

C0. Introduction

C0.1

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

PayPal Holdings, Inc. (PayPal) is a leading technology platform headquartered in the United States that enables digital payments and simplifies commerce experiences on behalf of merchants and consumers worldwide. For more than 20 years, we have remained focused on our mission to make financial services and commerce more affordable, convenient and secure for all.

We are committed to democratizing financial services to help improve the financial health of individuals and to increase economic opportunity for entrepreneurs and businesses of all sizes around the world. Our goal is to enable our merchants and consumers to manage and move their money anywhere in the world in the markets we serve, anytime, on any platform, and using any device when sending payments or getting paid. We operate a global, two-sided network at scale that connects merchants and consumers with 435 million active accounts across more than 200 markets as of December 31, 2022.

PayPal's payment solutions enable our customers to connect, transact, and send and receive payments, whether they are online or in person. We provide proprietary payment solutions accepted by merchants that enable the completion of payments on our payments platform on behalf of our customers. We offer our customers the flexibility to use their PayPal or Venmo accounts to purchase and receive payments for goods and services, as well as the ability to transfer and withdraw funds. We enable consumers to exchange funds more safely with merchants using a variety of funding sources, which may include a bank account, a PayPal or Venmo account balance, PayPal and Venmo branded credit products including our installment products, a credit card, a debit card, certain cryptocurrencies, or other stored value products such as gift cards, and eligible rewards. Our PayPal, Venmo, and Xoom products also make it safer and simpler for friends and family to transfer funds to each other. We offer merchants an end-to-end payments solution that provides authorization and settlement capabilities, as well as instant access to funds and payouts. We also help merchants connect with their customers, process exchanges and returns, and manage risk. We help reduce the friction typically involved in cross-border commerce by offering consumers a simple payment experience and by enabling merchants to extend their reach to consumers in the global markets in which our services are available.

C0.2

(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data and indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

Reporting year

Start date

January 1 2022

End date

December 31 2022

Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

No

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

<Not Applicable>

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

<Not Applicable>

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

<Not Applicable>

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

- Australia
- Brazil
- Canada
- China
- France
- Germany
- Guatemala
- Hong Kong SAR, China
- India
- Ireland
- Israel
- Italy
- Japan
- Luxembourg
- Mexico
- Philippines
- Poland
- Russian Federation
- Singapore
- Spain
- Sweden
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- United States of America

C0.4

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

USD

C0.5

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

Operational control

C0.8

(C0.8) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, a Ticker symbol	PYPL

C1. Governance

C1.1

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

Yes

C1.1a

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

Position of individual or committee	Responsibilities for climate-related issues
Board-level committee	As specified in its publicly available Charter, the Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee of PayPal's Board of Directors provides oversight of environmental, social and governance (ESG) matters, including climate-related issues. The Committee's responsibilities include reviewing progress in developing and implementing strategies for managing environmental issues, including management of climate-related risks and opportunities, as well as overseeing the establishment of and progress toward fulfilling public environmental sustainability commitments.

C1.1b

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

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Scope of board-level oversight	Please explain
Scheduled – some meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reviewing and guiding strategy Overseeing and guiding the development of a transition plan Monitoring the implementation of a transition plan Overseeing the setting of corporate targets Monitoring progress towards corporate targets Reviewing and guiding the risk management process 	<Not Applicable>	<p>PayPal leadership provides quarterly updates to the Board’s Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee on ESG-related matters, including specific climate-related issues. Pertinent updates are then shared with the full Board. This includes regular reporting on enterprise-wide climate targets, future strategies, stakeholder engagements, progress on climate-related targets, and other key implementation updates. For example, in 2022, PayPal leadership briefed the Committee on climate-related agenda items including our annual emissions reporting, progress on our science-based climate targets and our renewable energy goal for our data centers (achieving 100% since 2021), and our climate equity and resilience strategy and initiatives. We also discussed the emerging and evolving mandatory climate disclosure regulations globally, stakeholder expectations, and our transition planning for PayPal to reach net-zero emissions by 2040.</p>

C1.1d

(C1.1d) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues?

Board member(s) have competence on climate-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on climate-related issues	Primary reason for no board-level competence on climate-related issues	Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues and any plans to address board-level competence in the future
Row 1: Yes	The Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee of PayPal’s Board of Directors annually reviews with the Board the core skills, qualifications, experience, expertise and attributes of Board nominees that we consider most relevant in light of our current business strategy and structure. Our Board skills matrix included in our 2023 Proxy Statement includes an assessment of ESG-related skills and expertise for each of our Board directors. This assessment included consideration of each director’s expertise and experience with respect to environmental risks and opportunities, including through executive experience, other public company board positions, and key qualifications. For example, PayPal’s Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee Chair also serves as President and CEO of the American Red Cross and as a director of DTE Energy.	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C1.2

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

Position or committee

Other C-Suite Officer, please specify (Chief Corporate Affairs Officer)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

- Managing annual budgets for climate mitigation activities
- Developing a climate transition plan
- Implementing a climate transition plan
- Setting climate-related corporate targets
- Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets
- Managing public policy engagement that may impact the climate
- Managing value chain engagement on climate-related issues
- Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
- Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities

<Not Applicable>

Reporting line

CEO reporting line

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line

Quarterly

Please explain

PayPal executives, including our Chief Corporate Affairs Officer and Chief Financial Officer, lead the management of PayPal's ESG strategy and program, including climate-related risks and opportunities in close collaboration with other senior executives such as our EVP of People and Sourcing, Chief Information Officer and Chief Risk and Compliance Officer. These senior leaders and their teams provide regular updates to the Board and associated Committees on climate- and ESG-related topics, when appropriate.

C1.3

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

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

C1.3a

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

Entitled to incentive

Business unit manager

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Bonus - % of salary

Performance indicator(s)

Progress towards a climate-related target

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Short-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)

All non-executive employees have an opportunity to earn annual incentive compensation based on company performance and individual performance. 50% of awards to employees under the Annual Incentive Plan (AIP) is based on company performance, with the remaining 50% based on individual performance. Each employee is assessed on their individual contribution ranging from 0% to 200%. This assessment includes annual performance on targets, expectations, and objectives based on the individual's team, function, and role.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Members of our infrastructure and data center organization have individual performance objectives related to our goal of reaching 100% renewable energy across our data centers by 2023. Performance against these objectives is then considered in their annual performance evaluation, which factors into the individual performance component of their Annual Incentive Plan (AIP) award.

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

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

Yes

C2.1a

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

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	0	3	
Medium-term	3	5	
Long-term	5	10	

C2.1b

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

PayPal uses a number of methods to define substantive financial or strategic impact when considering risks and opportunities, including those related to climate change, across our global business. For example, we consider potential qualitative and quantitative impacts of climate change on our financial condition and results of operations, including impacts to our balance sheet and income statement. Quantitatively, we begin our evaluation using our SOX financial statement materiality threshold, which is calculated annually based on the average of our prior year actual and current year forecasted GAAP operating income. However, we also recognize the importance of intangible value and consider strategic impacts related to brand value, reputational risk, future business opportunities, and investor and customer expectations, among others. When reviewing potential risks and opportunities, senior leaders at PayPal evaluate a broad set of data points, including those described above, and consult with internal experts to estimate the magnitude of the impact and take appropriate responsive actions.

C2.2

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

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations
Upstream
Downstream

Risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment

Annually

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process

PayPal applies an integrated and multi-disciplinary company-wide approach to enterprise risk management using the Three Lines of Defense model, which includes management, oversight, and independent assurance. Our Enterprise Risk and Compliance Management Program sets PayPal's programmatic approach to identifying, measuring, managing, monitoring, and reporting key short- (0-3 years), medium- (3-5 years), and long-term (5-10 years) risks facing our company, including to our direct operations, upstream, and downstream activities. We use established risk management committees to oversee the implementation and execution of our program, including the Enterprise Risk Management Committee. The Enterprise Risk Management Committee is the highest-level risk management committee and is co-chaired by PayPal's Chief Risk and Compliance Officer and Chief Enterprise Services Officer. They regularly review and discuss the overall effectiveness of the Enterprise Risk and Compliance Management Program with the Board of Directors and its Audit, Risk, and Compliance Committee. Beginning in 2022, climate-related risks have been incorporated to the multi-disciplinary company-wide enterprise risk management process via their inclusion in the enterprise risk taxonomy which is approved by the Audit, Risk, and Compliance Committee of the Board.

To further reinforce the linkages between our governance and risk management programs, we regularly report on emerging ESG risks that affect PayPal's business, including climate-related risks, to a subcommittee of the Enterprise Risk Management Committee as part of an annual ESG risk review. This process is overseen by the ESG Steering Committee consisting of senior leaders across PayPal who provide strategic direction and leadership for the continued development of our ESG strategy. The ESG Steering Committee also oversees program implementation through the ESG and Environmental Working Groups and partners with functions across PayPal on the management of climate-related risks. PayPal's Environmental Working Group, a multi-disciplinary team of employees with responsibility for implementing, developing, and managing PayPal's environmental matters, conducts an annual review of environmental risks and opportunities, including those related to climate change, and reports the results to members of the ESG Steering Committee for appropriate consideration.

We annually review our ESG significance map and conduct periodic ESG significance and prioritization assessments of non-financial risks and opportunities. This work, which includes peer benchmarking and internal and external stakeholder engagement, helps to inform the prioritization of non-financial topics relevant to PayPal, including climate change, based on their importance to PayPal's long term business performance.

In 2022, we began an enterprise climate risk assessment and scenario analysis using three scenarios from the Network for Greening the Financial System to evaluate potential short-, medium- and long-term climate risks and opportunities for PayPal. Initial results identified key risks for PayPal, including physical, operational, regulatory and reputational risk.

