

C0. Introduction

C0.1

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

PayPal Holdings, Inc. (PayPal) is a leading technology platform and digital payments company that enables digital payments and simplifies commerce experiences on behalf of consumers and merchants worldwide. PayPal is headquartered in the United States with operations in more than 30 countries. For more than 20 years, we have leveraged technology to make financial services and commerce more convenient, affordable, and secure.

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 consumers and merchants to manage and move their money anywhere in the world, 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 online and in person with over 426 million active accounts across more than 200 markets as of December 31, 2021.

PayPal helps merchants and consumers connect, transact, and complete 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 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, a credit card, a debit card, certain cryptocurrencies, or other stored value products such as gift cards, and eligible credit card 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 enable consumers to engage in cross-border shopping and merchants to extend their global reach while reducing the complexity and friction involved in enabling cross-border trade.

C0.2

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

	Start date	End date	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting	Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing emissions data
			years	for
Reporting	January 1	December 31	Yes	2 years
year	2021	2021		

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	
Netherlands	
Philippines	
Poland	
Russian Federation	
Singapore	
Spain	
Sweden	
Switzerland	
Turkey	
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? $\ensuremath{\mathsf{Yes}}$

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	Please explain
individual(s)	
Board-level	As specified in its publicly available Charter, the Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee of PayPal's Board of Directors provides oversight to environmental, social and governance (ESG)
committee	matters, including climate-related issues. The Committee's responsibilities include reviewing progress in developing and implementing strategies for managing material 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. For
	example, the Committee was supportive of and approved setting our medium-term science-based greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reductions targets in alignment with the Science Based Targets
	initiative, our goal to achieve 100% renewable energy for our data centers by 2023, and our long-term goal to reach net-zero emissions by 2040 across our company-wide operations and value chain.
	Our science-based targets include efforts to reduce company-wide GHG emissions across PayPal's operations by 25% by 2025 (based on a 2019 baseline) and engage our supply chain so that
	75% of our vendors by spend set science-based targets by 2025.

C1.1b

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

Frequency with which climate- related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Scope of board- level oversight	Please explain
Scheduled – some meetings	Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing and guiding major plans of action Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Setting performance objectives Monitoring implementation and performance of objectives Monitoring and overseeing progress against goals and targets for addressing climate-related issues	<not Applicabl e></not 	PayPal leadership provides quarterly updates to the Board's Governance Committee on ESG-related matters, including specific climate-related issues. Pertinent updates are then shared with the full Board. This includes regular reporting on performance objectives, future strategies, stakeholder engagements, progress on climate-related goals, and other key implementation updates. For example, in 2021, PayPal leadership briefed the Committee on climate-related agenda items including our annual emissions reporting, progress on our science-based climate targets and our goal of matching 100% of energy in our data centers with renewable generation by 2023 (achieving 100% in 2021), and our climate equity and resilience strategy and initiatives. We also discussed our efforts to incorporate ESG considerations into PayPal's risk taxonomy, as well as emerging and evolving mandatory climate disclosure regulations globally.

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 Governance Committee annually reviews with the Board the applicable skills, qualifications, expertise and characteristics of Board nominees in the context of the current Board composition and Company circumstances. In our 2022 Proxy Statement, we added an evaluation of ESG-telated skills and expertise to our board skills matrix. 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, PayPat's Governance Committee chair also serves as President and CEO of the American Red Cross and as a director for DTE Energy.	<not Applicable></not 	<not applicable=""></not>

C1.2

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

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)	Reporting line	Responsibility	Coverage of responsibility	Frequency of reporting to the board on climate- related issues
Other C-Suite Officer, please specify (EVP, Chief Enterprise Services Officer)	<not Applicable></not 	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<not applicable=""></not>	Quarterly
Other committee, please specify (ESG Steering Committee)	<not Applicable></not 	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<not applicable=""></not>	Quarterly
Other, please specify (Environmental Working Group)	<not Applicable></not 	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<not applicable=""></not>	Not reported to the board
Environment/ Sustainability manager	<not Applicable></not 	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<not applicable=""></not>	Not reported to the board

C1.2a

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

Our Chief Enterprise Services Officer, who reports directly to the President & CEO and is a member of the executive leadership team at PayPal, leads 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 Chief Financial Officer, Chief Technology Officer, Chief Corporate Affairs Officer, Chief People 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.

A member of the ESG Steering Committee, consisting of leaders from key functions responsible for activities across our ESG strategy, provides briefings at least quarterly to our executives on relevant environmental matters based on reports from the cross-functional Environmental Working Group chaired by the Global Environmental Sustainability Lead.

In addition, executives, including our Chief Corporate Affairs Officer and Chief Technology Officer, supervise the development and execution of the Environmental Sustainability program and related initiatives. This includes implementation of our Environmental Management System, consistent with the ISO 14001-aligned Environmental Sustainability Policy, and other actions to mitigate our environmental impacts, mobilize and engage employees, and drive innovations that help the broader PayPal community address environmental challenges such as new product ideas to promote consumer climate action.

C1.3

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

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

C1.3a

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

Entitled to incentive	Type of incentive	Activity incentivized	Comment
Business unit manager	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target	

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 various 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 on our financial condition and results of operations, including impacts to our balance sheet or 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 impacts related to brand value, reputational risk, future business opportunities, and stakeholder expectations, among others. When reviewing potential risk and opportunities, senior leaders at PayPal evaluate a comprehensive set of data points including those described above to define the magnitude of the impact and consult internal experts on next steps.

C2.2

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

Value chain stage(s) covered Direct operations Upstream

Risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment Annually

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term Medium-term Long-term

Description of process

PayPal implements an integrated and multi-disciplinary 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-, medium-, and long-term risks facing our company, including to our direct operations and upstream activities. We use established risk management committees to oversee the implementation and execution of our program, including the Enterprise Risk Management Committee (ERMC). The ERMC is the highest-level risk management committee and is co-chaired by PayPal's Chief Risk and Compliance Officer and EVP, Chief Enterprise Services Officer. They periodically 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. In late 2021, we underwent a robust process to review and update our enterprise risk taxonomy to ensure it reflects the relevant risks across the business, which was approved by company executives and the Audit, Risk, and Compliance Committee. This included the addition of climate-related risks to relevant risk areas, such as operational/business continuity risks. We are now working to ensure all identified risks are managed per the company's risk management framework, including in the identification of key risk indicators, appropriate risk appetites, and ongoing monitoring and remediation processes. To further reinforce the linkages between our governance and risk management programs, we regularly report on emerging ESG trends, including climate-related risks, to a subcommittee of the ERMC 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. PayPal's Environmental Working Group, a multi-disciplinary team of employees with responsibility for managing PayPal's environmental impacts, conducts an annual review of environmental risks and opportunities, including those related to climate change, and reports the results to the ESG Steering Committee for appropriate consideration.

