming from technology licensing arrangements and no direct manufacturing, water is not a material issue for Dolby; however, we do work to conserve water at our offices around the world.

(9.15.3.2) Please explain

N/A

C10. Environmental performance - Plastics

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

	Targets in place
	Select from: ☑ Yes

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

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

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

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

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

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

	Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity	Comment
Legally protected areas	*Select from:* ☑ No	*N/A*
UNESCO World Heritage sites	*Select from:* ☑ No	*N/A*
UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves	*Select from:* ☑ No	*N/A*
Ramsar sites	*Select from:* ☑ No	*N/A*
Key Biodiversity Areas	*Select from:* ☑ No	*N/A*
Other areas important for biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ No	*N/A*

C13. Further information & sign off

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

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

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

Row 1

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Environmental performance – Climate change

☑ Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

Climate change-related standards

☑ ISO 14064-3

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

Dolby included limited assurance of its renewable electricity for the first time in FY23 which was 100% through a combination of direct generation, green tariffs, and renewable electricity instruments.

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

2023-ghg-verification-statement.pdf

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

(13.3.1) Job title

Chief Financial Officer

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

☑ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)