C2.2a

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

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	<p>Renewable energy regulation and carbon pricing in the U.S. and globally is relevant to PayPal due to our commitment to achieve 100% renewable energy in our data centers by 2023 and our Science-Based Target for operational emissions to reduce Scope 1 & Scope 2 emissions by 25% below our 2019 baseline by 2025. We prioritized reductions to our data center emissions footprint since over 75% of our annual energy use is from these sources (77% as of 2022) and we achieved 100% renewable energy in our data centers in 2021, two years ahead of our goal. In 2022, we maintained 100% renewable energy sourcing for our data centers and reached 90% total renewable energy use (up from 88% in 2021 and 76% in 2020). PayPal's Environmental Working Group monitors the state of renewable energy regulation in the U.S. as part of our renewable energy procurement strategy for our data centers.</p> <p>Our membership in the Clean Energy Buyers Association helps enable us to understand renewable energy and carbon pricing regulation and regulatory risks in the U.S., where the majority of our managed data center presence is located. The Environmental Working Group also assesses national, state, and local energy and water management and disclosure regulations, such as the San Jose Energy and Water Benchmarking Ordinance for our corporate headquarters and the E.U. Energy Efficiency Directive for several of our European office locations. The Environmental Working Group has implemented a process for monitoring and ensuring compliance with current regulations.</p>
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	<p>In addition to leveraging the same measures described above for our climate-related risk assessment for current regulation, members of the Environmental Working Group, including representatives from Public Affairs and Government Relations, collaborate with functions across PayPal to consider how current and emerging regulations may impact climate-related risks and opportunities at PayPal. For example, in 2022, PayPal completed an initial climate risk assessment in Europe in accordance with new guidance on the management of climate-related and environmental risks published by the Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier (Circular CSSF 21/773) to identify potential areas of risk exposure. We are working to implement an action plan designed to enhance our governance processes and risk management procedures to address the identified risks. This work is instrumental in meeting current and emerging regulatory obligations in Europe and will help inform climate risk assessments in other regions.</p> <p>We are aware of and closely monitor the emergence of mandatory climate-related disclosure rulemaking processes, particularly in the U.S. We are broadly supportive of climate change disclosures that provide stakeholders with consistent, comparable, and reliable information based on existing voluntary ESG and climate disclosure and accounting standards.</p>
Technology	Not relevant, included	We do not consider risks from technological improvements or innovations that support the transition to a lower carbon, energy-efficient economy to be relevant. As a company that provides digital payment solutions, our business is not dependent on unproven or as-yet-undeveloped technologies to facilitate climate-related infrastructure upgrades or equipment replacement. While businesses that focus on energy, resource extraction, transportation, or manufacturing may depend on such technologies to ensure viability and competitiveness, we see low-carbon and climate-neutral technology as a meaningful opportunity for our business.
Legal	Not relevant, included	We do not consider risks from climate-related litigation claims to be relevant at the current time. As a company that provides digital payment solutions, our business has a relatively small climate impact. Our products and services do not directly contribute to climate change in a significant way, compared to companies in other sectors, such as energy, resource extraction, transportation, or manufacturing. We are monitoring the potential for future climate-related litigation risks as our business grows and evolves.
Market	Relevant, always included	Preliminary findings from the enterprise climate risk assessment and scenario analysis that we began in 2022 identified market risk exposures that could impact PayPal's operations. The findings from this assessment will also be considered as we refine our risk management practices.
Reputation	Relevant, sometimes included	Reputational risk is relevant in the short-term as we observe increased stakeholder interest, including from current and potential investors, customers, employees, and partners, in our climate commitments and performance, as well as adherence to climate regulations. We manage the climate impacts of our business and seek to mitigate potential reputational issues. Our Environmental Working Group coordinates closely with the Reputation Risk Management team to identify potential climate-related matters and exposures to our business. We regularly engage stakeholders to understand and anticipate their climate-related expectations of PayPal. For example, we conduct benchmarking research, including monitoring media and social media coverage of other companies facing climate-related reputational issues, to help stay ahead of trends and identify key learnings that may be applicable to PayPal's climate-related strategy.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	<p>Physical risks may be acute, resulting from increased frequency and severity of extreme weather events, and also chronic, resulting from increases in global temperature and changes in precipitation and weather patterns. In the medium and long term, PayPal considers acute disruptive events, such as severe weather, wildfires, and other climate-related risks, which could impact operations at our physical locations including offices and data centers. These extreme weather conditions may cause impacts to our business, such as safety disruptions and supply chain delays. The impacts may adversely affect worker productivity, cause us to incur additional costs to maintain, resume or rebuild operations, and lead to higher attrition.</p> <p>Our Resiliency program and Safety and Security teams prepare incident response procedures for our physical locations to help inform emergency response plans in the event of potential disasters or other crises. PayPal has implemented disaster recovery plans in the event of damage and/or business interruption, inclusive of impacts from climate-influenced disasters.</p> <p>The enterprise climate risk assessment and scenario analysis that we began in 2022 will help us further understand and identify the potential impacts of acute physical climate risks on PayPal's business, strategy, and financial planning. The findings from this assessment will also be considered as we refine our risk management practices.</p>
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	This risk type is relevant for PayPal given that we maintain a global presence with sites across the Americas, APAC, and EMEA regions which are vulnerable to chronic physical climate changes. Our Environmental Working Group, in partnership with our Global Safety and Security team, is monitoring the impact of long-run climatic shifts, including the potential impacts of water stress to our direct operations. We are exploring opportunities to further quantify risks and refine our understanding of chronic physical climate and extreme-weather related risks to our locations. The enterprise climate risk assessment and scenario analysis that we began in 2022 will help us further understand and identify the potential impacts of chronic physical climate risks on PayPal's business, strategy, and financial planning. The findings from this assessment will also be considered as we refine our risk management practices.

C2.3

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

Yes

C2.3a

(C2.3a) Provide details of risks identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier

Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Emerging regulation	Carbon pricing mechanisms
---------------------	---------------------------

Primary potential financial impact

Increased indirect (operating) costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

The current impact of carbon pricing on PayPal is relatively minimal. However, carbon pricing mechanisms will likely be adopted by an increasing number of jurisdictions, and the stringency of current programs will likely increase. We rely on purchased electricity for the operation of our global facilities (including data centers, offices, and warehouses). Our global facilities consumed approximately 259,800 MWh of energy in 2022, as reported in our 2022 Global Impact Report. While our global energy use remained relatively flat (+1% from 2021) as data center power use remained steady, office energy use increased moderately through 2022 as a result of post-pandemic workplace repopulation. At the same time, in 2022, we reached 90% total renewable energy use (up from 88% in 2021 and 76% in 2020) and maintained 100% renewable energy sourcing for our data centers due to an expanded approach to renewable energy procurement.

The implications of carbon pricing and increased energy costs could become more significant for PayPal over the long-term. Examples of carbon pricing schemes that could increase our cost of energy include California's cap-and-trade program, the EU emissions trading system, U.S. Federal carbon tax proposals, Canadian provincial emissions policy, and emergent carbon tax policies in India and China. We continue to pursue cost-effective emissions reduction opportunities across our direct operations and our broader value chain, such as investing in renewable energy, which will help mitigate the inherent risk presented by carbon pricing.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

321000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

488000

Explanation of financial impact figure

To illustrate PayPal's potential direct exposure to carbon pricing, we utilized a simple model using 2022 Scope 1 emissions, the current floor price for California Cap & Trade emissions allowances (illustrating a low-end carbon price) and a social cost of carbon estimate from the US EPA (illustrating a high-end carbon price). The current floor price for California's Cap & Trade program is \$30.33, and the social cost of carbon estimate is \$46.00. This model suggests direct exposure to carbon pricing via Scope 1 emissions of approximately \$117,000 (3,859 metric tons CO₂e * \$30.33) to \$178,000 (3,859 metric tons CO₂e * \$46). This model is limited but is illustrative of the likely magnitude of PayPal's direct price exposure.

Using the same methodology, our indirect exposure to carbon pricing via 2022 Scope 2 emissions from purchased electricity ranges from approximately \$204,000 (6,738 metric tons CO₂e * \$30.33) to \$310,000 (6,738 metric tons CO₂e * \$46), assuming that carbon pricing costs are passed directly to PayPal through an electricity supplier. Similarly, this model is limited and only serves to illustrate the potential magnitude of indirect price exposure. Based on these assumptions, we estimate potential minimum financial impact of \$321,000 (\$117,000 + \$204,000) and a potential maximum financial impact of \$488,000 (\$178,000 + \$310,000).

Since PayPal's Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions are relatively low (3,859 metric tons CO₂e and 6,738 metric tons CO₂e, respectively, in 2022) compared to its revenue and market size, there is likely a low impact from carbon pricing mechanisms related to the company's direct operations.

Cost of response to risk

201932

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Response: We are managing this risk by increasing the amount of renewable energy purchased and consumed in PayPal facilities. In 2022, we reached 90% total renewable energy use and maintained 100% renewable energy sourcing for our data centers. As a result of our expanded renewable energy procurement, we further reduced our operational GHG emissions (Scope 1 and 2) by 26% from 2021, even with our generally stable 2022 energy use, and by 80% compared to our 2019 base year. While we observed operational GHG reductions exceeding our science-based target to reduce our operational GHG emissions by 25% by 2025, we recognize that in future years this may change as employees return to the office and the company continues to grow.

Case Study: Situation: If we do not invest in decarbonizing our operations, we could see increased costs resulting from carbon pricing policies. Task: To mitigate our exposure to such increased costs there are measures we can take to reduce our reliance on purchased electricity. Action: In 2021, we completed a project to add and upgrade solar panels at our headquarters in San Jose, California, covering the rooftop of PayPal's six-building campus. Results: These upgrades resulted in a year-over-year purchased electricity reduction of 645,560 kWh in 2022 and estimated annual electricity procurement savings of more than \$100,000. The retired solar equipment from the original installation was donated to a local non-profit. In 2022, we enrolled in green energy tariff programs with our utility service providers in San Jose, California and Scottsdale, Arizona, covering 100% of the electricity consumed at these sites during the year (approximately 9,800 MWh).

Cost: It is difficult to calculate the cost of responding to potential energy cost increases due to carbon pricing regimes in various markets. To do so, we estimated the annual incremental cost to enroll in 100% green energy tariffs at our San Jose, California and Scottsdale, Arizona offices, which will help us achieve our 2025 science-based target to reduce our absolute operational GHG emissions by 25% (from a 2019 base year). The estimated incremental cost for doing so by participating in our utility providers' Green Energy programs at these two sites is approximately \$76,000 per year. We added this figure to the annualized cost of our San Jose office solar panel upgrades of \$125,932 to reach a total of \$201,932 (\$76,000 + \$125,932) as an estimate of the annual cost of our response.

Comment

C2.4

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

Yes

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

Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Resilience

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Participation in renewable energy programs and adoption of energy-efficiency measures

Primary potential financial impact

Reduced indirect (operating) costs

Company-specific description

We rely on purchased electricity for the operation of our data centers, offices, and warehouses globally and these facilities consumed approximately 259,800 MWh of energy in 2022, as reported in our 2022 Global Impact Report. While utility expenses are not a significant component of PayPal's indirect costs and our global energy use remained relatively flat (+1% from 2021), we recognize the moderate increase in the energy use of our offices through 2022 as a result of post-pandemic workplace repopulation, and the value of pursuing energy efficiency projects that meet financial and operational feasibility criteria. There are opportunities to continually optimize the cost of maintaining our physical infrastructure through energy efficiency measures such as incorporating LED lighting as a standard for new build projects and requiring new providers of leased data center space to incorporate renewable energy options. Additionally, procuring renewable electricity will reduce our reliance on electricity generated from fossil fuel-based sources and our exposure to potential cost increases from carbon pricing policies which in turn will make PayPal a more resilient business. We maintained 100% renewable energy use in our data centers in 2022, and 90% renewable energy as a percentage of our total energy use (up from 88% in 2021 and 76% in 2020). Our commitments to reach net-zero GHG emissions by 2040 and maintain 100% renewable energy use in our data centers, as well as our Science-Based Targets to reduce our absolute operational GHG emissions by 25% by 2025 from a 2019 baseline and source 75% of our vendor spend from vendors who have set their own science-based targets in the same timeframe, will further incentivize internal projects that realize cost and emissions savings opportunities.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact

Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

321000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

488000

Explanation of financial impact figure

To estimate potential cost savings from minimizing future pricing risks by increasing our renewable energy use and implementing energy efficiency initiatives, we utilized a simple model using 2022 Scope 1 emissions, the current floor price for California Cap & Trade emissions allowances (illustrating a low-end carbon price) and a social cost of carbon estimate from the US EPA (illustrating a high-end carbon price). The current floor price for California's Cap & Trade program is \$30.33, and the social cost of carbon estimate is \$46.00. This model suggests direct exposure to carbon pricing via Scope 1 emissions of approximately \$117,000 (3,859 metric tons CO₂e * \$30.33) to \$178,000 (3,859 metric tons CO₂e * \$46). This model is limited but is illustrative of the likely magnitude of PayPal's direct price exposure.