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

	Relevance	Please explain
	& inclusion	
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	Renewable energy regulation 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 approximately 75% of our annual energy use is from these sources and achieved 100% renewable energy in our data centers in 2021, two years ahead of our goal. 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. Our membership in the Clean Energy Buyers Association helps enable us to understand renewable energy 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.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	In addition to leveraging the same measures described above for our climate-related risk assessment for current regulation, the Environmental Working Group partners with our Government Relations team to monitor and, when necessary, advocate on behalf of PayPal where emerging climate-related regulation may impact PayPal's business. PayPal works closely with advocacy partners, such as Ceres and the We Mean Business Coalition, to advance climate policies that are aligned with the objectives of the Paris Climate Agreement and that help promote a just transition for vulnerable populations and those adversely impacted by the move to a carbon-free economy. In 2021, directly and through our partners, we advocated for the U.S. to pursue ambitious legislation that would accelerate the transition to 100% renewable energy, including a strong Nationally Determined Contribution from the U.S., a national Clean Energy Standard, and a Clean Energy Rule in Arizona and legislation in Illinois. 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. In 2021, we submitted public comments on the SEC's climate disclosure request for information in support of a mandatory climate reporting rule.
Technology	Not relevant, explanation provided	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, explanation provided	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	Not relevant, explanation provided	We do not consider climate-driven risks related to shifts in the demand or production of our digital payment solutions to be relevant. Our products and services do not directly contribute to climate change in any significant way, compared to companies in other sectors, such as energy, resource extraction, transportation, or manufacturing. As such, we do not see meaningful climate-related exposure from changes in the availability of inputs to our business operations or demand for digital payments from consumers and merchant.
Reputation	Relevant, sometimes included	Reputational risk is relevant as we are seeing increased interest in our climate commitments and performance among our stakeholders. We take a proactive approach to managing 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, activism, 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	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 acute physical climate changes. We recognize that climate change will increase the frequency and severity of droughts, floods, fires, and storms around the world. Our Global Safety and Security team develops, maintains, and executes emergency response plans, which include scenario planning and response procedures for disruptive events such as severe weather or wildfires. The Environmental Working Group coordinates with the Global Safety and Security team, as well as local and regional event management teams, to ensure that sites are prepared to address relevant extreme weather events. In addition, our data center team looks at and reviews climate risks to each data center during our leasing process and on a three-year cycle. We are exploring opportunities to further quantify risks and refine our understanding of acute and chronic physical climate and extreme-weather related risks to our locations.
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 chronic climate hazards, including the potential impacts of water stress to our direct operations. We are exploring opportunities to further quantify risks and refine our understanding of acute and chronic physical climate and extreme-weather related risks to our locations. Our short-term roadmap includes conducting climate-related scenario exercises with internal and external stakeholders that will likely address both physical risks and refine transitional risks and opportunities. We will have more specific information about our plans for chronic physical risk assessment as our climate action strategy develops.

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 data centers, offices, and call centers globally and our global facilities (including offices and data centers) consumed approximately 256,600MWh of energy in 2021, as reported in our 2021 Global Impact Report. While our global energy use has remained relatively flat over the past two years (up 2% from 2019 and down 3% from 2020), this was driven by a 3% increase in data center energy use as transaction volume continued to grow, totaling 19.3 billion transactions on our payment platform in 2021 compared to 15.4 billion in 2020, and a 20% decrease in

office energy compared to 2020 due to ongoing remote working and additional energy-efficient measures implemented across our facilities. In 2021, we reached our goal of procuring 100% renewable energy for our data centers, two years ahead of schedule, and increased renewable energy sourcing for our offices. While we remain on track to meet our science-based target to reduce our operational greenhouse gas emissions by 25% by 2025, from a 2019 base year, we may observe incremental GHG emissions increases in the near-term from a return to in-office working and essential business travel, and continued business growth. 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 carbon tax proposals in India and China. We continue to decouple the emissions impact of our energy use by investing in renewable energy, which will help mitigate the inherent risk presented by carbon pricing.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood Likely

Magnitude of impact

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) 441000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency) 658000

Explanation of financial impact figure

To illustrate PayPal's potential direct exposure to carbon pricing, we utilized a simple model using 2021 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 \$30.85, an increase from \$18.80 at time of calculation last year, and the social cost of carbon estimate is \$46.00. This model suggests direct exposure to carbon pricing via Scope 1 emissions of approximately \$80,000 to \$120,000. 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 2021 Scope 2 emissions from purchased electricity ranges from approximately \$361,000 to \$538,000 (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 \$441,000 (\$80,000 + \$361,000) and a potential maximum financial impact of \$658,000 (\$120,000 + \$538,000). Since PayPal's Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions are relatively low (see section 6 below) 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

162832

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 2021, we matched 100% of the energy used in our data centers with renewable generation, an increase from 98% in 2020 and 66% in 2019. As a result of our expanded renewable energy portfolio and the COVID-19 pandemic's effect on business travel and in-office working, we reduced our 2021 global GHG emissions by 78% compared to our 2019 base year. We remain steadfast in our commitment to reducing our GHG emissions and are working to expand renewable energy sourcing and energy efficiency initiatives for offices, maintain our 100% renewable commitment for data centers, and prioritize sustainable business travel options. We also continue to strengthen the integrity of our environmental data through upgrades to our energy information platform allowing for more targeted reduction strategies. Case Study: To further reduce our reliance on purchased electricity in offices and thereby mitigate our exposure to carbon pricing, in 2021, we completed a project to add and upgrade solar panels at our headquarters in San Jose, CA, US. The new solar installation covers the rooftop of PayPal's six-building campus, generating zero-emissions electricity year-round. These upgrades resulted in a year-over-year purchased electricity reduction of 235,000 kWh from October 2020 through October 2021 and projected annual electricity procurement savings of more than \$400,000. In addition, the retired solar equipment from the original installation was donated to and installed by a local non-profit. 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 evaluated the cost to reach 100% renewable electricity in four of our largest U.S. 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