Using the same methodology, our indirect exposure to carbon pricing via 2022 Scope 2 emissions from purchased electricity ranges from approximately \$204,000 (6,738 metric tons CO₂ * \$30.33) to \$310,000 (6,738 metric tons CO₂ * \$46), assuming that carbon pricing costs are passed directly to PayPal through an electricity supplier. Similarly, this model is limited and only serves to illustrate the potential magnitude of indirect price exposure. Based on these assumptions, we estimate a potential minimum financial impact of \$321,000 (\$117,000 + \$204,000) and a potential maximum financial impact of \$488,000 (\$178,000 + \$310,000).

Cost to realize opportunity

201932

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Strategy: Renewable energy purchases and energy efficiency initiatives across our global data centers and offices help to realize opportunities to reduce energy use and, thus, operating costs. Globally, our data center and office site managers regularly investigate efficiency opportunities. Identified projects that meet financial and operational feasibility criteria are budgeted and implemented as part of a continuous improvement process that optimizes ongoing physical infrastructure costs.

Case Study: Situation: We set a goal in 2019 to achieve 100% renewable energy for global data center operations by 2023. Task: Having set this goal, we needed to identify and implement ways to procure renewable energy across our portfolio of sites. Action: For example, in the U.S., in 2022, we purchased 62,423 MWh of renewable energy through a power purchase agreement (PPA) for solar energy consumed by our facilities in Arizona. Additionally, we partner with two of our largest data center collocation providers to procure approximately 98,000 MWh for our operations in Arizona, Nevada, and Utah. Results: As a result of our continued exploration of opportunities to procure renewable energy for our facilities to complement ongoing energy efficiency and conservation initiatives, we've sourced 100% of our global data center energy use with renewable generation since 2021. In 2022, we procured 234,820 MWh of renewable energy in total, matching 90% of our total energy use (up from 88% in 2021 and 76% in 2020) with renewable generation. In the event that carbon pricing regimes are implemented in jurisdictions where PayPal operations are located, these strategies would likely mitigate any increases to operation costs across our global operations.

Cost: To approximate the cost to realize this opportunity, we estimated the annual incremental cost to enroll in 100% green energy tariffs at our San Jose, California and Scottsdale, Arizona office sites, which will help us achieve our 2025 science-based target to reduce our absolute operational GHG emissions by 25% (from a 2019 base year). The estimated incremental cost for doing so by participating in our utility providers' Green Energy programs at these two sites is approximately \$76,000 per year. We

added this figure to the annualized cost of our San Jose office solar panel upgrades of \$125,932 to reach a total of \$201,932 (\$76,000 + \$125,932) as an estimate of the annual cost of our response.

Comment

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

(C3.1) Does your organization’s strategy include a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world?

Row 1

Climate transition plan

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

Publicly available climate transition plan

No

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

We have a different feedback mechanism in place

Description of feedback mechanism

In 2021, we announced our goal to achieve net-zero emissions by 2040 along with medium-term science-based targets. This process was informed by direct stakeholder feedback and engagement, including through direct consultation and a multi-stakeholder roundtable with representatives from investors, peer companies, non-profit organizations, and supply chain partners. For example, in one-on-one conversations with multiple investors, we received support for aligning our targets to the 1.5C pathway and Paris Agreement and the ongoing investments we are making in renewable energy procurement. We plan to continue a robust multi-stakeholder engagement approach as we implement our low-carbon transition plan and consider future mid-term targets.

Frequency of feedback collection

Less frequently than annually

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

Explain why your organization does not have a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world and any plans to develop one in the future

<Not Applicable>

Explain why climate-related risks and opportunities have not influenced your strategy

<Not Applicable>

C3.2

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

	Use of climate-related scenario analysis to inform strategy	Primary reason why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy	Explain why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy and any plans to use it in the future
Row 1	Yes, qualitative and quantitative	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C3.2a

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

Climate-related scenario	Scenario analysis coverage	Temperature alignment of scenario	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices
Transition scenarios IEA NZE 2050	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	<p>Beginning in 2022, we undertook climate-related scenario analysis across three potential future climate transition scenarios, including a “Net Zero emissions by 2050” scenario that corresponds to IEA NZE 2050. Through company-wide and multi-functional internal stakeholder interviews, which were guided by our climate risk assessment focal questions, we identified and evaluated transitional climate risks and opportunities for PayPal’s business. In the “Net Zero emissions by 2050” scenario, the transition required drastic and coordinated global action, particularly in the 2020s. The cost of action was high but warming peaks at 1.6°C in 2050 then declines to 1.5°C by 2100.</p> <p>Our initial findings indicate that this scenario presents certain transitional risks for PayPal over the short (1-3 years), medium (3-5 years), and long (more than 5 years) term. The findings of this assessment will further inform PayPal’s management of climate risks and opportunities.</p>
Physical climate scenarios RCP 6.0	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	<p>Beginning in 2022, we undertook climate-related scenario analysis across three potential future physical climate change scenarios, including a “Current Policies” scenario that corresponds to Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs) 6.0. Through company-wide and multi-functional internal stakeholder interviews, which were guided by our climate risk assessment focal questions, we identified and evaluated physical climate risks and opportunities for PayPal’s business.</p> <p>Under the “Current Policies” scenario, global emissions put the world on track for at least 3.3°C of warming by 2100, with physical climate impacts increasing in severity and frequency through 2050, including sea-level rise, desertification, extreme weather patterns, and ecosystem collapse.</p> <p>Our initial findings indicate this temperature rise scenario presents certain acute and chronic physical risks for PayPal’s global operations over the short (1-3 years), medium (3-5 years), and long (more than 5 years) term. The findings of this assessment will further inform PayPal’s management of climate risks and opportunities.</p>

C3.2b

(C3.2b) Provide details of the focal questions your organization seeks to address by using climate-related scenario analysis, and summarize the results with respect to these questions.

Row 1

Focal questions

We defined the following focal questions to guide our evaluation of physical and transitional climate risks to PayPal through 2050 under each scenario, using PayPal's enterprise risk taxonomy and with involvement of select functional areas: (i) If PayPal's business model and strategy remain the same as it is today, what are the various risks and opportunities facing PayPal in this scenario?; (ii) How would PayPal be performing in this scenario?; (iii) What potential risks would this scenario pose to the company and to your specific function within PayPal?; and (iv) What potential opportunities would this scenario create for the company and to your specific function within PayPal?

Results of the climate-related scenario analysis with respect to the focal questions

The initial results of PayPal's climate-related scenario analysis identified key transition and physical risks for PayPal, including physical, operational, regulatory and reputational risk. Specifically, one action taken by PayPal in relation to the focal question (iii) is the implementation of a climate risk action plan in Europe. The Europe action plan focuses on enhancing our governance processes and risk management procedures in Europe in accordance with guidance on the management of climate-related and environmental risks published by the Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier (Circular CSSF 21/773). The Europe action plan is designed to address transition risk and physical risk exposures, as identified in relation to focus question (iii), which uncovered potential transitional risks posed by a net-zero by 2050 scenario and potential physical risks posed by an RCP 6.0 scenario. The Europe action plan workstream commenced in 2022 and is expected to conclude before the end of 2023. This work will enable PayPal to better meet current and emerging regulatory obligations in Europe and will inform climate risk assessments in other regions.

C3.3

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

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	<p>We see opportunities for our digital payments technology to help build climate resilience and foster opportunities across the global economy over the short-, medium-, and long-term. We also recognize the opportunity to further our financial health mission by establishing long-term science-based commitments and supporting digital finance solutions for climate resilience. In addition, we see the potential for climate innovation to enhance the customer value proposition of our products and services.</p> <p>PayPal's digital payment products can help enable effective and timely financial responses to climate-influenced natural disasters. Our rapid response fundraising team actively monitors global events, including extreme weather activity, and evaluates our ability to mobilize our users and leverage our fundraising capabilities. Where response and recovery needs align with our capabilities, we endeavor to launch campaigns to aid in the delivery of relief efforts to impacted communities facing climate-influenced disasters. In 2022, we helped concerned individuals donate more than \$1 million to responding charities in the wake of deadly flooding in Pakistan and Hurricane Ian in Florida, U.S. We also helped people in Mississippi, U.S. through corporate donations to two charities working in the community to provide relief and build capacity following water outages triggered by severe flooding events.</p> <p>We are in the early phases of researching the potential of digital climate finance solutions, which will require significant research and development to deliver at scale. PayPal is a founding member of the Climate Innovation for Adaptation and Resilience (CIFAR) Alliance, a global initiative working to provide climate adaptation and resilience tools and resources to one billion of the world's most vulnerable people.</p> <p>We also continue to invest in climate impact projects that promote climate transition opportunities for those with limited means. In 2022, PayPal invested in carbon credit projects in India, Guatemala, and Mexico.</p>
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	<p>We annually update our screening of Scope 3 emissions categories and estimated indirect emissions in our supply chain from purchased goods and services, capital goods, and upstream transportation and distribution. We also annually measure business travel emissions using activity data for air travel, rail, rental cars, and hotels and for fuel and energy related activities, which includes estimates based on Scope 2 data center emissions from IT infrastructure energy use under PayPal operational control. Since 2021, we have reported our Scope 3 emissions for all relevant Scope 3 categories across PayPal's value chain.</p> <p>Scope 3 emissions and the value chain risks stemming from not effectively managing our Scope 3 emissions, such as the risk of rising procurement costs, are relevant to PayPal in the short-, medium-, and long-term. Emerging carbon regulation could lead to rising fuel prices and increasing energy costs for our vendors, resulting in higher operating costs to their business and higher prices for the goods and services that we procure such as IT hardware.</p> <p>We set a Science-Based Target to have 75% of our vendors by spend set their own science-based targets by 2025. In 2021, with support from CDP Supply Chain, we implemented a vendor climate engagement program to help our suppliers manage their science-based climate action efforts. As of year-end 2022, 39% of our vendors by spend within the relevant Scope 3 categories have set science-based targets, up from 30% in 2021 and 27% in 2020. We have restated prior period values based on refinements in assessment methodology to include vendor spend from relevant Scope 3 categories only.</p> <p>In addition, vendors are required to comply with PayPal's publicly available Third-Party Code of Conduct & Ethics or provide their own contractual obligations affirming they will develop and implement environmental responsible business practices to reduce PayPal's environmental impact and prioritize reducing, or eliminating GHG emissions, energy, input materials and waste.</p>
Investment in R&D	Yes	<p>Innovation is a strategic dimension of our approach to environmental sustainability and climate action and a core company value. Our cross-functional Environmental Working Group collaborates closely with PayPal's Innovation Lab to identify and invest in ideas to manage our climate impact, inspire employee innovation, and empower consumers and communities to address climate change.</p> <p>We believe that blockchain technology has the potential to deliver innovative, positive social impact. In 2021, we consulted with climate accounting experts, academics, investors, and blockchain industry stakeholders to assess the climate impacts associated with crypto assets and contribute to emerging best practices in climate accounting measurement. In 2022, we estimated cryptocurrency-related emissions using calendar year activity data and the Hybrid Emissions Allocation Method as presented in the Accounting for Cryptocurrency Climate Impacts guidance published by Crypto Carbon Rating Institute and South Pole in 2022. We support efforts to develop GHG emissions accounting guidance that is consistent with recognized and widely adopted accounting frameworks.</p> <p>In addition, we are also exploring climate mitigation strategies consistent with our net-zero goal and Science-Based Targets. These include opportunities to invest in product innovations, engage with custodians and service providers, and fund climate impact projects that help to enable climate resilience.</p>
Operations	Yes	<p>PayPal's climate action strategy prioritizes reduction of Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions within our operations over the short-, medium-, and long-term. Operational efficiency presents climate-related opportunities and mitigates risk. We annually measure and report operational emissions from our facilities globally. In 2022, our global energy remained relatively flat (+1% from 2021) as data center power use remained steady and office energy use increased moderately as a result of post-pandemic workplace repopulation. At the same time, we reached 90% total renewable energy use and maintained 100% renewable energy sourcing for our data centers. Our expanded approach to renewable energy procurement helped to further reduce our Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 26% from 2021, even with our generally stable 2022 energy use, and by 80% compared to our 2019 base year.</p> <p>Renewable energy and energy management are integrated within the operational strategies for our data center and real estate and facilities teams. Since 2021, we have maintained 100% renewable energy procurement for our data centers. 77% of our global energy use as of 2022 is attributable to our data centers and is a primary driver of our GHG emissions. In addition, we have increased renewable energy sourcing for our offices. Renewable energy purchases and intelligent energy management practices across our data centers and global real estate portfolio help mitigate risk associated with energy price fluctuations and evolving regulations while improving overall corporate efficiency.</p> <p>While most of our computing occurs at PayPal data centers, we continue to migrate to cloud service providers who either have or are committed to achieving 100% renewable energy. This transition supports both improvements in computing and storage efficiency, as well as energy consumption.</p> <p>We believe there is a reasonable likelihood of continued operational emissions reductions as we execute against our operational strategy.</p>

C3.4

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

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Indirect costs	<p>Climate risks and opportunities are relevant to, and incorporated in, our indirect cost planning over the short-, medium-, and long-term. This is demonstrated by our financial planning for renewable energy procurement. In 2019, PayPal committed to matching 100% of the energy used by its data centers with renewable energy generation by 2023 and has achieved this objective since 2021. As a result, our financial planning for data center energy expenses reflects the costs of procuring renewable energy. Energy use in data centers is attributable to associated operations as well as cooling. As global temperatures increase, energy related to cooling data centers may also increase.</p> <p>While near term energy costs may increase due to a premium for “green power,” the long-term nature of power purchase agreements (PPA) may result in lower energy cost over the life of the agreement, relative to traditional energy generation sources. For example, a PPA signed in 2017 that provides renewable electricity to facilities in Arizona required a 20-year financial commitment. This long-term contract will result in stable energy costs compared to the purchase of a comparable amount of energy through traditional commercial electricity tariffs. The long-term contract also provides predictability and may result in lower future cost for renewable energy credits (RECs) used to meet our data center renewable energy commitment. We purchased 62,423 MWh of renewable energy through this PPA in 2022. We continue to focus on renewable energy procurement for our global facilities (including data centers, offices, and warehouses), matching 58% of the energy used with renewable generation as of 2022 (compared to 40% in 2021 and 11% in 2020). Given uncertainty with respect to renewable energy prices and markets, PayPal will continue to reassess financial planning for data center and office energy to prioritize low-cost and emissions-free energy resources.</p> <p>To further prioritize low-carbon energy sources in our leased spaces, we have added a sustainability assessment to our standard leasing practice to evaluate factors such as renewable energy access and efficiency standards for all prospective office locations.</p>

C3.5

(C3.5) 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	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
Row 1	No, but we plan to in the next two years	<Not Applicable>

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

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

Absolute target

C4.1a

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

Target reference number

Abs 1

Is this a science-based target?

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

Target ambition

1.5°C aligned

Year target was set

2020

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Base year

2019

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

6509

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

46643

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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)

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

53152

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

100

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

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1:

Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

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)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

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)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

<Not Applicable>

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

100

Target year

2025

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

25

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]

39864

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

3859

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

6738

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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)

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

10597

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?

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

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

320.251354605659

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

We are committed to addressing our emissions and supporting climate action to meet the Paris Climate Agreement. We set a Science-Based Target to reduce absolute Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 25% by 2025 from a 2019 base year. This target covers 100% of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions arising from our direct operational activities, with no exclusions.

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

We remain steadfast in our commitment to reducing Scope 1 and 2 emissions consistent with our Science-Based Target and are working to expand renewable energy sourcing and energy efficiency initiatives for our offices and maintaining 100% renewable energy commitment for data centers. Our 2022 Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions were lower compared to 2019 primarily driven by the substantial growth of our data center renewable energy procurement, which reached 100% in 2021, and the significant reduction of office energy use due to COVID-19. While we remain on track to meet our Science-Based Target by 2025 and observed Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions reductions exceeding our 2025 goal in 2022, we may experience incremental Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions increases in the near-term from a return to in-office working and company growth.

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

<Not Applicable>

Target reference number

Abs 2

Is this a science-based target?

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

Target ambition

1.5°C aligned

Year target was set

2020

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

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

Base year

2019

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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)
27400

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
27400

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)
27400

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

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

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

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)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

1.8

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

1.8

Target year

2025

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

25

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]

20550

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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)

8844

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

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

8844

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

8844

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?

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

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

270.890510948905

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

We set a Science-Based Target to reduce our absolute scope 3 GHG emissions from fuel and energy-related activities (FERA) 25% from a 2019 base year. Our absolute FERA emissions target captures 100% of FERA emissions for PayPal with no exclusions. Since 2021 is the base year for PayPal's complete Scope 3 GHG inventory for all Scope 3 categories, we have used 2021 emissions values as a best proxy for calculating the "Base year Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)" as referenced above.

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

Our procurement of renewable energy for PayPal office and data center operations will reduce Scope 3 emissions from fuel and energy-related activities (FERA). While we remain on track to meet our Science-Based Target by 2025, we may observe incremental FERA emissions increases in the near-term from a return to in-office working following the COVID pandemic and company growth.

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

<Not Applicable>

C4.2

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

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

Net-zero target(s)

Other climate-related target(s)

C4.2a

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

Target reference number

Low 1

Year target was set

2019

Target coverage

Business activity

Target type: energy carrier

Electricity

Target type: activity

Consumption

Target type: energy source

Renewable energy source(s) only

Base year

2018

Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)

155800

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

49

Target year

2023

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in target year

100

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

100

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

100

Target status in reporting year

Achieved

Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes, target reference number 'Abs 1'. We have set a Science-Based Target to reduce our absolute operational GHG emissions by 25% in 2025 from a 2019 base year. In addition, PayPal has pledged to achieve net-zero emissions by 2040. We anticipate that our renewable energy goal will complement these targets.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Science Based Targets initiative

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In 2019, we took meaningful steps toward establishing a climate mitigation program by announcing our goal for 100% renewable energy for data centers. We prioritized reductions to our data center emissions footprint since over 75% of our annual energy use is from these sources (77% as of 2022).

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

<Not Applicable>

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

PayPal's data center team has achieved our target for advancing data center renewable energy procurement, reaching 100% renewable energy since 2021 versus 49% renewable energy in the 2018 base year. In 2017, PayPal entered into a long-term power purchase agreement (PPA) with our utility provider in Phoenix, AZ (Arizona Public Service) to enable construction of the Red Rock solar photovoltaic generation facility. Our commitment to purchasing renewable energy from Arizona Public Service and this facility has supplied approximately 60,000 MWh of renewables per year (62,423 MWh in 2022) and will continue to support PayPal through 2037. Additionally, we partner with two of our largest data center collocation providers in to procure approximately 98,000 MWh per year for our operations in Arizona, Nevada and Utah. In 2022, PayPal also joined 100% renewable energy tariffs in San Jose, California and Scottsdale, Arizona supporting the greening of local power grids, covering 100% of the electricity consumed at these sites during 2022 (approximately 9,800 MWh).

C4.2b

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

Target reference number

Oth 1

Year target was set

2020

Target coverage

Business activity

Target type: absolute or intensity

Absolute

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

Engagement with suppliers	Percentage of suppliers (by procurement spend) with a science-based target
---------------------------	--

Target denominator (intensity targets only)

<Not Applicable>

Base year

2019

Figure or percentage in base year

25

Target year

2025

Figure or percentage in target year

75

Figure or percentage in reporting year

39

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

28

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes, NZ1. Through our vendor-focused Science-Based Target, we aim to manage and reduce the Scope 3 emissions associated with the products and services we procure and work towards our long-term goal of net-zero GHG emissions across our company-wide operations and value chain by 2040.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Science Based Targets initiative – approved supplier engagement target

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

We conducted a Scope 3 screening of purchased goods and services and determined that Scope 3 emissions are relevant to PayPal. To manage and reduce the Scope 3 emissions associated with our procurement practices, we committed to engaging with our supply chain so that 75% of our vendors by spend within the purchased goods and services, capital goods, business travel, and upstream transportation and distribution categories set their own science-based targets by 2025. This target is approved by the Science-Based Targets initiative and is an interim goal towards achieving net-zero GHG emissions across our company-wide operations and value chain by 2040.

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

We have partnered with CDP since 2021 to provide information and resources to help approximately 300 of our top suppliers by spend each year develop GHG inventories and learn more about science-based targets (SBTs). In 2022, 39% of our suppliers by spend within purchased goods and services, capital goods, business travel, and upstream transportation and distribution have or committed to set an SBT (up from 30% in 2021 and 27% in 2020). We also engage directly with our top business travel vendors by spend to encourage climate pledges, with over 50% by spend committed to establishing sustainable business travel programs. We acknowledge that there are current limitations in our ability to influence GHG emissions outside of PayPal's direct control. We continue to engage with vendors, industry peers, GHG accounting standard-setters, and environmental non-governmental organizations to learn more about best practices in sustainable supply chain management and will use these findings to continue working toward our goal.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

<Not Applicable>

C4.2c

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

Target reference number

NZ1

Target coverage

Company-wide

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

Abs1

Abs2

Target year for achieving net zero

2040

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and we have committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative in the next two years

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

We have pledged to achieve net-zero GHG emissions across our company-wide operations and value chain by 2040, which will align with the forthcoming net-zero targets standard by the Science-Based Targets initiative. Our interim reduction targets to achieve this goal will cover emissions from our operations and value chain, including Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 emissions as specified in the Science-Based Target guidelines for net-zero target-setting: specifically, 100% renewable energy sources to power our data centers by 2023 (achieved in 2021), 25% reduction of absolute operational GHG emissions by 2025 from a 2019 base year, and 75% of our vendors by spend adopting their own science-based targets by 2025.

Do you intend to neutralize any unabated emissions with permanent carbon removals at the target year?