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

(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 call centers globally and our global facilities (including offices and data centers) consumed approximately 256,600 MWh of energy in 2021, as reported in our 2021 Global Impact Report. While utility expenses are not a significant component of PayPal's indirect costs, we recognize the increasing energy use of our data centers, up 3% in 2021 relative to 2020, 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 reached 100% renewable energy use in our data centers, as well as our Science-Based Targets to reduce our absolute operational 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) 441000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency) 658000

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 2021 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 \$30.85, an increase from \$18.80 at time of calculation last year, and the social cost of carbon estimate is \$46.00. This model suggests direct exposure to carbon pricing via Scope 1 emissions of approximately \$80,000 to \$120,000. 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 2021 Scope 2 emissions from purchased electricity ranges from approximately \$361,000 to \$538,000 (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 \$441,000 (\$80,000 + \$361,000) and a potential maximum financial impact of \$658,000 (\$120,000 + \$538,000).

Cost to realize opportunity

162832

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Strategy: Renewable energy purchases for our data centers, combined with energy efficiency and conservation actions in our global real estate portfolio, help to realize opportunities to reduce energy use and, thus, operating costs within our facilities and data center operations. Across our global data centers and offices, our site managers investigate opportunities for efficiency as a regular part of their site management duties. Identified projects that meet financial and operational feasibility criteria are budgeted and implemented as part of a continuous improvement process that optimizes the ongoing cost of maintaining our physical infrastructure. Case Study: We set a goal in 2019 to achieve 100% renewable energy for owned and leased data centers by 2023. In 2021, we purchased 60,831 MWh of renewable energy through a power purchase agreement (PPA) for solar energy consumed by PayPal facilities in Arizona. Additionally, we partnered with two of our largest data center collocation providers in 2021 to procure approximately 98,000 MWh for our operations in Arizona, Nevada, and Utah. As a result of our continued exploration of opportunities to procure renewable energy for our facilities to complement ongoing energy efficiency and conservation initiatives, in 2021, we matched 100% of the energy used in our data centers with renewable generation, two years ahead of our goal, and matched 88% of our total energy use 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 cost to reach 100% renewable energy at our largest offices' local utility providers' Green Energy programs is \$18,900 per year, and \$18,000 per year for our remaining largest offices if we were to solely use unbundled renewable energy certificates (RECs). We took of the sum of these two figu

Comment

C3.1

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

Row 1

Transition plan

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

Publicly available transition plan

Yes

Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your 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 engagement and feedback from shareholders through direct consultation and a multi-stakeholder roundtable with representatives from peer companies, investors, 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 climate agreement and the ongoing investments we are making in renewable energy procurement. We will 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 transition plan (optional)

Explain why your organization does not have a 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	No, but we anticipate using qualitative and/or quantitative analysis in the next two years	Important but not an immediate priority	As a digital payments company, PayPal's GHG emissions footprint is relatively small. PayPal's customers are also diverse in terms of geography and economic sector, mitigating direct risks and impacts from climate change on PayPal's business. Thus, overall risk to PayPal's business from climate change is likely not material; accordingly, we have not completed a scenario analysis. However, we are aware of potential risks and opportunities for our business related to climate change, which will continue to inform our strategy. Our low-carbon transition plan includes our renewable energy target, medium-term science-based targets, and a long-term goal of reaching net-zero emissions by 2040. While we did not conduct a risk assessment in the form of a scenario analysis, climate risk is embedded into our overall risk assessment processes as outlined in PayPal's publicly available 2021 Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) index. For example, renewable energy purchases for our data centers, combined with energy efficiency and conservation actions in the global real estate portfolio, help to mitigate risk associated with energy price fluctuations while decreasing our GHG emissions. We seek to develop a detailed understanding of how business risks and opportunities are shaped by various climate scenarios. Our short-term roadmap for climate action includes conducting climate-related scenario analysis will be informed by our current understanding of the most relevant risks and opportunities. Our plans for our business, as well as by the emissions reduction pathway established in our Science-Based Targets. We will have more specific information about our plans for climate-related scenario analysis as we continue to advance our climate action work.

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	Description of influence
	in this area?	
Products and services	Yes	We believe that financial technology can improve the resilience of climate-vulnerable individuals, organizations, and communities over the short-, medium- and long-term. We recognize the opportunity to further our financial health mission by establishing long-term science-based commitments and helping enable the most vulnerable to adapt to a warming planet and capture income opportunities in the climate transition. We also see the potential for climate innovation to enhance the customer value proposition of our products and services. Examples of Strategic Decisions: In 2021, we co-founded the Digital Finance for Climate Resilience Task Force and contributed to the development of evidence-based public knowledge resources that describe how digital finance innovation can enable greater climate resilience for financially underserved populations. We're applying the Task Force's recommendations and exploring ways to better serve the needs of populations on the front lines of climate change. In 2021, we acquired Happy Returms, a return solutions provider, as a PayPal service. Online returns are aggregated into reusable totes that help reduce cardboard waste and greenhouse gas emissions when compared to returns by mail. PayPal's payment products can enable effective and timely financial responses to climate-influenced natural disasters. Our disaster fundraising team monitors global events, including extreme weather activity, and evaluates our ability to mobilize our users and fundraising capabilities. Where needs align with our capabilities, we endeavor to launch campaigns to aid in the delivery of relief to communities facing climate-influenced disasters. There example influences the frequency and severity of extreme weather events. For example, PayPal and partners were able to raise approximately \$3.4 million in 2021 to support local responding charities during the summer floods which impacted Germany, Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands. We also invested in three high-impact carbon credit projects that are creat
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	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 11 infrastructure energy use under PayPal operational control. In 2021, we estimated Scope 3 emissions for all Scope 3 categories which we have determined to be relevant and material. Scope 3 emissions and the value chain risks stemming from not 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. Examples of Strategic Decisions: We set a Science-Based Target to have 75% of our vendors by spend set their own science-based targets by 2025, and we implemented a vendor climate engagement program with support from CDP Supply Chain in 2021 to help our suppliers accelerate their science-based climate action efforts. Through our vendors brack and report their climate-related information, manage the Scope 3 emissions associated with the products and services that we procure, and set their own science-based targets. Climate data collected from our vendors through the annual CDP Climate Change questionnaire will also help enable future activity-based Scope 3 emissions calculations and guide our procurement strategy to reduce Scope 3 emissions. As of year-end 2021, 28% of our vendors by spend within the relevant Scope 3 categories have set science-based targets. In addition, vendors are required to fully comply with PayPal's publicly available Third-Party Code of Co
Investment in R&D	Evaluation in progress	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 PayPaI's Innovation Lab to identify and invest in ideas to manage our climate impact, inspire employee innovation, and empower consumers and communities to address the causes and consequences of a changing climate. We believe that blockchain technology has the potential to deliver innovative, positive social impact. In 2021, we consulted with climate accounting experts, academics, ESG investors and blockchain industry stakeholders to assess the climate impact and with crypto assets and contribute to emerging best practices in climate accounting measurement. We support efforts to develop GHG emissions accounting guidance that is consistent with recognized and widely adopted accounting frameworks and have used recent research from Crypto Carbon Ratings Institute and South Pole to begin preliminary estimating our own impact. In addition to starting to assess the climate impacts of our crypto services, 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 compensate for our crypto climate footprint and enable climate resilience.
Operations	Yes	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. Our global energy use remained relatively flat over the past two years as transaction volume continued to grow and office energy use decreased due to ongoing remote working and additional energy-efficient measures implemented across our facilities. We continued to decouple the emissions impact of our energy use by investing in renewable energy. As a result of our expanded renewable energy portfolio and the COVID-19 pandemic's effect on business travel and in-office working, we reduced our 2021 global GHG emissions by 78% compared to our 2019 base year. Approximately 80% of our global energy use in 2021 is attributable to our data centers and is a key driver of our GHG emissions. Example of Strategic Decisions: Renewable energy and energy management are integrated with the operational strategies for our data center and real estate and facilities teams. In 2021, we reached our goal of procuring 100% renewable energy for our data centers and increased renewable energy sourcing for our data centers and real estate and facilities teams. In 2021, we reached our goal of procuring 100% renewable energy brie fluctuations and evolving regulations while improving overall corporate efficiency. In 2021, we completed a project to upgrade solar panels at our headquarters in San Jose, CA, US, resulting in a year-over-year reduction of 235,000 kWh from October 2020 to October 2021 and projected annual savings of more than \$400,000. Our site in Bengaluru, India leveraged a landlord sponsored Carbon Credit program that will support emissions reductions. While the majority of our computing occurs at PayPal data centers, we began migrating to cloud service providers who either have or are committed to achieving 10

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	r Indirect costs	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 achieved this objective as of year-end 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. With increased global temperatures, energy related to cooling data centers may lace increase. 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 for renewable energy credits (RECs) used to meet our data center renewable energy commitment. We purchased 60,831 MWh of renewable energy through this PPA in 2021 . Similar to our data centers, we continue to focus on renewable energy procurement for our offices, matching 40% of the energy used in our data centers with renewable generation as of 2021 (compared to 11% in 2019 and 2020). Given uncertainty with respect to renewable energy procurement for energy theore in our standard leasing practice to evaluate factors such as renewable energy traces and efficiency standards for all prospective office locations.

(C3.5) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's transition to a 1.5°C world? No, but we plan to in the next two years

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

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

C4.1a

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

Target reference number Abs 1

Year target was set 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) 6540.76

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e) 46608

Base year 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) 53149

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 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] 39861.75

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e) 2604.64

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e) 11697.63

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) 14302.27

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

292.360947524883

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this a science-based target?

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

Target ambition

1.5°C aligned

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 office and data center operations, with no exclusions.

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

Our 2021 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. 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. While we remain on track to meet our Science-Based Target by 2025, we may observe incremental Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions increases in the near-term from a return to in-office working.

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

<Not Applicable>

Target reference number Abs 2

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 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 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 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e) 9295

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e) 9295

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated] 264.306569343066

Target status in reporting year Underway

Is this a science-based target?

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

Target ambition

1.5°C aligned

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.

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) 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

100

% 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]

Target status in reporting year

Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes. 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 approximately 80% of our annual energy use is from these sources.

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 in 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 (60,831 MWh in 2021) and will continue to support PayPal through 2037. Additionally, we partnered with two of our largest data center collocation providers in 2021 to procure approximately 98,000 MWh for our operations in Arizona, Nevada and Utah.

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

Target reference number

Oth 1

Year target was set

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 emissions) with a science-based target

Target denominator (intensity targets only)

<Not Applicable>

Base year 2019

2019

Figure or percentage in base year 25

Target year

2025

Figure or percentage in target year

75

Figure or percentage in reporting year 28

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

6

Target status in reporting year Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes. 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 plan to engage our vendors with information and support to encourage them to set science-based climate goals and disclose climate information using the CDP Climate Change Questionnaire. In partnership with CDP Supply Chain, in 2021 we engaged with more than 200 vendors and deployed targeted communications and trainings to teach them about GHG inventories, target setting and other best practices. Over 40% of our vendors by spend within the relevant Scope 3 categories reported specific activities to reduce their GHG emissions. We also engaged directly with our top business travel vendors to encourage climate pledges, with over 50% by spend committed to establishing sustainable business travel programs. We will continue to enhance our initiatives in 2022, including climate change education and resources for third-party managers and vendors. As of 2021, 28% of current vendors within purchased goods and services, capital goods, business travel, and upstream transportation and distribution, as measured by spend, have science-based climate goals or have committed to setting them, a ~3% increase relative to 2020.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

<Not Applicable>

(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 2 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, 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 Scope 1 emissions in 2040 when we aim to achieve net-zero emissions. Through equitable sourcing practices, in 2021 we invested in three climate impact projects that help communities on the front lines of climate change to build climate resilience. These investments led to the retirement of 9,000 metric tons of verified carbon credits. 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	
Implementation commenced*	2	9800
Implemented*	2	6345
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)

6290

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

Approximately 80% of our global energy use is attributable to energy use in data centers and is a key driver of our GHG emissions. In 2017, PayPal entered into a longterm 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 supplied approximately 60,831 MWh of renewables in 2021 and will continue to support PayPal through 2037. Additionally, we partnered with two of our largest data center collocation providers in 2021 to procure approximately 98,000 MWh for our operations in Arizona, Nevada and Utah. As of 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. Increased renewable energy purchases for our data centers and 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 225,205 MWh of renewable energy for our data centers and offices (88% of our total energy use) in 2021. The combined efforts in our data centers and facilities resulted in approximately 6,290 MT CO2e in annual savings.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy generation Solar PV

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e) 55

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) 400000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4) 2213000

Payback period

4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

21-30 years

Comment

In 2021, we completed a project to add and upgrade solar panels at our headquarters campus in San Jose, CA. The new solar installation covers the rooftop of PayPal's six-building campus, generating zero-emissions electricity year-round. These upgrades resulted in a year-over-year purchased electricity reduction of 235,000 kWh from October 2020 through October 2021 and projected annual electricity procurement savings of more than \$400,000. In addition, the retired solar equipment from the original system installation was donated to and installed by a local non-profit organization.