Yes

Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at target year

We believe we may need to neutralize unabated emissions across our value chain in 2040 when we aim to achieve net-zero emissions and in subsequent years until we are able to abate all emissions. We continue to invest in climate impact projects that promote renewable energy and improve living standards for those with limited means. In 2022, we retired recent-vintage carbon credits representing 6,000 metric tons of avoided emissions from Project Shine in India. We also provided financial support for new clean cookstove projects in Mexico and Guatemala, where credit verification and retirement are underway. While these carbon credits are not from projects that demonstrate permanent carbon removal, we took this important step to demonstrate our commitment. We do not claim the carbon credit projects as investments for neutralization at this time. We will continue to explore opportunities to engage in neutralization activities going forward.

Planned actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain (optional)

C4.3

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

Yes

C4.3a

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

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	4	
To be implemented*	0	0
Implementation commenced*	2	9800
Implemented*	2	2792
Not to be implemented	0	

C4.3b

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

Initiative category & Initiative type

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

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

2447

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

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

0

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

0

Payback period

No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

Since 2021, we have matched 100% of the energy from our data center operations with renewable energy generation, two years ahead of our goal. Similar to our data centers, we continue to focus on renewable energy procurement for our offices. In 2022, PayPal joined 100% renewable energy tariffs in San Jose, California and Scottsdale, Arizona, U.S. supporting the greening of local power grids. Increased renewable energy purchases for our offices, combined with energy efficiency and conservation actions in our global real estate portfolio, helps mitigate risk associated with energy price fluctuations while improving overall corporate efficiency. In total, we procured approximately 9,800 MWh of renewable energy for these offices in 2022, covering 100% of the electricity consumed at these sites during the year, and expect to realize approximately 2,447 MT CO2e in annual savings.

Initiative category & Initiative type

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

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

345

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

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

112000

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

575000

Payback period

4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

We rely on purchased electricity for the operation of our offices globally. To reduce our energy use, we continued to further enhance our energy efficiency practices in our offices in 2022 by concluding a series of high-efficiency LED lighting upgrades as part of planned global renovation and interior construction projects at 19 sites. The PayPal facilities teams implemented 9,921 LED light fixtures upgrades globally across office sites in Asia, Europe, and North America. The resulting collective cost savings are estimated at approximately USD \$112,000 per year, with approximately 345 metric tons of annual CO2e savings.

C4.3c

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

Method	Comment
Financial optimization calculations	Our real estate and facilities team uses total lifecycle cost and simple payback analysis, as well as environmental sustainability considerations, to determine the financial feasibility of implementing energy efficiency projects. In partnership with our Environmental Working Group, the facilities team continues to develop an energy management initiative aimed at identifying, evaluating, budgeting, and implementing additional efficiency measures across our global office locations. For example, we have incorporated LED lighting as a standard for new build projects. In addition, our data centers team requires that renewable energy options be incorporated into any new vendor relationships for leased data center space.
Employee engagement	Our employees care deeply about the environment and volunteer their time and skills throughout the year to address sustainability issues. PayPal's Community Impact Teams sponsor teams of passionate employees who focus on environmental sustainability and other causes in our offices and communities around the world. For example, in 2022, through a combination of grants and employee volunteering with organizations such as the SankalpTaru Foundation in India, Keep Austin Beautiful in the U.S., One Tree Planted in Ireland, and United Way in Guatemala, PayPal supported tree planting and ecosystem restoration efforts across North America, Europe, South America, and Asia. In addition, we partnered with Gold Standard Foundation to offer PayPal employees the opportunity to purchase high-quality carbon credits, with PayPal matching those donations. Our Community Impact Teams also partner with the Environmental Working Group and our real estate and facilities team to identify energy efficiency and renewable energy opportunities across our office locations.

C4.5

(C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

No

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

No

C5.1a

(C5.1a) 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?

Row 1

Has there been a structural change?

Yes, an acquisition

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

In 2022 we incorporated PayPal's acquisitions of Happy Returns and GoPay business units into our organizational boundary.

Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

Happy Returns operates warehouse facilities in the continental United States. GoPay operations include colocated data center facilities in China. The energy and GHG emissions associated with PayPal's operational control of these Happy Returns and GoPay facilities are included in our 2022 reporting.

C5.1b

(C5.1b) 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?	Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)
Row 1	Yes, a change in boundary	Our organizational boundary has expanded to include PayPal's acquisition of the Happy Returns and GoPay business units.

C5.1c

(C5.1c) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in C5.1a and/or C5.1b?

	Base year recalculation	Scope(s) recalculated	Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold	Past years' recalculation
Row 1	No, because the impact does not meet our significance threshold	<Not Applicable>	Base year emissions impact from the acquired operations did not meet our significance threshold of 5% for either Scope 1 or Scope 2 (Market Based) emissions.	No

C5.2

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

Scope 1

Base year start

January 1 2019

Base year end

December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6509

Comment

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

January 1 2019

Base year end

December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

98921

Comment

As of 2021, we started calculating both the market-based and location-based methods of accounting for Scope 2 GHG emissions, consistent with the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard's Scope 2 Guidance.

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start

January 1 2019

Base year end

December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

46643

Comment

As of 2021, we started calculating both the market-based and location-based methods of accounting for Scope 2 GHG emissions, consistent with the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard's Scope 2 Guidance.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start

January 1 2021

Base year end

December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

446000

Comment

We developed a spend-based Economically Extended Input-Output (EEIO) model based on the US EPA Supply Chain Emission Factors to estimate Scope 3 emissions from Purchased Goods and Services. Our 2021 purchased goods and services also includes estimated Scope 3 emissions associated with PayPal's consumer cryptocurrency buy-sell-hold services. The 2021 value includes cryptocurrency-related emissions, which are estimated using 2021 activity data and the Hybrid Emissions Allocation Method as presented in the "Accounting for Cryptocurrency Climate Impacts" guidance published by Crypto Carbon Rating Institute and South Pole in 2022. Scope 3 spend based emissions categories are rounded to the nearest 1000 metric tons CO2e to reflect limitations in the underlying data sources and estimation methodologies.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start

January 1 2021

Base year end

December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

46000

Comment

We developed a spend-based Economically Extended Input-Output (EEIO) model based on the US EPA Supply Chain Emission Factors to estimate Scope 3 emissions from Capital Goods. Scope 3 spend based emissions categories are rounded to the nearest 1000 metric tons CO2e to reflect limitations in the underlying data sources and estimation methodologies.

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

Base year start

January 1 2019

Base year end

December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

27400

Comment

Fuel & Energy related activities - MBM- CO2e

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

January 1 2021

Base year end

December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1000

Comment

We developed a spend-based Economically Extended Input-Output (EEIO) model based on the US EPA Supply Chain Emission Factors to estimate Scope 3 emissions from Upstream Transportation and Distribution. Scope 3 spend based emissions categories are rounded to the nearest 1000 metric tons CO2e to reflect limitations in the underlying data sources and estimation methodologies.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start

January 1 2021

Base year end

December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

We have conducted a Scope 3 screening of waste generated in operations and determined that this emissions category is relevant to PayPal. We have included waste generated in operations in our preliminary estimation of Scope 3 emissions from purchased goods and services, as described above.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start

January 1 2019

Base year end

December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

32100

Comment

Business travel Scope 3 emissions were calculated in accordance with the GHG Protocol's Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard. Following DEFRA's 2021 guidance accompanying its conversion factors, air mileage is categorized by short, medium and long-haul distances (i.e., <300 miles, between 300 and <2,300 miles or equal or >2,300 miles, respectively). Flights were also categorized by seat class (i.e., business, first, premium economy, economy and average). Appropriate DEFRA Conversion Factors for Business Travel are applied to each distance type to calculate MT CO2e for air travel emissions.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start

January 1 2021

Base year end

December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

18732

Comment

For calculating the emissions associated with employee commute and remote working, two different sub-categories were considered:

Employee commuting emissions are estimated using average monthly office attendance data, employee transportation survey data, and U.S. EPA transportation mode emissions factors and are limited by data availability. Employee remote working emissions are estimated using average monthly remote working data and the remote working emissions methodology published by Anthesis Group in the Estimating Energy Consumption and GHG Emissions for Remote Workers white paper. We will periodically review publicly available methodologies and evaluate opportunities to enhance the quality and quantity of data available for estimating employee commuting and remote working emissions.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

We have quantified emissions associated with upstream leased assets, including leased facilities, within our Scope 1 and Scope 2 inventory. PayPal does not have any other upstream leased assets that are not captured in the Scope 1 and Scope 2 inventory.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

As a Software and Services business, substantially all of PayPal's products and services are digital. We have conducted an assessment of PayPal's physical products and determined that emissions from downstream transportation and distribution are not relevant or material under any of the criteria in the Scope 3 Standard.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

As a Software and Services business, substantially all of PayPal's products and services are digital. We have conducted an assessment of physical products and determined that emissions from the processing of sold products is not relevant or material under the Scope 3 Standard.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Emissions from use of sold products are negligible (<1 % of scope 3 emissions). This category is not relevant under any of the criteria in the Scope 3 Standard.

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

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

As a Software and Services business, substantially all of PayPal's products and services are digital. We have completed an assessment of PayPal's physical products and determined that emissions from end-of-life treatment is not relevant under any of the criteria in the Scope 3 Standard.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

PayPal does not have any downstream leased assets.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

PayPal does not have any franchises.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

PayPal's business is the enablement of digital payments. As such, investing is not a significant part of our business and is not relevant under any criteria in the Scope 3 Standard.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Not relevant to PayPal.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Not relevant to PayPal.

(C5.3) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

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

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

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

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

3859

Start date

<Not Applicable>

End date

<Not Applicable>

Comment

C6.2

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

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

Scope 2, market-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment

As of 2021, we started calculating both the market-based and location-based methods of accounting for Scope 2 GHG emissions, consistent with the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard's Scope 2 Guidance.

C6.3

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

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based

101454

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

6738

Start date

<Not Applicable>

End date

<Not Applicable>

Comment

C6.4

(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

No

C6.5

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

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

448000

Emissions calculation methodology

Hybrid method

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

15.1

Please explain

We developed a spend-based Economically Extended Input-Output (EEIO) model based on the US EPA Supply Chain Emission Factors to estimate Scope 3 emissions from Purchased Goods and Services. Our 2022 purchased goods and services also includes estimated Scope 3 emissions associated with PayPal's consumer cryptocurrency buy-sell-hold services. Cryptocurrency-related emissions are estimated using 2022 activity data and the Hybrid Emissions Allocation Method as presented in the "Accounting for Cryptocurrency Climate Impacts" guidance published by Crypto Carbon Rating Institute and South Pole in 2022.

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

16000

Emissions calculation methodology

Spend-based method

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

0

Please explain

We developed a spend-based Economically Extended Input-Output (EEIO) model based on the US EPA Supply Chain Emission Factors to estimate Scope 3 emissions from Capital Goods.

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

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

8800

Emissions calculation methodology

Supplier-specific method

Average data method

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

100

Please explain

Emissions were calculated for fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2) by totaling activity data for each Scope 1 fuel type and electricity consumption by country. These totals were multiplied by their relevant emission factors as appropriate: 2021 International Energy Agency emission factors, 2022 AIB Residual Mix emission factors and UK DEFRA / BEIS Conversion Factors for Company Reporting. Only activities B and C (i.e., upstream emission of purchased electricity and transmission and distribution losses) are included in the calculations.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

11000

Emissions calculation methodology

Spend-based method

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

0

Please explain

We developed a spend-based Economically Extended Input-Output (EEIO) model based on the US EPA Supply Chain Emission Factors to estimate Scope 3 emissions from Upstream Transportation and Distribution.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

We conducted a Scope 3 screening of waste generated in operations and determined that this emissions category is relevant to PayPal. We have included waste generated in operations within our preliminary estimation of Scope 3 emissions from purchased goods and services, as described above. As part of our Science-Based Targets, established in April 2021, we have set a vendor engagement target for 75% of our vendors (by spend) to adopt their own science-based climate targets by 2025. This vendor engagement target covers Scope 3 emissions from waste generation. We believe that engaging vendors to set their own climate targets is the most effective means to address Scope 3 emissions from this category. In 2021, we rolled out a vendor engagement initiative with CDP Supply Chain to mobilize vendor climate efforts by collecting climate impact data, providing technical support and collaborating with vendors, peers, and supply chain sustainability experts. We are working to refine our approach to measuring emissions from waste generated in operations and will re-assess disclosure in future years.

Business travel

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

6170

Emissions calculation methodology

Distance-based method

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

100

Please explain

Business travel Scope 3 emissions were calculated in accordance with the GHG Protocol's Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard. Following DEFRA's 2021 guidance accompanying its conversion factors, air mileage is categorized by short, medium and long-haul distances (i.e., <300 miles, between 300 and <2,300 miles or equal or >2,300 miles, respectively). Flights were also categorized by seat class (i.e., business, first, premium economy, economy and average). Appropriate DEFRA Conversion Factors for Business Travel are applied to each distance type to calculate MT CO2e for air travel emissions.

All travel data were summed and multiplied by relevant DEFRA Emission Factors to calculate MT CO2e. Resultant travel emissions are summed to provide a total for Business Travel emissions. Specifics on each business travel data aspect is detailed below:

- Air Travel Emissions: [(short haul selected class air mileage * DEFRA 2021 short haul selected class emission factor) + (medium haul selected class air mileage * DEFRA 2021 medium haul selected class emission factor) + (long haul selected class air mileage * DEFRA 2021 long haul selected class emission factor)]
- Employee Mileage Emissions: (vehicle-miles reimbursed * Passenger car vehicle-miles emission factor)
- Public Transit Emissions: [(bus passenger miles * DEFRA 2021 bus passenger miles emission factor) + (intercity rail passenger miles * DEFRA 2021 intercity rail passenger miles emission factor) + (ferry passenger miles * DEFRA 2021 ferry passenger miles emission factor)]
- Rental Cars Emissions: (rental car gasoline consumed * DEFRA 2021 gasoline consumption emission factor)
- Hotel Stay Emissions: (number of hotel night within specific region * DEFRA 2021 emission factor per night by country)

Employee commuting

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

17028

Emissions calculation methodology

Distance-based method
Site-specific method

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

0

Please explain

For calculating the emissions associated with employee commute and remote working, two different sub-categories were considered:

Employee Commuting: average emissions associated with employee commute for 11 direct competitors (mainly fintech and IT companies) were used to calculate the emissions per employee. A 10% markup was added to that average. This factor was then multiplied by the total number of the employees who visited the office between January and December 2022 (based on the number of card swipes in various offices).

Remote Working: the number of employees working from home and the country-specific Incremental Remote Working Energy Intensity uses country specific IEA data on energy consumption for the baseline energy intensity and the regional ratio of incremental energy intensity to determine the country specific incremental energy increases due to remote work were used to calculate the emissions.

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

We have quantified emissions associated with upstream leased assets, including leased facilities, within our Scope 1 and Scope 2 inventory. PayPal does not have any other upstream leased assets that are not captured in the Scope 1 and Scope 2 inventory.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

As a Software and Services business, substantially all of PayPal's products and services are digital. We have conducted an assessment of PayPal's physical products and determined that emissions from downstream transportation and distribution are not relevant or material under any of the criteria in the Scope 3 Standard.

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

As a Software and Services business, substantially all of PayPal's products and services are digital. We have conducted an assessment of physical products and determined that emissions from the processing of sold products is not relevant or material under the Scope 3 Standard.

Use of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Emissions from use of sold products are negligible (<1 % of scope 3 emissions). This category is not relevant under any of the criteria in the Scope 3 Standard.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

As a Software and Services business, substantially all of PayPal's products and services are digital. We have completed an assessment of PayPal's physical products and determined that emissions from end-of-life treatment is not relevant under any of the criteria in the Scope 3 Standard.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

PayPal does not have any downstream leased assets.

Franchises

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

PayPal does not have any franchises

Investments

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

PayPal's business is the enablement of digital payments. As such, investing is not a significant part of our business and is not relevant under any criteria in the Scope 3 Standard.

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Not relevant to PayPal.

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Not relevant to PayPal.

C6.7

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

No

C6.10

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

Intensity figure

3.851e-7

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

10597

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

2751800000

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

31.69

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason(s) for change

Change in renewable energy consumption

Please explain

Annual Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions decreased by approximately 26% year over year, while revenue increased by approximately 8%. The reduction in total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions was driven primarily by the sustained growth of PayPal's renewable energy procurement.

Intensity figure

0.3576544043

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

10597

Metric denominator

full time equivalent (FTE) employee

Metric denominator: Unit total

29630

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

22.73

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason(s) for change

Change in renewable energy consumption

Please explain

While the number of full time equivalent (FTE) employees decreased by approximately 4%, annual Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions decreased by approximately 26%. The reduction in total emissions was driven primarily by the sustained growth of PayPal's renewable energy procurement.

Intensity figure

0.0021837326

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

10597

Metric denominator

square foot

Metric denominator: Unit total

4852838

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

26.7

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason(s) for change

Change in renewable energy consumption

Please explain

PayPal's global real estate portfolio square footage increased by 1% while annual Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions decreased by approximately 26%. The reduction in total emissions was driven primarily by the sustained growth of PayPal's renewable energy procurement in 2022.

Intensity figure

0.474173341

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

10597

Metric denominator

Other, please specify (Number of payment transactions (millions))

Metric denominator: Unit total

22349

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

36

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason(s) for change

Change in renewable energy consumption

Please explain

While PayPal's number of payment transactions increased by 16%, annual Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions decreased by approximately 26%. The reduction in total emissions was driven primarily by the sustained growth of PayPal's renewable energy procurement.

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

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

Yes

C7.1a

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

Greenhouse gas	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)	GWP Reference
CO2	3056.88	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
CH4	1.09	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
N2O	11.02	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
Other, please specify (Refrigerants)	789.8	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

C7.2

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

Country/area/region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Brazil	0
Canada	0
Guatemala	13.4
Mexico	0
United States of America	3093.01
China	1.75
Hong Kong SAR, China	183.43
India	0
Israel	0
Japan	0
Philippines	0
Singapore	0
France	0
Germany	0
Ireland	567.21
Italy	0
Luxembourg	0
Poland	0
Russian Federation	0
Spain	0
Sweden	0
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	0
Australia	0

C7.3

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

By activity

C7.3c

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

Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Facilities	2647.45
Corporate Jet	1211.35
Data Centers	0

C7.5

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

Country/area/region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Brazil	18.57	18.57
Canada	90.99	0
Guatemala	113.35	113.35
Mexico	92.19	92.19
United States of America	84012.03	0
China	8848.85	0
Hong Kong SAR, China	51.81	51.81
India	3214.83	3214.83
Israel	338.97	338.97
Japan	74.93	74.93
Philippines	1875.56	1875.56
France	9.14	9.99
Germany	122.83	70.32
Ireland	1851.26	162.5
Italy	36.87	59.23
Luxembourg	35.15	20.96
Poland	5.97	7.17
Russian Federation	31.28	31.28
Spain	13.02	14.21
Sweden	21.68	38.95
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	228.49	177.66
Australia	143.98	143.98
Singapore	222.04	222.04

C7.6

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

By activity

C7.6c

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

Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Consumption of Purchased Electricity	100717.14	6001.88
Consumption of Purchased Steam	736.61	736.61

C7.7

(C7.7) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Not relevant as we do not have any subsidiaries

C7.9

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

Decreased

C7.9a

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

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change in emissions	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	3704.97	Decreased	25.0948	Total renewable energy purchases in 2022 were 234,820 MWh versus 225,800 MWh in the prior year. This increase in renewable energy purchases and application resulted in a 3,704.97 MT CO2e decrease in our Scope 2 MBM emissions in 2022, relative to 2021. This represented a 25.09% decrease in total Scope 1 and Scope 2 MBM emissions in 2022, relative to 2021. This calculation is as follows: (3704.97 [2022 Scope 1+ Scope 2 MBM reduction from renewable energy procurement] / 14,302.27 [2021 combined Scope 1 and Scope 2 MBM emissions] x 100 = 25.0948%.
Other emissions reduction activities	0	No change	0	We did not have any additional emissions reduction initiatives in the reporting year.
Divestment	0	No change	0	There was no change in gross global Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions due to divestment
Acquisitions	0	No change	0	There was no change in gross global Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions due to acquisitions
Mergers	0	No change	0	There was no change in gross global Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions due to mergers.
Change in output	0	No change	0	There was no change in gross global Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions due to change in output.
Change in methodology	0	No change	0	There was no change in gross global Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions due to change in methodology.
Change in boundary	0	No change	0	There was no change in gross global Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions due to change in boundary.
Change in physical operating conditions	0	No change	0	There was no change in gross global Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions due to change in physical operating conditions.
Unidentified	0	No change	0	There was no change in gross global Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions due to unidentified activities.
Other	0	No change	0	There was no change in gross global Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions due to other activities.

C7.9b

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

Market-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

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

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

C8.2

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

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

C8.2a

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

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	HHV (higher heating value)	0	14821.98	14821.98
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	234234.27	11782.23	246016.5
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	0	3251.66	3251.66
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	645.56	<Not Applicable>	645.56
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	234879.83	29855.87	264735.7

C8.2b

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

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

C8.2c

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

Sustainable biomass

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Other biomass

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Coal

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Oil

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Gas

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

9187.91

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

9187.91

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

US EPA GHG Emission Factors for Greenhouse Inventories, April 1, 2021 https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2021-04/documents/emission-factors_apr2021.pdf

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

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

5634.07

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

758.28

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Consumption of Jet Kerosene for aviation and other non-renewable fuels including diesel and fuel oil for electricity generation. US EPA GHG Emission Factors for Greenhouse Inventories, April 1, 2021 https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2021-04/documents/emission-factors_apr2021.pdf

Total fuel

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

14821.98

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

758.28

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

9187.91

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

US EPA GHG Emission Factors for Greenhouse Inventories, April 1, 2021 https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2021-04/documents/emission-factors_apr2021.pdf

C8.2d

(C8.2d) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

	Total Gross generation (MWh)	Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)	Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)	Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)
Electricity	1403.84	1403.84	645.56	645.56
Heat	9187.91	9187.91	0	0
Steam	0	0	0	0
Cooling	0	0	0	0

C8.2e

(C8.2e) 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 C6.3.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

United States of America

Sourcing method

Direct line to an off-site generator owned by a third party with no grid transfers (direct line PPA)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Solar

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

62423

Tracking instrument used

US-REC

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

United States of America

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

Yes

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

2017

Comment

Power Purchase Agreement with Arizona Public Service to purchase renewable electricity from the Red Rock solar generation facility located in Arizona.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify (Blended electricity from various low-carbon or renewable sources)