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, in 2021, we 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 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 sponsors teams of passionate employees who focus on environmental sustainability and other causes in our offices and communities around the world. For example, in 2021, our India Community Impact Teams collaborated with SankalpTaru Foundation to launch project PayPal Dharma, planting trees for an inclusive climate future. Through this partnership, we planted over 5,000 trees of native and fruitbearing species in Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Haryana, and West Bengal. Starting in 2022, PayPal will also plant a tree for each employee's work anniversary. Our Community Impact Teams 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? No

....

Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with <Not Applicable>

Details of structural change(s), including completion dates <Not Applicable>

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	No	<not applicable=""></not>		

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)

6540.76

Comment

2019 Scope 1 emissions have been restated from the figure previously disclosed in our 2019 Global Impact Report. We reassessed the application of the operational control consolidation approach to direct operational (Scope 1) emissions sources at our leased sites to ensure only emissions sources over which PayPal has operational control are counted. Emissions sources over which landlords have operational control will be addressed through our green leasing and vendor engagement initiatives. The restated Scope 1 base year emissions of 6,541 MT CO2e represented a 34% decrease versus the previously disclosed figure of 9,897 MT CO2e disclosed in our 2019 Global Impact Report.

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)

398115

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. Cryptocurrency-related emissions 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 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start January 1 2021

January 1 2021

Base year end December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

45754

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 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) 870

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 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: 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 2021 (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.

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 vear start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Not relevant to PayPal.

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Not relevant to PayPal.

C5.3

(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

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) 2604.744

Start date

January 1 2021

End date

December 31 2021

Comment

Past year 1

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e) 3002.62

Start date January 1 2020

End date December 31 2020

Comment

Past year 2

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e) 6509.145

Start date January 1 2019

End date December 31 2019

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 99004.373

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable) 11697.63

Start date January 1 2021

End date December 31 2021

Comment

Past year 1

Scope 2, location-based 108576.162

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable) 22142.315

Start date January 1 2020

End date December 31 2020

Comment

Past year 2

Scope 2, location-based 98921.401

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable) 46643.05

Start date January 1 2019

End date December 31 2019

Comment

C6.4

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

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) 398115

Emissions calculation methodology Hybrid method

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

10.7

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 2021 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 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.

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

45754

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)

9295

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: International Energy Agency 2019 emission factors, Green-e Residual Mix factors and UK DEFRA / BEIS 2019 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)

870

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 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 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 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) 766.97

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 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 * emission factor from Greenview's hotel footprinting tool per night by country)

Employee commuting

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e) 18732

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 2021 (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) </br><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>

<NOL 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.

C6.5a

(C6.5a) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

Start date

January 1 2020

End date

December 31 2020

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

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

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

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

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

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

2526

10993

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

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

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

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

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

Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

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

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

Comment

We only estimated Scope 3 FERA and Business Travel emissions in 2020. We did not estimate emissions for other Scope 3 categories.

Past year 2

Start date January 1 2019

End date

December 31 2019

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

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

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

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

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

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

32130

27413

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

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

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

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

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

Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

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

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

Comment

We only estimated Scope 3 FERA and Business Travel emissions in 2019. We did not estimate emissions for other Scope 3 categories.

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

5.637e-7

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e) 14302.27

Metric denominator unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total 25371000000

Scope 2 figure used Market-based

% change from previous year 52

Direction of change Decreased

Reason for change

Annual Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions decreased by approximately 43% year over year, while revenue increased by approximately 18%. The reduction in total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions was driven primarily by the sustained growth of PayPal's data center renewable energy procurement (which reached 100% in 2021) and, to a lesser extent, the significant reduction of our office emissions due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Intensity figure

0.4628566343

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e) 14302.27

Metric denominator full time equivalent (FTE) employee

Metric denominator: Unit total 30900

Scope 2 figure used Market-based

% change from previous year 51

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason for change

While the number of FTE employees increased by approximately 17%, annual Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions decreased by approximately 43%. The reduction in total emissions was driven primarily by the sustained growth of PayPal's data center renewable energy procurement (which reached 100% in 2021), to a lesser extent, the significant reduction of our office emissions due to the COVID-19 pandemic and increased remote workers.

Intensity figure

0.0029790736

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e) 14302.27

Metric denominator square foot

Metric denominator: Unit total 4800912

Scope 2 figure used Market-based

% change from previous year 45

Direction of change Decreased

Reason for change

PayPal's global real estate portfolio square footage increased by 4% while annual Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions decreased by approximately 43%. The reduction in total emissions was driven primarily by the sustained growth of PayPal's data center renewable energy procurement (which reached 100% in 2021) and, to a lesser extent, the significant reduction of our office emissions due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Intensity figure 0.7410502591

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e) 14302.27

Metric denominator

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

Metric denominator: Unit total 19300

Scope 2 figure used Market-based

% change from previous year 54

Direction of change Decreased

Reason for change

While PayPal's number of payment transactions increased by 25%, annual Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions decreased by approximately 43%. The reduction in total emissions was driven primarily by the sustained growth of PayPal's data center renewable energy procurement (which reached 100% in 2021) and, to a lesser extent, the significant reduction of our office emissions due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

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	2000.42	IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)	
CH4	0.52	IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)	
N2O	8.99	IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)	
Other, please specify (Refrigerants)	594.81	IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)	

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

Country/Region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Prazil	
Canada	0
Guatemala	1.09
Mexico	0
United States of America	2193.23
China	1.08
Hong Kong SAR, China	0
India	0.48
Israel	0
Japan	0
Philippines	0
Singapore	0
Turkey	0
France	0
Germany	0
Ireland	408.86
Italy	0
Luxembourg	0
Netherlands	0
Poland	0
Russian Federation	0
Spain	0
Sweden	0
Switzerland	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)	
Offices	1556.77	
Data Centers	0	
Corporate Jet	1047.97	

C7.5

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

Country/Region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)	
Brazil	23.89	23.89	
Canada	90.98	82.54	
Guatemala	81.09	81.09	
Mexico	62.1	62.1	
United States of America	90555.87	5373.77	
China	316.97	316.97	
Hong Kong SAR, China	54.61	54.61	
India	3451.05	3451.05	
Israel	286.88	286.88	
Japan	71.23	71.23	
Philippines	1263.41	1263.41	
Turkey	0	0	
France	9.37	10.24	
Germany	330.31	99.55	
Ireland	1806.63	0	
Italy	34.52	55.46	
Luxembourg	42.78	28.69	
Netherlands	0	0	
Poland	4.1	4.93	
Russian Federation	43.51	43.51	
Spain	13.22	19.07	
Sweden	1.67	3	
Switzerland	0	0	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	107.82	13.27	
Australia	118.03	118.03	
Singapore	234.35	234.35	

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	98541.96	11235.22	
Consumption of Purchased Steam	462.42	462.42	

C7.9

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

C7.9a

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

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	6290	Decreased	25	Renewable energy purchases in 2021 were 225,205,230.06 KWh versus 201,867,542.72 KWh in the prior year. This increase in renewable energy purchases resulted in a 6,290 MT CO2e decrease in our Scope 2 MBM emissions in 2021, relative to 2020. This represented a 25% decrease in total Scope 1 and Scope 2 MBM emissions in 2021, relative to 2020. This calculation is as follows: ((4,990 [2021 Scope 2 MBM reduction from offices] + 1,300 [2020 Scope 2 MBM reduction from data centers]) / 25,101.24) x 100 = -25%
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 divestments.
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	9547.43	9547.43
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<not applicable=""></not>	225205.23	23424.21	248629.44
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<not applicable=""></not>	<not applicable=""></not>	<not applicable=""></not>	<not applicable=""></not>
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<not applicable=""></not>	0	2041.26	2041.26
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<not applicable=""></not>	<not applicable=""></not>	<not applicable=""></not>	<not applicable=""></not>
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<not applicable=""></not>	0	<not applicable=""></not>	0
Total energy consumption	<not applicable=""></not>	225205.23	35012.9	260218.13

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

5

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 5232.58

- - --

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity 0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat 5232.58

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 4314.85

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat 4314.85

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. 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 9547.43

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat 9547.43

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	Generation that is consumed by the	Gross generation from renewable sources	Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the
	(MWh)	organization (MWh)	(MWh)	organization (MWh)
Electricity	96.67	96.45	0.22	0.22
Heat	5232.58	5232.58	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.

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

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

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption Germany

acimany

Tracking instrument used GO

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

668.53

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

Germany

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

Comment

A power purchase agreement with a utility provider in Germany provides electricity (MWh) from renewable energy systems with a zero emission factor.

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

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

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Ireland

Tracking instrument used

GO

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh) 6115.89

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

Ireland

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

Comment

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

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify (Blended electricity from various renewable sources)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Tracking instrument used

REGO

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh) 470.71

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

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

Comment

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

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier Electricity

Low-carbon technology type Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption Luxembourg

Tracking instrument used GO

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh) 99.97

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

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

Comment

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

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier Electricity

Low-carbon technology type Wind

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

Tracking instrument used

US-REC

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh) 58164.27

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

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

Comment

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

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type Solar

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

Tracking instrument used US-REC

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh) 45865

40000

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

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

Comment

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

Sourcing method Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type Solar

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

United States of America

Tracking instrument used

US-REC

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh) 53000000

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

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

Comment

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

Sourcing method

Direct procurement from an off-site grid- connected generator e.g. Power purchase agreement (PPA)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type Solar

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

Tracking instrument used US-REC

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

60830867

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

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.

C8.2g

0

0

(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown of your non-fuel energy consumption by country.

Country/area Australia Consumption of electricity (MWh) 171.61 Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated] 171.61 Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment? <Not Applicable> Country/area Brazil Consumption of electricity (MWh) 228.86 Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated] 228.86 Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment? <Not Applicable>

Country/area Canada

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

635.88

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) 0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated] 635.88

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area China

Consumption of electricity (MWh) 580.68

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) 0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated] 580.68

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment? <Not Applicable>

Country/area France

Consumption of electricity (MWh) 174.12

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) 0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated] 174.12

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment? <Not Applicable>

Country/area Germany

Consumption of electricity (MWh) 519.02

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) 286.1

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated] 805.12

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment? <Not Applicable>

Country/area Guatemala

Consumption of electricity (MWh) 197.05

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) 0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated] 197.05

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment? <Not Applicable>

Country/area India

Consumption of electricity (MWh) 4752.85

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) 0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated] 4752.85

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment? <Not Applicable>

Country/area

Ireland

Consumption of electricity (MWh) 5396.28

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated] 5396.28

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment? <Not Applicable>

Country/area

Consumption of electricity (MWh) 597.78

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) 0

. . .

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated] 597.78

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment? <Not Applicable>

Country/area

Italy

Consumption of electricity (MWh) 120.66

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) 0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated] 120.66

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment? <Not Applicable>

Country/area Japan

0

Consumption of electricity (MWh) 145.73

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated] 145.73

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment? <Not Applicable>

Country/area Spain

Consumption of electricity (MWh) 66.35

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) 0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated] 66.35

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment? <Not Applicable>

Country/area Mexico

Consumption of electricity (MWh) 155.88

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) 0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated] 155.88

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment? <Not Applicable>

Country/area Philippines

Consumption of electricity (MWh) 1330.84

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) 1567.7

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated] 2898.54

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment? <Not Applicable>

Country/area Poland

Consumption of electricity (MWh) 6.14

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) 0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated] 6.14

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment? <Not Applicable>

Country/area Russian Federation

Consumption of electricity (MWh) 116.03

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) 0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated] 116.03

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment? <Not Applicable>

Country/area Singapore

Consumption of electricity (MWh) 606.19

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) 0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated] 606.19

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment? <Not Applicable>

Country/area

Sweden

Consumption of electricity (MWh) 127.5

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) 0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated] 127.5

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment? <Not Applicable>

Country/area

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

512.43

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) 0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated] 512.43

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment? <Not Applicable>

Country/area United States of America

Consumption of electricity (MWh) 27054.59

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) 0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated] 27054.59

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment? <Not Applicable>

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-2021-Global-Impact-Report.pdf

Page/ section reference Page 55

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-2021-Global-Impact-Report.pdf

Page/ section reference Page 55

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-2021-Global-Impact-Report.pdf

Page/ section reference Page 55

Relevant standard ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%) 100

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

Scope 3 category Please select

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-2021-Global-Impact-Report.pdf

Page/section reference Page 55

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-2021-Global-Impact-Report.pdf

Page/section reference Page 55

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.
C7. Emissions breakdown	Year on year change in emissions (Scope 1 and 2)	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.
C8. Energy	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.