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

287

Tracking instrument used

REGO

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

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

No

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

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Electricity procured on behalf of PayPal generated from a mix of renewable energy resources and supported by Renewable Energy Certificates.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Ireland

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify (Blended electricity from various low-carbon or renewable sources)

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

1363.51

Tracking instrument used

REGO

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

Ireland

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

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or re-powering)

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Electricity procured on behalf of PayPal generated from a mix of renewable energy resources and supported by Renewable Energy Certificates.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Ireland

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify (Blended electricity from various low-carbon or renewable sources)

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

3786.12

Tracking instrument used

REGO

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

Ireland

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

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or re-powering)

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Electricity procured on behalf of PayPal generated from a mix of renewable energy resources and supported by Renewable Energy Certificates.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Germany

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify (Blended electricity from various low-carbon or renewable sources)

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

151.63

Tracking instrument used

GO

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

Germany

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

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or re-powering)

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Renewable energy procured by PayPal through our electricity providers supported by underlying Guarantees of Origin.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

United States of America

Sourcing method

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

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify (Blended electricity from various low-carbon or renewable sources)

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

8320.09

Tracking instrument used

US-REC

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

United States of America

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

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or re-powering)

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Electricity procured on behalf of PayPal generated from a mix of renewable energy resources and supported by Renewable Energy Certificates.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Luxembourg

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

100.68

Tracking instrument used

GO

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

Luxembourg

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

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or re-powering)

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Renewable energy procured by PayPal through our electricity providers supported by underlying Guarantees of Origin.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

United States of America

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify (Wind and solar)

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

60000

Tracking instrument used

US-REC

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

United States of America

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

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or re-powering)

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Unbundled RECs procured on behalf of PayPal, generated from wind and solar resources.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

United States of America

Sourcing method

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

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify (Wind and solar)

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

1944.86

Tracking instrument used

US-REC

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

United States of America

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

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or re-powering)

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Renewable energy procured on behalf of PayPal, generated from wind and solar, and supported by Renewable Energy Certificates.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

China

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

1377.6

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

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

China

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

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or re-powering)

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Renewable energy procured on behalf of PayPal, generated from hydroelectric, and supported by Renewable Energy Certificates.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

China

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

5202.02

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

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

China

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

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or re-powering)

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Renewable energy procured on behalf of PayPal, generated from hydroelectric, and supported by Renewable Energy Certificates.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

China

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
4880.47

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

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

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or re-powering)
<Not Applicable>

Comment
Renewable energy procured on behalf of PayPal, generated from hydroelectric, and supported by Renewable Energy Certificates.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
United States of America

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Renewable energy mix, please specify (hydroelectric, wind, and solar)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
59.4

Tracking instrument used
US-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute
United States of America

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or re-powering)
<Not Applicable>

Comment
Renewable energy procured on behalf of PayPal, generated from hydroelectric, wind, and solar and supported by Renewable Energy Certificates.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
United States of America

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Wind

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
17316.78

Tracking instrument used
US-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute
United States of America

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or re-powering)
<Not Applicable>

Comment
Renewable energy procured on behalf of PayPal, generated from wind supported by Renewable Energy Certificates.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
United States of America

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Solar

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
46049.04

Tracking instrument used
US-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute
United States of America

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or re-powering)
<Not Applicable>

Comment
Renewable energy procured on behalf of PayPal, generated from solar and supported by Renewable Energy Certificates.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Ireland

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Renewable energy mix, please specify (Blended electricity from various low-carbon or renewable sources)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
754.39

Tracking instrument used
REGO

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

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or re-powering)
<Not Applicable>

Comment
Electricity procured on behalf of PayPal generated from a mix of renewable energy resources and supported by Renewable Energy Certificates.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
United States of America

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Solar

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
41656

Tracking instrument used
US-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute
United States of America

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or re-powering)
<Not Applicable>

Comment
Unbundled RECs procured on behalf of PayPal, generated from solar resources.

C8.2g

(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your non-fuel energy consumption in the reporting year.

Country/area
Australia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

209.34

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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

0

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

209.34

Country/area

Brazil

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

177.97

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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

0

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

177.97

Country/area

Canada

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

700.97

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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

0

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

700.97

Country/area

China

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

14142.32

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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

0

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

14142.32

Country/area

France

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

169.87

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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

0

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

169.87

Country/area

Germany

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

151.64

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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

310.4

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

462.04

Country/area

Guatemala

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

275.45

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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

0

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

275.45

Country/area

India

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4427.53

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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

0

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

4427.53

Country/area

Ireland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6266.95

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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

0

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

6266.95

Country/area

Israel

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

706.33

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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

0

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

706.33

Country/area

Italy

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

128.86

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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

0

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

128.86

Country/area

Japan

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

153.29

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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

0

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

153.29

Country/area

Spain

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

65.36

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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

0

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

65.36

Country/area

Mexico

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

231.39

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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

0

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]231.39

Country/area

Philippines

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1790.7

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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

2941.26

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]4731.96

Country/area

Poland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8.93

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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

0

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]8.93

Country/area

Russian Federation

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

83.41

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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

0

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]83.41

Country/area

Singapore

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

574.33

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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

0

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

574.33

Country/area

Sweden

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1654.8

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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

0

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

1654.8

Country/area

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1085.96

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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

0

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

1085.96

Country/area

United States of America

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

212691.42

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

645.56

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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

0

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

213336.98

Country/area

Hong Kong SAR, China

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

70.3

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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

0

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

70.3

Country/area

Luxembourg

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

249.45

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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

0

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

249.45

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

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

C10. Verification

C10.1

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

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

C10.1a

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

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

PayPal-2022-Global-Impact-Report_FINAL.pdf

Page/ section reference

Pages 50-51

Relevant standard

ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1b

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

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 market-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

PayPal-2022-Global-Impact-Report_FINAL.pdf

Page/ section reference

Pages 50-51

Relevant standard

ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 location-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

PayPal-2022-Global-Impact-Report_FINAL.pdf

Page/ section reference

Pages 50-51

Relevant standard

ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1c

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

Scope 3 category

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

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

PayPal-2022-Global-Impact-Report_FINAL.pdf

Page/section reference

Pages 50-51

Relevant standard

ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Scope 3 category

Scope 3: Business travel

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

PayPal-2022-Global-Impact-Report_FINAL.pdf

Page/section reference

Pages 50-51

Relevant standard

ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Scope 3 category

Scope 3: Employee commuting

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

PayPal-2022-Global-Impact-Report_FINAL.pdf

Page/section reference

Pages 50-51

Relevant standard

ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.2

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

Yes

C10.2a

(C10.2a) Which data points within your CDP disclosure have been verified, and which verification standards were used?

Disclosure module verification relates to	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
C4. Targets and performance	Other, please specify (Renewable Energy Use)	ISAE3000	We believe ISAE3000 is a robust standard for assurance of non-financial information. We obtain limited external assurance of PayPal's renewable energy use data, as a % of total energy use and % of data centers total energy use, on an annual basis.
C4. Targets and performance	Other, please specify (Vendors with Science-Based Targets)	ISAE3000	We believe ISAE3000 is a robust standard for assurance of non-financial information. We obtain limited external assurance of PayPal vendors with science-based targets (% of vendors by spend) on an annual basis.
C4. Targets and performance	Progress against emissions reduction target	ISAE3000	We believe ISAE3000 is a robust standard for assurance of non-financial information. We obtain limited external assurance of PayPal's reduction in operational GHG Emissions (% since 2019 base year) on an annual basis.
C8. Energy	Energy consumption	ISAE3000	We believe ISAE3000 is a robust standard for assurance of non-financial information. We obtain limited external assurance of PayPal's global energy use data, which includes our offices and data centers, on an annual basis.

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

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

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

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Yes

C11.2a

(C11.2a) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits canceled by your organization in the reporting year.

Project type

Energy efficiency: households

Type of mitigation activity

Emissions reduction

Project description

Distribution of LED lightbulbs in India to improve the demand-supply gap in the Northeast region, by helping reduce peak hour demand for power in residential areas, reduce greenhouse gases otherwise generated by the use of inefficient incandescent bulbs and/or kerosene lamps, and reduce utility/fuel costs for low-income households.

Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

6000

Purpose of cancellation

Voluntary offsetting

Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancellation?

Yes

Vintage of credits at cancellation

2021

Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Purchased

Credits issued by which carbon-crediting program

VCS (Verified Carbon Standard)

Method(s) the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Market penetration assessment

Other, please specify (Local energy efficiency policies and incentives)

Approach(es) by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

No risk of reversal

Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Other, please specify (Emissions leakage assessed and determined to be not applicable)

Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

Regional energy grid impact assessment

Comment

C11.3

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

No, but we anticipate doing so in the next two years

C12. Engagement

C12.1

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

Yes, our suppliers

Yes, other partners in the value chain

C12.1a

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

Type of engagement

Engagement & incentivization (changing supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

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

% of suppliers by number

6

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

68

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

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

In 2021, as part of our validated Science-Based Target, we announced our commitment to engage with our supply chain so that 75% of our vendors by spend in relevant categories set their own science-based targets by 2025. Our vendor climate engagement efforts cover our highest impact upstream Scope 3 GHG emissions categories, including purchased goods and services, capital goods, business travel, and upstream transportation and distribution. In 2022, we engaged with nearly 300 of our vendors within these Scope 3 emissions categories, or approximately 68% of vendors by total spend, who were selected based on amount of spend and related estimated emissions intensity.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

In 2022, we continued to strategically partner with our vendors to set their own science-based reduction targets and achieve our goal of having 75% of our procurement spend from purchased goods and services, capital goods, business travel, and upstream transportation and distribution with vendors who have set their own science-based targets by 2025. We believe this will help us manage and reduce the scope 3 emissions associated with the products and services we procure as we work towards our long-term goal of net-zero GHG emissions across our company-wide operations and value chain by 2040.

In partnership with CDP Supply Chain, we requested corporate environmental data from nearly 300 vendors within the relevant Scope 3 categories in 2022, allowing us to better understand how to support and strategically partner with our vendors in this area. We deployed targeted communications and trainings on topics, including GHG inventory, target setting, and external disclosure of environmental data. We assess and track the climate maturity of vendors based on collected climate data, including GHG inventory, external reporting, and emissions reductions targets, if any.

We measure the success of this engagement through the following KPI: percentage (%) of vendors by spend within the relevant Scope 3 categories who have set or committed to a science-based target. This KPI measures our progress on our goal (or threshold of success) of 75% by 2025. Impact of engagement: As of 2022, 39% of our vendors by spend within the relevant categories was covered by science-based climate targets, an increase from 30% as of 2021 and 27% as of 2020. Other positive outcomes achieved through our vendor climate engagement efforts include vendors' first-time disclosure of environmental data and ongoing discussions with vendors with low climate maturity to share best practices to advance their overall environmental sustainability programs.

Comment

C12.1d

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

We are engaging with various non-profit partner organizations focused on digital finance solutions for climate resilience. PayPal is a founding member of the Climate Innovation for Adaptation and Resilience (CIFAR) Alliance, a global initiative working to provide climate adaptation and resilience tools and resources to one billion of the world's most vulnerable people. The CIFAR Alliance evolved from the Digital Finance for Climate Resilience Task Force launched in 2021. The Alliance brings together over 40 members, funders and contributing organizations, representing expertise across digital innovation, economic development, and climate. For example, in 2022, the Alliance launched the Carbon Finance Opportunity Brief, which explores how the voluntary carbon market could help provide economic incentives for climate mitigation and adaptation in Africa.