C11. Carbon pricing

(C11.1) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)? No, and we do not anticipate being regulated in the next three years

C11.2

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

C11.2a

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

Credit origination or credit purchase Credit purchase

Project type Forests

Project identification

Envira Amazonia Project, Carbonfund.org (Amazon Rainforest Protection in Brazil)

Verified to which standard CCBS (developed by the Climate, Community and Biodiversity Alliance, CCBA)

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e) 3000

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e): Risk adjusted volume 3000

Credits cancelled Yes

Purpose, e.g. compliance Voluntary Offsetting

Credit origination or credit purchase Credit purchase

Project type Energy efficiency: households

Project identification C-Quest, ONIL Cookstoves (Clean Cookstoves for Families in Guatemala)

Verified to which standard VCS (Verified Carbon Standard)

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e) 5000

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e): Risk adjusted volume 5000

Credits cancelled Yes

Purpose, e.g. compliance Voluntary Offsetting

Credit origination or credit purchase Credit purchase

Project type Energy efficiency: households

Project identification Impact Carbon (Clean cooking and heating in China)

Verified to which standard Gold Standard

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e) 1000

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e): Risk adjusted volume 1000

Credits cancelled Yes

Purpose, e.g. compliance Voluntary Offsetting

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) Do you engage with your value chain on climate-related issues? Yes, our suppliers

Yes, other partners in the value chain

C12.1a

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

Type of engagement

Engagement & incentivization (changing supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

Run an engagement campaign to educate suppliers about climate change

% of suppliers by number

6

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

60

% 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. Within these categories, in 2021, we prioritized engagement with over 200 suppliers, or over 70% of vendors by spend.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

In 2021, we worked 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 relevant categories 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 more than 200 top vendors by spend within the relevant Scope 3 categories in 2021, allowing us to better understand how to support and strategically partner with our vendors to support them on their climate journeys. We deployed targeted communications and trainings to teach them about GHG inventory, target setting and other best practices, where possible. In this phase of our engagement, we measure success through the following KPIs: % of vendors by spend within the relevant Scope 3 categories who have committed to a science-based target; % of business travel vendors who have committed to creating a sustainable travel program; and % of vendors by spend within the relevant Scope 3 categories does and services, capital goods, business travel, and upstream transportation and distribution was covered by science-based climate targets; over 50% of business travel vendors by spend committed to creating a sustainable travels; over 50% of business travel vendors by spend committed to creating a sustainable travels; over 50% of business travel vendors by spend committed to creating a sustainable travel program; and 50% of our vendors by spend within relevant Scope 3 categories responded to the 2021 CDP Climate Change questionnaire.

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. In 2021, PayPal funded and led the formation of the Digital Finance for Climate Resilience (DF4CR) Task Force, which convened experts from the Better Than Cash Alliance, BFA Global, Consultative Group to Assist the Poor, PayPal, the United Nations Race to Resilience and the World Resources Institute to explore the opportunity for digital finance innovations to power greater climate resilience around the world. In October 2021, the Task Force released an interactive Framework for Action (<u>https://df4cr.org/</u>), receiving endorsement from 23 financial inclusion and climate organizations. The Framework for Action outlines the need for \$25 billion in investment to flow into the DF4CR ecosystem by 2030 and details immediate actions that innovators, catalytic funders, investors, policymakers and ecosystem enablers can take to accelerate this growth.

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 to comply fully with PayPal's Third-Party Code of Conduct or provide their own contractual obligations affirming similar standards and may take measures to ensure compliance and address potential instances of non-compliance with the Code. 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 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.

% 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 (We conduct due diligence on all new suppliers during onboarding and on existing suppliers at regular intervals based on potential material risks 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

Direct or indirect engagement that could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Yes, we engage directly with policy makers

Yes, we engage indirectly through trade associations

Yes, we engage indirectly by funding other organizations whose activities may influence policy, law, or regulation that may significantly 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 2021 Global Impact Report, page 32; PayPal About Us Website/Environmental Sustainability/Climate Advocacy (https://about.pypl.com/how-wework/environmental-sustainability/default.aspx); America Is All In: Commitment to upholding the goals of the Paris Agreement (https://www.americaisallin.com/whos-in/) PayPal-2021-Global-Impact-Report.pdf

PayPal - How We Work - Environmental Sustainability-reduced.pdf

Describe the process(es) your organization has in place to ensure that your engagement activities are consistent with your overall climate change strategy

PayPal has employed an integrated approach to its enterprise-wide ESG strategy, which includes climate change. This strategy is implemented by ESG and Environmental Working Groups to 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 and Environmental Working Groups receive guidance and direction from members of the ESG Steering Committee, such as the Head of Government Relations and leaders from Legal, Investor Relations, Sourcing, Technology, Risk and Platforms Governance, Corporate Affairs, and others are members. This Committee reviews the overall ESG strategy for the company. This structure helps ensure that any 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?

Focus of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate Mandatory climate-related reporting

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers March 15, 2021 SEC Statement Welcoming Public Input on Climate Change Disclosures

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage National

Country/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 public comments on the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission's (SEC) climate disclosure request for information in support of a mandatory climate reporting rule to provide meaningful, consistent, comparable, and reliable information to investors and other applicable stakeholders. Our response reflected the following key principles: (1) our support of mandatory reporting; (2) that reporting should be based on established standards; (3) that the SEC should allow flexibility and phased-in implementation; and (4) our support of the SEC's regular review and consideration of not only human capital and climate disclosures, but also a broader range of ESG topics. At the time of the engagement, the SEC had not yet released its proposed rules.

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

As part of PayPal's response to request for public input on the U.S. SEC's climate disclosure rule, we published a comment letter in support of their activities, but with targeted feedback intended to help improve the proposed rule once published. For example, we recommended a phased-in approach to full Scope 3 reporting, considerations related to timing of disclosures and needed flexibility, alignment with TCFD, SASB and other voluntary standards, support for limited assurance, etc.

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

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(C12.3b) Provide details of the trade associations your organization 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 consistent with theirs?

Mixed

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We are attempting to influence them to change their position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

Business Roundtable (BRT) supports a goal of reducing net U.S. GHG emissions by at least 80 percent from 2005 levels by 2050 and a comprehensive policy to do so. They believe that the United States should adopt a market-based emissions reduction strategy, including a price on carbon where feasible and effective, and that this approach must be pursued in a manner that ensures environmental effectiveness while providing incentives for innovation, maintaining U.S. competitiveness, maximizing compliance flexibility and minimizing costs to business and society. In addition, BRT believes corporations should support sound public policies and drive the innovation needed to address climate change. BRT 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, BRT 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 Climate Agreement and has pledged to achieve net-zero emissions by 2040, aligned with a 1.5°C pathway. In 2021, PayPal submitted public comments on the U.S. SEC)'s climate disclosure request for information in support of a mandatory climate reporting rule with minor exceptions. As a member of BRT, we continue to share our position on this rulemaking and opportunities for BRT to refine their approach and position, including in group discussion noting our support for a phased in approach to Scope 3 emissions reporting.

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

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 consistent with theirs? Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We are not attempting to influence their position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

TechNet supports sound environmental justice policies that address the climate crisis 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 the climate crisis and that: 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 called for the U.S. federal government to set sciencebased targets for climate action that limit warming to no more than 1.5 degrees Celsius by the year 2050.

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

Describe the aim of your organization's funding <Not Applicable>

Consistent

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 (Silicon Valley Leadership Group)

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

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position? We are not attempting to influence their position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

Silicon Valley Leadership Group's (SVLG) Climate and Energy Policy team is focused on supporting policies and legislation that encourages the development of solutions to environmental challenges. Their top policy priorities are the climate crisis; water supply reliability, infrastructure improvement, and reliable, high-quality, environmentally responsible and competitively-priced energy. For example, in 2021, SVLG worked with Senator Toni Atkins of California to support the passage of SB 1, which provides critical resources to address sea level rise, and worked on and supported California Assembly Bill 970 (McCarty) in support of electric vehicle charging infrastructure.

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

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

C12.3c

(C12.3c) Provide details of the funding you provided to other organizations in the reporting year whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate.

Type of organization

Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

State the organization to which you provided funding

Ceres

Funding figure your organization provided to this organization in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4) 30000

Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate

In 2021, we worked closely with the Ceres "Business for Innovative Climate and Energy Policy (BICEP) Network" to advance climate policies aligned with the goal of a 1.5 degrees Celsius future. This included signing onto an open letter to President Biden indicating our support for ambitious U.S. climate policy and a robust Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) pursuant to the Paris Agreement. The letter was organized by the We Mean Business coalition and Ceres. Specifically, the letter called for the U.S. to adopt the ambitious and attainable target of cutting GHG emissions by at least 50% below 2005 levels by 2030. In addition, we signed onto a business coalition letter that went to all members of U.S. Congress urging them to pass a 100% clean electricity standard by 2035. In November 2021, Ceres facilitated a meeting between representatives from PayPal's Government Relations team and the State Director and climate and energy policy lead for U.S. Senator Kyrsten Sinema (D – AZ) to advocate for the passage of the climate provision in the Build Back Better Act.

Have you evaluated whether this funding is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(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.-2022-Combined-Proxy-Statement-and-Annual-Report.pdf

Page/Section reference

Pages 11, 30, 37-41 (Proxy), Page 24 (Annual Report)

Content elements

Governance Strategy Risks & opportunities Emission targets

Comment

Publication

In voluntary sustainability report

Status Complete

Complete

Attach the document PayPal-2021-Global-Impact-Report.pdf

Page/Section reference

Pages 3, 6, 8-9, 29-33, 42-43, 51-52, 55-56

Content elements

Governance Strategy Risks & opportunities Emissions figures Emission targets Other metrics

Comment

Publication

Other, please specify (TCFD Index)

Status Complete

Attach the document

Task-Force-on-Climate-related-Financial-Disclosures-(TCFD)-Index.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 - How We Work - Environmental Sustainability-reduced.pdf

Page/Section reference

Page 1-17 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

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
Rov 1	 Yes, both board- level oversight and executive management-level responsibility 	As specified in its publicly available Charter, the Governance 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 material environmental aspects, as well as overseeing the establishment of and progress toward fulfilling public environmental sustainability commitments. Our Chief Enterprise Services Officer, who reports directly to the President & CEO and is a member of the senior leadership team, leads the management of PayPal's ESG strategy and program, including biodiversity matters, when relevant, in close collaboration with other senior executives such as our Chief Financial Officer, Chief Technology Officer, Chief Corporate Alfairs Officer, Chief People Officer, and Chief Risk and Compliance Officer.	<not Applicabl e></not

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>	<not applicable=""></not>

C15.3

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

	Does your organization assess the impact of its value chain on biodiversity?	Portfolio
Row 1	No, and we do not plan to assess biodiversity-related impacts within the next two years	<not applicable=""></not>

C15.4

(C15.4) 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
Ro	1 No, and we do not plan to undertake any biodiversity-related actions <	<not applicable=""></not>

C15.5

(C15.5) 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

C15.6

(C15.6) 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>	<not applicable=""></not>

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	

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.

Requesting member Please select Scope of emissions Please select Allocation level Please select Allocation level detail <Not Applicable> Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e Uncertainty (±%) Major sources of emissions Verified Please select Allocation method Please select Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied Please select Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

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
004.4	
SC1.4	
(SC1.4) Do you plan to develop your Please select	capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?
SC2 1	
(SC2.1) Please propose any mutual	y 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?
SC4.1	
(SC4.1) Are you providing product le	evel data for your organization's goods or services?
Submit your response	
In which language are you submittir English	ig your response?

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