C12.2

(C12.2) Do your suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Yes, suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements, but they are not included in our supplier contracts

C12.2a

(C12.2a) Provide details of the climate-related requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process and the compliance mechanisms in place.

Climate-related requirement

Complying with regulatory requirements

Description of this climate related requirement

PayPal expects third parties and subcontractors to (i) comply with PayPal's Third-Party Code of Conduct and Ethics, which sets forth our expectations regarding, among other topics, environmental responsibility and compliance, or (ii) provide their own contractual obligations affirming similar standards. PayPal strives to ensure third parties comply with the Code and address potential instances of non-compliance. The Code states that vendors shall develop and implement environmental responsible business practices to reduce our environmental impact and strongly encourages vendors to adopt strategic priorities including reducing GHG emissions, energy, input materials and waste by practices such as modifying production, maintenance and facility processes, materials substitution, conservation, use of renewable resources, recycling and re-using materials. All required environmental permits (e.g., discharge monitoring), approvals and registrations are to be obtained, maintained and kept current and their operational and reporting requirements are to be followed. In addition, the Code states that third parties are expected to cooperate with potential periodic data requests which support PayPal's environmental reporting.

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement

100

% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement

100

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement

Supplier self-assessment

Grievance mechanism/Whistleblowing hotline

Other, please specify (Our third-party risk management programs work to establish risk-based due diligence for new and existing suppliers based on potential risks and impacts of their product or service to our business.)

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement

Retain and engage

C12.3

(C12.3) Does your organization engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate?

Row 1

External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Yes, we engage directly with policy makers

Yes, our membership of/engagement with trade associations could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Does your organization have a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes

Attach commitment or position statement(s)

PayPal, Inc - How We Work - Environmental Sustainability.pdf

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

PayPal has employed an integrated approach to its enterprise-wide ESG strategy, which includes understanding and managing our climate-related risks and opportunities. This strategy is implemented by the ESG and Environmental Working Groups which drive initiative development and execution. Members of the Environmental Working Group include representatives from Government Relations, Legal, Communications, Sourcing, Real Estate & Facilities, Data Center Operations, Environmental Health and Safety, and other groups. The ESG Steering Committee, consisting of multi-functional senior leaders across PayPal, provides strategic direction and leadership for the continued development of our ESG strategy. The ESG Steering Committee oversees program implementation through the ESG and Environmental Working Groups. Representatives from the ESG Steering Committee update members of PayPal's senior management on relevant environmental matters based on reports from the ESG and Environmental Working Groups. This structure helps ensure that our public policy engagement activities are discussed and aligned across leadership and the relevant entities at PayPal. Lastly, we maintain a small cohort of individuals that are permitted to engage on policy activities that are directly involved with our ESG framework and Environmental Sustainability program.

Primary reason for not engaging in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

<Not Applicable>

Explain why your organization does not engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

<Not Applicable>

C12.3a

(C12.3a) On what policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

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

Securities and Exchange Commission Proposed Rule, File Number
S7-10-22: The Enhancement and Standardization of Climate-Related Disclosures for Investors

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Climate change mitigation

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Climate-related reporting

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

National

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

United States of America

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Support with minor exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers

PayPal submitted a public comment letter dated June 17, 2022 with other technology companies on the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission's (SEC) proposed rule "The Enhancement and Standardization of Climate-Related Disclosures for Investors."

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation

PayPal supports enhancing consistent, comparable, and meaningful climate-related disclosures with certain modifications to the SEC's Proposed Rule. We recommended investor-focused adjustments to, for example: (1) the set thresholds for the disclosure of information, instead basing disclosure requirements on existing definitions of materiality; (2) financial statement line items, instead focusing on discrete climate-related events or significant transition activities; (3) the method to establish organizational boundaries for reporting greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions data, instead adopting the approach recommended in the GHG Protocol; and (4) timeline requirements.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?

In 2021, we announced our goal to achieve net-zero emissions by 2040 along with medium-term science-based targets, aligned to the 1.5C pathway and Paris Agreement, covering our operations and supply chain. Progress towards achieving our science-based climate goals will be aided by consistent, comparable and meaningful external climate-related disclosure requirements.

C12.3b

(C12.3b) Provide details of the trade associations your organization is a member of, or engages with, which are likely to take a position on any policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate.

Trade association

Business Roundtable

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Mixed

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

Yes, we attempted to influence them but they did not change their position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Business Roundtable supports a market-based emissions reduction strategy, including a price on carbon where feasible and effective. They hold that this approach must be pursued in a manner that ensures environmental effectiveness fostering innovation, maintaining U.S. competitiveness, maximizing compliance flexibility, and minimizing costs to business and society. In addition, Business Roundtable believes corporations should support sound public policies and drive the innovation needed to address climate change. Business Roundtable believes that effective climate disclosures should focus on a company's approach to risk management and its connection to the company's strategy and governance. In response to the Securities and Exchange Commission's (SEC) climate disclosure request for information, Business Roundtable supports developing a framework for mandatory climate-related disclosure with major provisions.

PayPal supports market-based climate solutions aligned with the goals set forth in the Paris Agreement and has pledged to achieve net-zero emissions by 2040, aligned with a 1.5°C pathway. In 2021 and 2022, PayPal submitted public comments related to the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission's (SEC) proposed climate disclosure rule in support of a mandatory climate reporting with minor exceptions. As a member of Business Roundtable, we continue to share our perspectives with Business Roundtable, including in group discussion to help inform their approach and position.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

Other, please specify (TechNet)

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

No, we did not attempt to influence their position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

TechNet supports sound environmental justice policies that address climate change based on global geopolitical engagement, cooperation, and accountability. In addition, they support advanced energy policies that foster and promote a climate for innovation while providing safeguards against inaction and mitigating the impact of new regulations on economic prosperity. TechNet supports technology-neutral, market-based policies that address climate change and accelerate the deployment of low and zero-carbon energy technologies; promote innovation; bring competition to the renewable energy market; foster clean transportation; and measure success through scientific benchmarking and successful policy development supporting a new climate future. For example, TechNet has called for the U.S. federal government to set science-based targets for climate action that limit warming to no more than 1.5 degrees Celsius by the year 2050. TechNet also supported the climate provisions of the U.S. Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) in 2022.

PayPal has committed to reaching net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2040 and established science-based targets as clear intermediate milestones for transparently tracking progress. We support policies that help to promote innovation, such as bringing additional renewable energy or new carbon-free technologies to market, and that create market-based carbon pricing regimes.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.4

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

Publication

In mainstream reports

Status

Complete

Attach the document

PayPal-Holdings-Inc-Combined-2023-Proxy-Statement-and-2022-Annual-Report.pdf

Page/Section reference

Pages 11, 31, 39-41 (Proxy Statement), Page 26 (Annual Report)

Content elements

Governance

Strategy

Risks & opportunities

Emission targets

Comment

Publication

In voluntary sustainability report

Status

Complete

Attach the document

PayPal-2022-Global-Impact-Report_FINAL.pdf

Page/Section reference

Pages 33-36, 38-39, 48-49

Content elements

Governance

Strategy

Risks & opportunities

Emissions figures

Emission targets

Other metrics

Comment

Publication

Other, please specify (TCFD Index)

Status

Complete

Attach the document

PayPal TCFD Index 2022.pdf

Page/Section reference

All

Content elements

Governance

Strategy

Risks & opportunities

Emissions figures

Emission targets

Other metrics

Comment

Publication

In voluntary communications

Status

Complete

Attach the document

PayPal, Inc - How We Work - Environmental Sustainability.pdf

Page/Section reference

Page 1-9 of PDF printout of PayPal's Environmental Sustainability Website (<https://about.pypl.com/how-we-work/environmental-sustainability/default.aspx>)

Content elements

Strategy

Emission targets

Other metrics

Comment

C12.5

(C12.5) Indicate the collaborative frameworks, initiatives and/or commitments related to environmental issues for which you are a signatory/member.

	Environmental collaborative framework, initiative and/or commitment	Describe your organization's role within each framework, initiative and/or commitment
Row 1	Business Ambition for 1.5C UN Global Compact We Are Still In We Mean Business Other, please specify (United for the Paris Agreement)	PayPal has joined select initiatives including the Business Ambition for 1.5C, We Are Still In, United for the Paris Agreement and We Mean Business in support of the Paris Agreement. PayPal has committed to reaching net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2040 and has established science-based targets as clear intermediate milestones for transparently tracking progress. As a member of the U.N. Global Compact (UNGC), we report on our contribution to the Ten Principles, which encourage adoption of sustainable and socially responsible policies aligned with the U.N. Sustainable Development Goals.

C15. Biodiversity

C15.1

(C15.1) Is there board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues	Description of oversight and objectives relating to biodiversity	Scope of board-level oversight
Row 1	Yes, both board-level oversight and executive management-level responsibility	As specified in its publicly available Charter, the Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee of PayPal's Board of Directors provides oversight to ESG matters, including biodiversity matters as relevant for the business. The Committee's responsibilities include reviewing progress in developing and implementing strategies for managing relevant environmental aspects, including management of climate-related risks and opportunities. PayPal executives, including our Chief Corporate Affairs Officer and Chief Financial Officer and in partnership with other senior leaders, direct and manage the execution of our enterprise-wide ESG strategy, including biodiversity matters, when relevant.	<Not Applicable>

C15.2

(C15.2) Has your organization made a public commitment and/or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity?

	Indicate whether your organization made a public commitment or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity	Biodiversity-related public commitments	Initiatives endorsed
Row 1	No, and we do not plan to do so within the next 2 years	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C15.3

(C15.3) Does your organization assess the impacts and dependencies of its value chain on biodiversity?

Impacts on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment

No and we don't plan to within the next two years

Value chain stage(s) covered

<Not Applicable>

Portfolio activity

<Not Applicable>

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity

<Not Applicable>

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)

<Not Applicable>

Dependencies on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment

No and we don't plan to within the next two years

Value chain stage(s) covered

<Not Applicable>

Portfolio activity

<Not Applicable>

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity

<Not Applicable>

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)

<Not Applicable>

C15.4

(C15.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to biodiversity- sensitive areas in the reporting year?

Not assessed

C15.5

(C15.5) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Have you taken any actions in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?	Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments
Row 1	No, and we do not plan to undertake any biodiversity-related actions	<Not Applicable>

C15.6

(C15.6) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
Row 1	No	Please select

C15.7

(C15.7) Have you published information about your organization's response to biodiversity-related issues for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located
No publications	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C16. Signoff

C-FI

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

C16.1

(C16.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Interim Chief Financial Officer	Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

SC. Supply chain module

SC0.0

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

SC0.1

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

	Annual Revenue
Row 1	27518000000

SC1.1

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

SC1.2

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

SC1.3

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

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

SC1.4

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

Please select

SC2.1

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

SC2.2

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

Please select

SC4.1

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

Please select

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I understand that my response will be shared with all requesting stakeholders	Response permission
Please select your submission options	Yes	Public

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms